

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS

Monthly
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February
1897

Edited by ALBERT SHAW

The Editor's Progress of the World:

The Anglo-American Treaty of Arbitration.

Corporations in Politics.

The Election of United States Senators.

Cuba and American Sympathy.

The Nicaragua Canal and the Monroe Doctrine.

General Francis A. Walker. By Joseph Jansen Spencer.

General Walker as a Public Man. Prof. Davis R. Dewey.

The two articles contain a number of pictures furnished by General Walker's Family.

A Sketch of Rudyard Kipling. By Charles D. Lanier.

With Illustrations.

Browning and the Larger Public. With Portraits and other Pictures.

The Significance of Browning's Message. By Dean Farrar.

Browning as a Poet of the People. By Rev. Herbert Stead.

A Plea for the Protection of Useful Men.

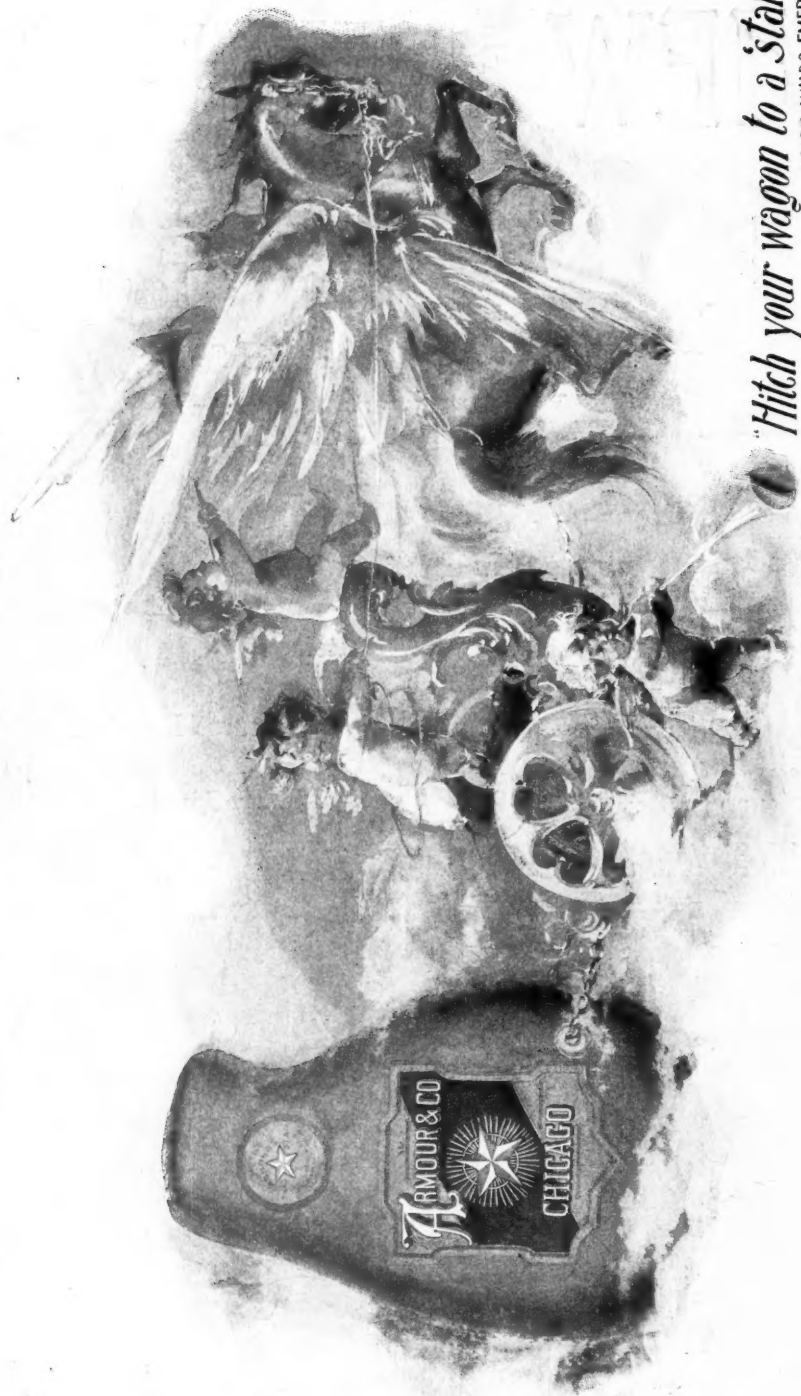
Problems of Australian Currency and Banking.

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THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS, EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW.

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OSCAR II., KING OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Selected as Umpire under the General Arbitration Treaty between the United States and Great Britain.

(Oscar II. is third son of Oscar I., and succeeded his brother, Carl XV., in 1872. He was 68 years old on January 21.)

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

VOL. XV.

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY, 1897.

No. 2.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

*The
Arbitration
Treaty.*

The publication of the completed and signed treaty providing for general arbitration between the United States and Great Britain was hailed with a great chorus of praise and congratulation. The best public opinion in both countries heartily endorsed the work of the negotiating statesmen, while the leading public men and journals of Continental Europe also gave utterance to their conviction that this thing was something highly commendable and worthy,—a benignant example set before all nations, and a cheering mark of progress toward those halcyon days that all wholesome optimists believe lie somewhere in the future. The two men most directly concerned in the negotiation were Mr. Olney, as Secretary of State in Mr. Cleveland's cabinet, and Sir Julian Pauncefote, British ambassador to the United States. It must be remembered that an arrangement of this kind is valuable not chiefly by virtue of its mechanism. Upon neither the major nor the minor details of such an instrument do the great issues of war and peace depend. Above all else it is valuable as registering the belief of the two nations and their statesmen that peaceful solutions can be found for such differences as are likely to arise, for the all-important reason that war is not in ulterior contemplation. Whatever differences may appear will at least not grow out of a purpose on the part of either contracting power to act towards the other in a spirit of deliberate hostility or unfriendliness, as a fixed design or a national policy. This treaty gives evidence to the whole world that Great Britain and the United States intend to deal with one another as friendly powers, and to that end desire to have disputes settled in a prompt, sensible and businesslike way. We sincerely hope the treaty may in due time be unanimously ratified by the Senate. Even if for any reason it should not be ratified precisely as drawn up and signed, the work of the Cleveland administration and the Salisbury cabinet would stand nevertheless as an evidence of the general policy and intention of the two governments to do away with grudges and to settle controversies; and thus through its moral influence the treaty would continue to make for peace.

*What It
Really
Signifies.*

The essential trouble with several if not with most of the great nations of the earth is that they are not altogether ready to do away with excuses for the adoption, at some conceivable moment in the future, of a hostile policy toward some one of their rivals or neighbors. They may not consider that a hostile attitude is now expedient. Nor would they now venture to avow that it is their intention, at some time when circumstances might seem favorable, to gain certain ends of their own by acts of a hostile nature. But it is plain enough that the prompt, amicable and final settlement of all disputed issues is not in accordance with the wishes of some of the great nations of the earth. Therefore it would not suit them very well to have all their claims and contentions and grounds of difference thrown at once into the process of liquidation and adjustment at the hands of any arbitral board, no matter how great its zeal or how perfect its impartiality. There are a great many people in the United States, we regret to have to confess, who have been in the habit of thinking that at some time sooner or later a war between Great Britain and the United States must be deemed inevitable. This thing has become a mental habit that it is rather difficult for them to throw off. They have trained themselves to think that England really means us ill and not well, and that there is approaching, no one can say how rapidly, an irresistible conflict which must cost us our mightiest efforts, but which can only end in the shattering of the British empire and the humbling of the proud British lion. Any Englishman coming among these Americans and expecting to find them belligerent would soon discover that kinder and more hospitable folk never existed. Their state of mind involves no hostility toward Englishmen in the concrete, but is a strictly theoretical attitude, connected inseparably with the facts of our national beginnings and other facts of our subsequent political and diplomatic history. For the American people completely to overcome this traditional feeling toward Great Britain would be to exhibit an almost unheard of victory over forms of pride and prejudice that are so well masked as patriotism that the distinction is not easily recognized. Some of

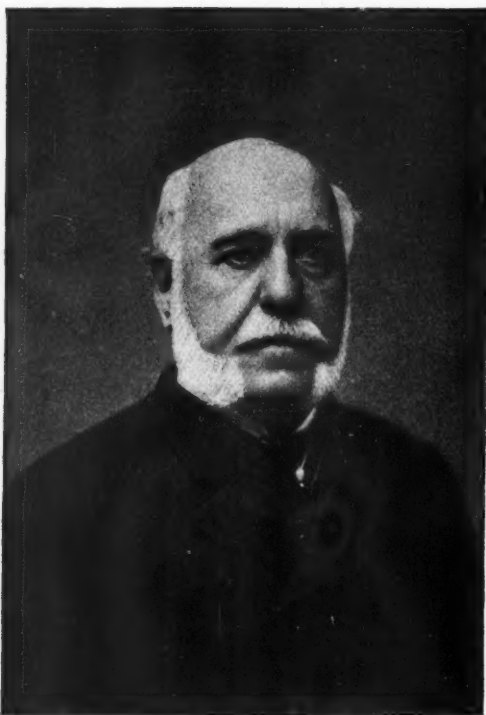


Photo. by Bell, Washington.

SIR JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE,
British Ambassador to the United States.

these people, therefore, must naturally feel that it would really be dangerous for the United States to put its possible differences with Great Britain in the way of being promptly disposed of by arbitration, lest through such an arrangement John Bull might somehow get the better of Brother Jonathan.

A Changing State of Mind Toward England. The best evidence possible that this traditional attitude of mind is disappearing in the United States is to be found in the very fact of the widespread approval throughout the country of the new arbitration treaty. The American people as a whole are not worrying lest the British should get the better of them, and are not anxious to have unsettled controversies nursed along and saved up in order that they may serve as a pretext at some future time for the adoption of an openly hostile attitude toward England. It seems cruel, perhaps, to deprive a certain class of orators and politicians of so important a part of their stock in trade as the appeal to prejudice against Great Britain and the forecast of inevitable future conflict; yet it must be plainly confessed that this treaty will greatly depreciate the value of their property. It means that we definitely intend that the once anticipated conflict with

Great Britain shall never in fact come off. It means that it is our deliberate design so to arrange matters that there shall be almost as little excuse for a hostile attitude or policy toward Great Britain as for warlike measures between the states of Ohio and Indiana. If we ourselves intend to behave justly, and if England also has the same disposition, it is extremely hard to see what question can possibly arise wherein the so-called demands of national honor or self-respect would necessitate that process of wholesale murder called war. Nations should be careful not to confound the high virtue of cherishing national honor with the baser sentiments that sometimes sway great multitudes of men.

The Plan in Detail. All this, it is true, does not explain the terms of the new treaty, but it defines the thing that is far more important—namely, the deliberate policy that lies behind the mere detail. The preamble is the important thing, for it states that the articles of this treaty are agreed to and concluded because the two countries concerned are “desirous of consolidating the relations of amity which so happily exist between them, and of consecrating by treaty the principle of international arbitration.” As to the subject matter of disputes, the treaty makes no reservation, but provides for the submission to arbitration of “all questions in difference between them [the contracting parties] which they may fail to adjust by diplomatic negotiations.” Matters involving pecuniary claims to the maximum extent of \$500,000 are to be settled by a board of three arbitrators composed of “a jurist of repute” appointed by each of the contracting parties, and an umpire selected within two months by the two arbitrators first named. If the two jurists do not agree upon an umpire, the appointment of one shall be made by the Supreme Court of the United States and the Judiciary Committee of the Privy Council in Great Britain; while if these bodies in turn fail to agree, the umpire shall be appointed by his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway. The award of the majority of the three arbitrators, in these cases that involve less than half a million dollars, is to be final. In respect to larger pecuniary claims and to all other matters involving disagreement, excepting the settlement of territorial claims, the matter shall go first before a tribunal constituted as above described; and if the three arbitrators are unanimous their award is to be final. But if they are not unanimous, either England or the United States may within six months demand a review of the award. In that case a new tribunal is to be formed, composed of five jurists of repute, two of whom shall be selected by each of the contracting parties, while the fifth, who is to act as umpire, is to be selected by the four thus nominated. If the four fail to agree upon an umpire, the question shall be referred to the Supreme Court of the United States and the Judiciary Committee of the Privy Council of Great Britain; and if an umpire is not

agreed upon by these bodies, King Oscar of Sweden is empowered to make the appointment. The award of the majority of the five members of the tribunal thus constituted shall be final and conclusive.

As to Territorial Claims. Boundary questions shall be referred to a tribunal of six members. Three of these shall be named from the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States or justices of the Circuit Court by the President, and three by the Queen from the judges of the British Supreme Court



RICHARD OLNEY, SECRETARY OF STATE.

of Judicature or members of the Judiciary Committee of the Privy Council. An award made unanimously, or by a five to one vote, shall be final. If made by a smaller majority either power may within three months protest the award, in which case it shall not be valid. But if in such case arbitration should fail as to territorial claims and disputes, the treaty distinctly provides that "there shall be no recourse to hostile measures of any description until the mediation of one or more friendly powers has been invited by one or both the high contracting parties." It must be observed, therefore, that while boundary claims or territorial disputes are to be submitted to arbitration, they are not to be umpired by the King of Sweden or any one designated from outside. All other disputes,—which, at best, would seem to involve nothing in the end but money payments or an apology,—are to be absolutely and finally settled by arbitration. The President may appoint a judicial officer of one of the states or territories if the question involved particularly concerns that state or territory, while the Queen may appoint a judicial officer of a colony,—Canada for instance,—if the matter in dispute pertains to such a colony. It is carefully explained that territorial claims include rights of navigation, of access, fish-

eries and the like. The tenth article of the treaty provides for the appointment of a substitute or a successor for the King of Sweden if either of the contracting parties should give notice that reasons have arisen for the change. "The time and place of meeting of an arbitral tribunal and all arrangements for the hearing and all questions of procedure shall be decided by the tribunal itself." The treaty is to continue in force for five years, dating from the time when it comes into operation, and shall continue beyond the five years until the expiration of the period of twelve months after either of the parties shall have given notice to the other of a wish to terminate the arrangement. The treaty is dated the 11th day of January, 1897, and the exchange of ratifications is to take place in Washington or in London within six months of the date of signature.

The Senate's Attitude. Such are the substantial points of the treaty. The general opinion of its admirable character must be strengthened rather than weakened as its provisions are studied. It seems to us to be all that its most enthusiastic advocates have claimed for it. We see no good reason why the Senate should deem it necessary to hold the treaty for very prolonged consideration. Its terms are so clear and distinct that every senator ought to be able, particularly in view of previous long-extended discussion of such questions, to make up his mind in a short time whether or not he is in favor of ratification, with or without certain changes of detail. Public opinion in our judgment will not justify on the part of the Senate any delay not actuated by the highest and purest motives of public duty. There has of late been a strong feeling in the Senate that Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Olney are not duly deferential to the rights of that body as respects the government's foreign policy. When the Senate's Committee on Foreign Affairs decided to report the Cameron resolution in favor of the recognition of the independence of Cuba, Mr. Olney, on December 19, came out in an authorized newspaper interview which flatly declared that the recognition of a new state was exclusively an executive act, and that a vote of Congress purporting to recognize the independence of Cuba would have no other effect than that of advice to the President from an influential quarter, the President still holding full responsibility for granting or refusing recognition to the Cuban insurgents. The prevailing opinion among constitutional lawyers, regardless of party affiliations, has sustained the contention of Secretary Olney. It is evident, on the other hand, however, that the President would assume very serious burdens in a matter of this kind if his action should be opposed to the determined conviction of a strong majority in both houses of Congress. In all such questions, involving foreign relations, we are put at awkward disadvantage in the eyes of the world at large when deadlocks occur or radical differences develop between the

executive authority and the law-making bodies. The consideration of treaties by the Senate has always been considered a secret and confidential affair, and it has been customary to attempt at least to keep the newspapers from publishing the text of proposed treaties until the Senate has acted in closed session. In the case of the arbitration treaty, however, the Department of State seems to have departed from the usual policy and given the document to the newspapers as soon as it was sent to the Senate. This has been deemed by many senators a mark of contempt for the prerogatives of their body. But no feeling of this kind would justify any plan for delaying ratification as a means of getting even with Secretary Olney. The straightening out of the Venezuela tangle and the negotiation of this general treaty of arbitration are two magnificent achievements, the full credit for which cannot be taken away from those entitled to receive it.

Extradition and the Senate. Another difference of opinion between the administration and the Senate has been disclosed in the matter of certain extradition treaties negotiated by Secretary Olney with the Argentine Republic and the Orange Free State. The Senate objects to a very remarkable innovation introduced in these treaties. The well-known plan of extradition, now in force throughout the civilized world by virtue of a vast number of treaties, is intended to secure the return to the custody of his own country of a criminal fugitive from justice. It seems that Mr. Cleveland has desired to incorporate in all our extradition treaties a clause providing for the surrender of American citizens to the authorities of a foreign country, provided such citizens have been guilty of crime within the jurisdiction of the country demanding their return. There is much to be said on both sides of the question. It is possible that the time may come when the nations will thus give up to foreign courts of justice their own sons who have escaped and found footing on their native soil. As matters now stand, if an Englishman should commit murder in France and be seized, he would be tried under French law precisely as if he were a citizen of the country. But if he should commit murder and then escape across the channel to England, the British authorities would not send him to France for trial, but would, if he were apprehended, try him for murder as if his offense had been committed upon English soil. A French criminal escaping to England, on the other hand, would, if apprehended, be returned to the French authorities for trial in France under French law, by virtue of the existing extradition arrangement. Theoretically, the man who on French soil violates French law is subject to the penalties which the law provides; and a good enough argument could be made in favor of an arrangement as between France and England, let us say, for mutual extradition of criminals regardless of the question of their citizenship. But the public

opinion of the world is not ripe for this extension of the principle of extradition, and we are unable to see any sufficient reason why the United States should initiate such a plan. There may be modifications of such a plan, however, that might fairly be considered. We certainly have no desire in this country to offer an asylum for the common criminals of all Europe, granting them naturalization papers, and thenceforth, under the cloak of their American citizenship, protecting them from the consequences of their past criminal careers.

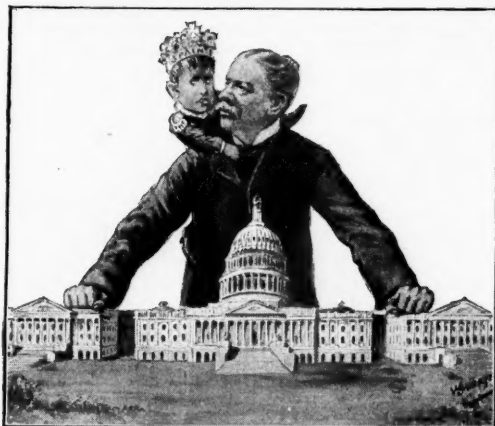


Courtesy of the New York Times.

SEÑOR DE LOME,
Spanish Minister at Washington.

The Cuban Question at Washington. Doubtless very much that has of late been published in the newspapers as an authentic account of an agreement between the United States government and Spain for the settlement of the Cuban trouble has been pure fabrication. Yet there would seem to be a basis of truth in the report that the Spanish government has at length concluded that there is no way out of the difficulty except by ultimate use of the good offices of the United States. It is said that Premier Canovas is now ready to concede to Cuba a measure of home rule very similar to that which Canada enjoys, and which a few weeks ago he declared so stoutly that Spain could never permit. Cuba under that arrangement would remain a Spanish territory, but would control its own local affairs, lay its own taxes, and order the expenditure of its own rev-

enues. This last statement, however, is subject to one very serious modification. Spain would expect Cuba to assume responsibility for so large an amount of the indebtedness that has accrued in the effort to subjugate Cuba that the payment of interest on what is essentially a Spanish debt would almost exhaust the revenue-producing capacity of the island for many years to come. It has during the past month been the general opinion of the American press that Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Olney were desirous to accomplish the settlement of the Cuban question upon this plan of the granting of full home rule to the Cubans, under American guarantees for the carrying out of the scheme. While an end of the distressing war in Cuba is supremely to be wished, we have very little faith in the possibility at this juncture of any such compromise plan. If Spanish statesmen now see no objection to the granting of home rule such as all great British colonies enjoy, what must Spanish public opinion think of government leaders who would bring their country to the verge of ruin, and sacrifice scores of thousands of the best young men of Spain, in a desperate war of two long years, rather than grant to the Cubans simple administrative reforms of a far less sweeping nature than those now proposed? Such criminal imbecility is not to be matched in the annals of modern statesmanship. The Cuban patriots would at one time willingly have accepted concessions; but they entered upon this war because they had a right to claim complete independence. It is our ardent hope that they may yet be successful. How any right-minded American can feel otherwise it is difficult to conjecture. It does not follow that it is wise at this time for the United States government to recognize either the independence or the belligerency of the insurgents. We are not at this



SECRETARY OF STATE OLNEY: "Do not be disturbed, Your Majesty. Congress can do nothing. The American people can do nothing."

From *Illustrated American* (New York).



DON FRANCISCO CIRUJEDA Y CIRUJEDA,
Who led the Spanish troops that killed Maceo.

moment discussing that question. But it would be a great mistake to forget for a moment that the Cuban insurgents have entered upon a deliberate policy of their own, and that their aim is nothing short of that complete and absolute freedom for Cuba to which the island is so amply entitled. For generations the whole Spanish policy in Cuba has been one of plunder. The island has been exploited for the benefit of the home country. Sentimental attachment to Spain is at an end. Canada has not been selfishly exploited by England; and the sentimental attachment of the Canadians for the mother country is deep and sincere. And thus, although the Canadians for their own domestic purposes are practically an independent nation, the sentimental bond suffices to hold them firmly to the British empire. A home-rule Cuba, on the contrary, remaining attached to Spain by any sort of amicable tie, is well-nigh inconceivable, after the fearful atrocities perpetrated in the island by Spanish authority. One might almost as well have expected that Holland, despite the Duke of Alba, should have been ready voluntarily to remain attached to the Spanish crown and to bear forever the name of a Spanish territory. Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Olney have won some notable diplomatic triumphs; but there remain several things that even these negotiators, with all their prestige, cannot bring to pass; and in our opinion the pacification of Cuba on the lines they are said to favor is one of those things that lie beyond their power. They must assuredly observe the duties of neutrality; but on the other hand they must not interfere with the right to ship arms and ammunition freely.

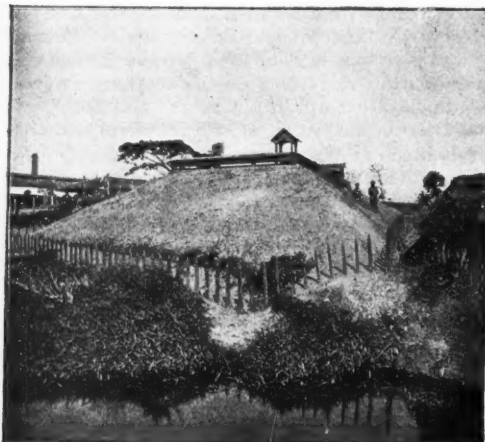
The Cuban Question in Cuba.

General Weyler's recent campaign against the insurgents in the western province of Pinar del Rio has been conducted with great ostentation. That theatrical person has issued a number of dispatches, manifestos, and bulletins to the effect that Pinar del Rio is now completely pacified, and that there are no longer either any insurgents in arms, or any appearance of hostility to Spanish rule in all that part of Cuba. It happens, however, that there is at present no man alive whose unverified assertions are so much discounted by the American and European public as those of this same General Weyler. There is no satisfactory evidence that the Spanish army in Cuba has made any substantial progress. Nothing stands out in the way of Spanish good fortune except the death of the Cuban leader, General Maceo. The rapturous manifestations of joy which convulsed the whole Spanish nation when the news was confirmed that this mulatto cavalry leader had been slain, reveals Spanish character in a very unpleasant light. Towns were illuminated, processions were organized, assemblages listened to congratulatory speeches, and a fiendish joy was exhibited. The Spanish officer who led the ambush into which Maceo was entrapped has been promoted and covered with honors. The principal Cuban army, under General Gomez, still sustains the provisional government in an actual administration of more than three-quarters of the island of Cuba: and there came a report the other day that Gomez had captured the large inland town of Santa Clara. Whether or not this news be true, the facts seem to justify the statement that the insurgents are much better armed and equipped than they were a year ago, and that they are gaining in effectiveness through experience and improved discipline. It has been easy in most cases to land cargoes of arms and ammunition, in spite of the Spanish naval patrol. It must be remembered



MACEO'S SOUL IS MARCHING ON.
From *Illustrated American* (New York).

that the insurgents have many points of advantage. In the first place, they are at home in their own country, and are sustained by a powerful sentiment. In the second place, the agriculture and industry of Cuba are so completely paralyzed that almost every man in the island is out of work; and active young men are in a safer and a far more agreeable position when bearing arms under the leadership of Gomez and the other patriot officers, than they would be if they flocked into the overcrowded garrison towns held by Spain, where they would have hard work to get enough to eat, and would be liable any day to be shot by the Spaniards as "suspects." The climate of Cuba is so favorable for food production that the insurgent troops can live off the country for an indefinite number of years. They are in the position of men who have everything to gain and nothing to lose. The rebellion has no credit, therefore it can incur no debts. It has no burdensome expenses, because it has nothing to spend except the gifts of its friends and adherents. Spain's position is as different as possible. It can maintain the war only by incurring enormous obligations for heavy daily expenditures. Every day that the war is prolonged brings the resources of Spain nearer the point of exhaustion; while for the insurgents each day adds something to the strength and vitality of their cause. Fully one-half of this season's fighting period has already elapsed. The rainy season will set in toward the end of April, and Spanish operations must then come to an end for six months. But during that period the insurgents will not forego their activities, and they will have abundant opportunity to recuperate and prepare themselves for still more energetic measures. In our judgment, therefore, facing all the facts, it would seem absurd for the United States to enter into any negotiations with Spain looking toward a plan by which the Cuban patriots might be deprived of the independence that is their one object, and that they are abundantly entitled to win.

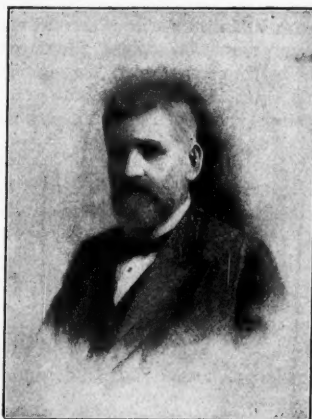


PART OF THE DEFENSES OF SANTA CLARA.
(Reported captured by Gomez.)

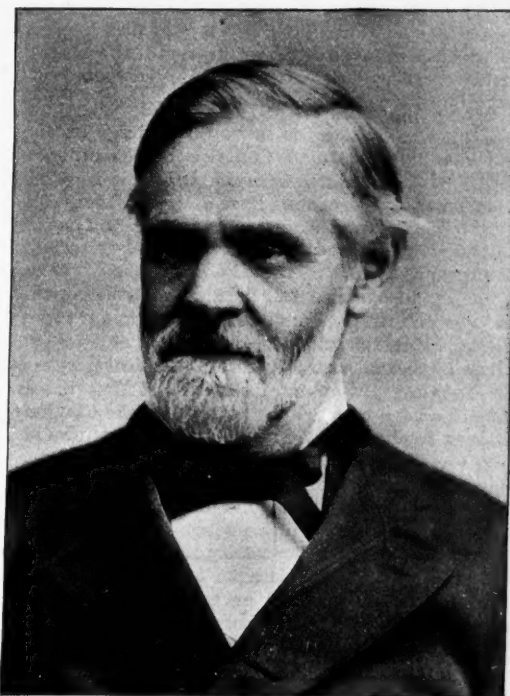
American Friends of Cuban Freedom. Whatever policy our government may adopt, there is no impropriety in the bestowal of generous aid by American citizens in their private capacity; and friends of Cuban freedom need feel no compunctions whatever in making contributions. A large number of distinguished Americans, at the head of whom is Colonel Ethan Allen of New York, have formed "The Cuban League of the United States." The Vice-Presidents are Hon. Charles A. Dana, Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, Hon. Roswell P. Flower, Hon. Thomas F. Gilroy, Hon. George Hoadly, J. Edward Simmons, Hon. Thomas L. James, Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, Charles H. Denison, John R. Dos Passos, and the Executive Committee are the following well-known men: Hon. Paul Dana, Col. John Jacob Astor, Gen. Daniel Butterfield, John D. Keiley, Frank B. Carpenter, Hon. John C. McGuire, R. C. Alexander, Col. Frederick D. Grant, Ervin Wardman, Constant A. Andrews, Hon. Walter S. Logan, Thomas E. Stewart and Wm. E. D. Stokes. The Secretary, Mr. Francis Wayland Glen, and the Treasurer, Mr. Chas. H. Denison of 38 Park Row, New York, are prepared to receive American contributions and to apply them through honest and responsible channels.

Mr. Sherman as the Next Secretary of State.

Naturally the friends of Cuban independence, not less than those who sympathize with Spain, have been much concerned to know who would be Secretary of State in Mr. McKinley's cabinet. The question was answered in the middle of January by the announcement that Senator John Sherman of Ohio had, after much consideration, accepted an invitation to fill that office. Mr. Sherman had on personal accounts preferred the Senate, and Mr. McKinley is said to have endeavored to persuade Senator Allison of Iowa to take the first place in the cabinet. But Mr. Allison, as on former occasions when cabinet places have been offered to him, chooses to keep his desk in the Senate, where his duties are congenial and his able services are highly appreciated. Mr. Sherman entered President Hayes's cabinet as Secretary of the Treasury twenty years ago, and greatly distinguished himself. He has now for some years been at the head of the Senate's Com-



SENATOR ALLISON OF IOWA.



HON. JOHN SHERMAN, TO BE SECRETARY OF STATE.

mittee on Foreign Relations. The country has, however, formed the habit of looking to Senator Sherman as pre-eminently an authority on questions of finance rather than diplomacy. The duties of the Secretary of State are not a little trying and difficult, inasmuch as they exact from the Secretary,—far more than the duties of any other cabinet place,—much work of a delicate and far-reaching nature which cannot be delegated to others, but must be attended to by the head of the department himself. Senator Sherman is now nearly seventy-four years old, and therefore, at the end of Mr. McKinley's brief four years in office he will be approaching his seventy-ninth year. As a member of the Senate he is extremely valuable by reason of his vast experience and his very high order of statesmanlike ability. But it is something of a question whether he has not made a mistake in giving up his own preferences and entering at his time of life upon the arduous duties of an executive post. His taking up the treasury portfolio with its accustomed tasks would of course be a very different matter from the portfolio of state. But Mr. Sherman will have the good-will and confidence of the country. A few weeks ago he was identified with the advocacy of the recognition of Cuban independence. Since accepting a place in Mr. McKinley's cabinet, however, he has expressed himself with conservatism on the Cuban question, and has said bluntly that his chief

policy as Secretary of State would be to keep the peace in every direction. It is said that Senator Sherman is in favor of the ratification of the general treaty of arbitration with England, but favors certain limitations and modifications.

The Nicaragua Canal and the Monroe Doctrine.

There is always pending, in one house of Congress or the other, a Nicaragua canal bill. It is reported that many of the senators have desired to deal conclusively with the Nicaragua canal question before ratifying the general arbitration treaty. This country has repeatedly made known to the world its intention to exercise full political control over the proposed Nicaragua canal, as necessary to our international integrity and peaceful development. The Nicaragua canal would be for all practical purposes an essential part of our coast line. All parties in America have adopted the view that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty of nearly half a century ago, providing for the joint Anglo-American control of the Nicaragua canal, had sole reference to a canal which it was then proposed to build, and could not justly be considered as binding upon a generation then unborn and living under totally different conditions. The relations of the Nicaragua canal to the Monroe doctrine are of the most essential character. We ought not, therefore, to share the political control of the Nicaragua canal with England or with any European powers. Nor could we well submit to arbitration with England or any other European power any question the adverse settlement of which would involve to any extent the denial or the weakening of our position under the Monroe doctrine, as defined not only by earlier statesmen but as defined to-day by such statesmen as Secretary Olney or Senator Davis of Minnesota. We can no more consent to arbitrate questions which involve the principles of the Monroe doctrine than England could submit to arbitration any question affecting the structure of her imperial system. But the signing of the general arbitration treaty has immediately followed Mr. Olney's elaborate exposition of the Monroe doctrine, and what seems to be Lord Salisbury's complete acceptance of Mr. Olney's views. It does not seem likely, therefore, that there can arise any serious misunderstanding as to the scope of the arbitration scheme.

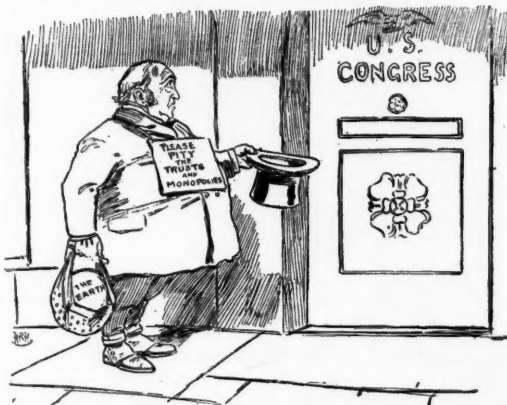
Our Best Policy as to the Canal.

The relations of the Nicaragua canal to the Monroe doctrine, and every phase of the interesting diplomatic history that England and the United States have helped to make with respect to the isthmus region and the transit question, are most ably set forth in Mr. Lindley M. Keasbey's new book entitled "The Nicaragua Canal and the Monroe Doctrine." We must respectfully beg every member of the Senate as well as the other branch of Congress to read Mr. Keasbey's book, and would also commend it to every gentleman who counts upon having a seat in the McKinley cabinet or a place in the diplomatic service. The government of the United States has made innumerable blun-

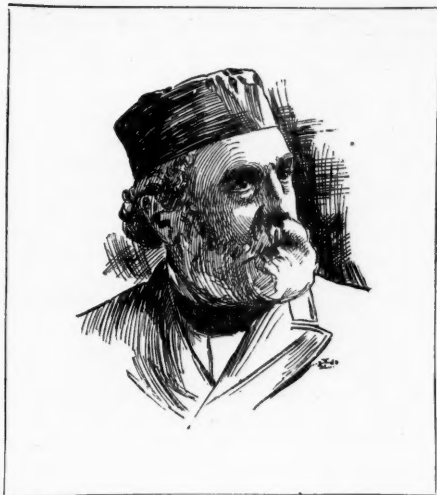
ders, both diplomatic and legislative, in connection with the isthmian transit question; and it is earnestly to be hoped that there will be enough courage, character and resolution at Washington to get this question finally settled within the coming four years. The best policy would be that of out-and-out construction, ownership, and political control by the United States government, with the ownership of a strip of territory along either bank of the canal such as Nicaragua has in the past agreed to confer upon the United States. This would put our government in the same position respecting the Nicaragua canal that it holds toward all the other navigable waterways of the United States. In building our own canal on our own territory, we avoid diplomatic questions altogether, and also provide what is by far the most economical and effective arrangement. The alternative proposition would be to allow a private company to build and own the canal with money borrowed from European capitalists, under the bond guarantee of the United States government. It would be better that our government should issue its own bonds direct for the prosecution of the canal as a government work, rather than to guarantee the bonds of a private company. In the government's direct construction and ownership of the canal there would be no scandals and no extravagance; but it will be practically difficult to avoid scandals and extravagance, and the ultimate swindling of the government, if private promoters are to float the scheme, with the United States guaranteeing the bonds.

Pacific Railways as an Object Lesson.

Our Pacific railway experience ought to have been sufficient to teach us a lesson. The money loaned to the railway companies, now due to the United States government in the form of second mortgage bonds, will never come back into the treasury. The Pacific roads thus concerned, represented principally by Mr. C. P. Huntington of the great Southern Pacific system, have been strenuously endeavoring to secure



"MORE, PLEASE"—OLIVER TWIST UP TO DATE.
From Tribune (Chicago).



C. P. HUNTINGTON.

for themselves some advantageous refunding system by which the United States government would virtually make them a present of a great many millions of dollars. The only alternative would be for the government to foreclose, pay off the first mortgage, and assume control of the lines against which its claims stand. But the managers of these railway systems long ago provided against the possibility of profitable foreclosure by diverting the paying strength of the system to "feeders," terminals, and connecting lines upon which the government has no hold. Over against the seven-score millions of dollars properly due to the United States government,—which the government will never get,—stand a few colossal private fortunes made out of the manipulation of government benefits. On Monday, January 11, the latest refunding bill, which proposed to extend the debt eighty years longer at two per cent interest, was defeated in the House by a negative vote of 99 Republicans, 58 Democrats and 11 Populists or Independents, as against an affirmative vote of 86 Republicans and 16 Democrats. Whatever may be the ultimate outcome of the attempts to settle the question of the Pacific railway bonds, the American people will not be particularly overjoyed if Congress should, in the light of past experience, conclude to float a Nicaragua canal scheme by a similar method. The country so warmly favors the construction under American auspices of this inter-oceanic ship canal, that almost any method would be accepted; but the masses of the people would infinitely prefer government construction and ownership. For it is plain to see that the American people are extremely tired of the creation of tremendous corporations enjoying quasi-public franchises, which, after receiving countless benefits, turn and assume to control politics and govern the country.

*The Proposed
Pacific
Cable.*

There is pending also before Congress a bill to promote construction of a Pacific submarine cable by way of Honolulu to Japan. Unquestionably the country favors the cable, and here again, doubtless, public opinion would not disapprove of a postal cable directly constructed and owned by the United States, Japan, and the Hawaiian islands. The question is a very different one, however, from that of the Nicaragua canal. It is not proposed that the United States government should guarantee bonds, but that it should pay a direct money subsidy for a term of years. If the companies which are promoting this enterprise could be held closely accountable, there could be very little objection to their plans, and the facts would probably warrant for a few years a liberal subsidy. The trouble is that the new cable lines are so likely to be gobbled up by vast existing monopolies, the management of which does not possess entire public approbation. England, Canada and Australia prefer direct government construction, and they have just secured a report from their joint commission of inquiry which favors a cable from Canada to Australia, to be laid within two years, at a cost of \$10,000,000, each country paying one-third of the amount required.

*Corporations
and Campaign
Funds.*

Now that the smoke of the presidential campaign has fully blown away, there has been some frank discussion in public,—and a great deal more of it in private,—touching the methods employed on both sides. The question has been asked whence came the enormous and unprecedented sums of money spent by the Republican managers to achieve Mr. McKinley's victory. How the money was spent our readers have been truthfully informed. It was not spent corruptly, and the victory was not won by the bribing of voters, whether to go to the polls or to stay at home. Great sums were spent to promote political clubs and organizations, but the bulk of the money was used to pay for the paper, printing and distribution of reading matter pertaining to the questions at issue. In former campaigns, money had been collected from those who held offices and wanted to retain them, or from those not in office who were fighting for a chance to feed at the public crib. Civil service reform has gradually changed all that. Contributions from the office-holding and office-seeking classes do not now constitute the mainstay of campaign committees. Nor do the gifts of private individuals who are deeply attached to the principles of their party, or who aspire above all things to promote their country's welfare, account for the bulk of the campaign funds. The great sound-money campaign of 1896 was carried on by money contributed by corporations,—money voted by the directors out of the funds held by them in trust for the stockholders. Nobody, probably, would even care to deny that this is literally the truth.

Why Not
Full
Publicity?

In many cases, of course, the bookkeeping of these corporations would not directly reveal the transaction, any more than the bookkeeping of our most reputable railway corporations would plainly reveal the sums they have heretofore appropriated for the maintenance of lobbies at state capitals. The motives in 1896 of the great loan and trust companies, insurance companies, banking corporations, railway companies, industrial trusts, gas companies, and moneyed associations of various sorts, were perhaps not all of exactly the same nature. But, in so far as campaign funds were supplied by the great corporations whose principal offices are in New York, it would scarcely be true to say that the directors were not acting in accordance with what they deemed a high sense of duty. They believed that, as trustees of corporations, it was obligatory upon them to protect the interests of their stockholders; and in their judgment such a change in the monetary standard as was proposed by Mr. Bryan would have been not merely detrimental, but absolutely disastrous to those interests. They might choose to explain that the appropriation of large sums of money in such a crisis for political uses was in the nature of a heavy insurance premium, under circumstances which had subjected their property to extra hazardous risks. Or they might be expected to liken it to heavy expenditure undertaken for the sake of collecting debts that were in danger of going to the bad. Arguing, as they did, that the free coinage of silver would cut the value of the dollar in twain, these great financial corporations held that their paramount duty to their stockholders was to protect by all means possible the value of the dollar. And so they poured out their money by the millions to help carry the country for the sound-money ticket. We shall not enter into any argument, pro or con, with any one choosing to impute blame to these directors of corporations who took this course in the campaign of 1896. Those gentlemen are not seeking apologists for their conduct. We have no intention to praise them, nor any desire to criticise them. The only thing we deem important is that the public should know the facts. These corporations wield so vast a power that it is not consistent with public safety that their methods should be secret. If, indeed, it was their duty to contribute great sums to the campaign fund, there ought to be no secrecy about it. Every stockholder should know where every penny of the money went; and in our opinion the general public, also, should have a right to know. Whatever other means, at some time in the future, it may be desirable to devise for the better regulation of corporations, entire publicity of all their proceedings should be demanded and should be enforced. And let it be said that this is an opinion held by many of the wisest and most experienced business men of the country who are themselves directors in great corporations.

Corporations
and the Politics
of New York.

It is an interesting fact, worth particular note at this time, that some of the men in New York who had to do with the securing of funds from corporations for the prosecution of the presidential campaign, have been most bitterly opposed to the complete control of politics in the State of New York which has been brought about by this very same process of secret payments by great business corporations. In every community like New York city one finds centred a group of powerful corporations which have by one means or another come into the monopoly control of extremely lucrative public privileges. Conspicuous among such corporations are those which control the gas supply, the street railway franchises, the telephone monopoly, electric lighting and other electric service. As a rule, the companies in which private citizens make their money from the exploiting of valuable public assets,—for which in most cases they have paid nothing at all, and in no case more than a trifling fraction of the real value,—are subject to legislative control. Transit companies may by law have the price of fares reduced, or may be compelled to give better service. Gas companies may by law be compelled to reduce the price of gas from an exorbitant figure to a reasonable one. The telephone monopoly in like manner may be compelled to give the public good service at a fair price, instead of charging from two to six times as much as is charged in foreign cities for similar services. In like manner it is true of a great number of corporations not so conspicuous as those just mentioned, that they have something to be afraid of whenever



FATHER KNICKERBOCKER: "HELP!"

From the *Herald* (New York).



From the Journal.

HOW THOMAS C. PLATT WORKS THE WIRES AT ALBANY.

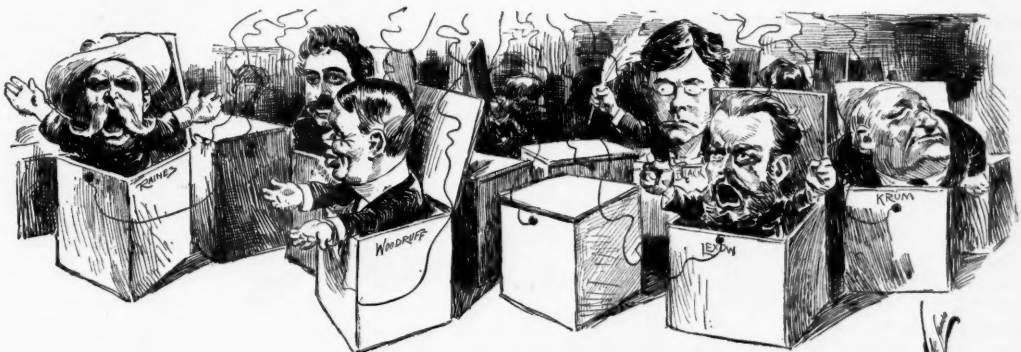
(For results see bottom of page.)

a legislature is in session. Once upon a time such companies, each for itself, was represented by agents unpleasantly known as lobbyists, who were entrusted with considerable sums of money to use at their own discretion, and who haunted the halls of legislation and endeavored to bring direct influence to bear upon the people's representatives. These agents, or lobbyists, in the good times after the war, were known as the "third house" of every legislature. But we have greatly refined our methods since those times, and the third house is practically non-existent. Corporations have found a much better way. It was always offensive to the moral sensibilities of the good deacons and elders and vestrymen who make up corporation boards, to hire vulgar lobbyists and set them at the direct task of paying bribes to members of the legislature. It was not only an unpleasant thing to do, but it was somewhat unsafe, because it was a penitentiary crime. Under the newer system, a certain sum, we are assured, is set aside by certain corporations to be contributed to the campaign funds of the leading

parties. This is to insure the election of worthy men to the legislature, who can be relied upon not to pass foolish laws adverse to those great business interests which the silly public ought to recognize as its truest benefactors. Such funds, it is declared, have in the state of New York been given in part to the Republican organization and in part to the Democratic organization, so that the men elected from Democratic districts might be reasonable and rightminded men, while the men elected from Republican districts might be possessed of similar virtues. Inasmuch as a hostile and wrong-headed legislature might divert millions of dollars from the incomes of these great corporations to the pockets of an undeserving public, it can readily be seen that the companies can well afford to pay a large price for the certainty that men after their own hearts shall be elected to the legislature.

Mr. Platt's
Complete
Control.

The apex of the Democratic organization of the state has been Tammany Hall, with Mr. Richard Croker at its head. The Republican organization has been in the full control of two so-called machines, one for the management of the state at large and one for the management of New York city, with Mr. Thomas C. Platt as the undisputed dictator of both. It was Mr. Platt who named Mr. Morton as governor in 1894, and in turn selected Mr. Black in 1896. Mr. Platt is president of the United States Express Company; and it would certainly seem well within bounds to say that his control, not only over the organization of the Republican party, but also over the actual officials and government of the state of New York, is much more complete than his control over the express company which he manages. For in the express business the stockholders and board of directors have undoubtedly something to say; whereas the government of the state of New York has appeared of late to be a mere bit of private pocket property of Mr. Platt's very own. There has been established a complete circuit which it is not easy to break. Some people would call it a "vicious circle." Because a certain gentleman is at the head of a political or-



ganization, he receives the campaign contributions of the corporations. But because he receives the contributions, he maintains his supremacy. Money does it all. The man who has power gets the money, and the man who gets the money can keep the power. The system does not deal with mem-



SENATOR-ELECT THOMAS COLLIER PLATT.

bers of the legislature after they are elected, but goes back to the very remotest beginnings of things, and deals in every county of the state with the primary elections that select the delegates who attend the conventions where legislative candidates are nominated.

*Mr. Platt's
Selection
for the Senate.*

On January 14th, the Republican members of the Legislature of New York met in caucus and selected their candidate for the United States Senate to succeed Mr. David B. Hill. The most eminently qualified man in the state of New York, the Hon. Joseph H. Choate, was duly presented to the caucus. No other names were presented or mentioned. There are 151 Republican members of the present state Legislature. A vote was taken, and seven members were found to be in favor of Mr. Choate. All the rest, with a notable exhibition of spontaneity, declared themselves in favor of Thomas C. Platt. A few days later Mr. Platt was formally elected. His control of the Legislature is more complete than his control of any office-boy in his private employ; for the office-boy after all is not owned by Mr. Platt and could quit work if he did not find that the place suited him, but the legislators seem to be his, both soul and body. Let our readers distinctly understand that these comments are not made in disparagement of Mr. Platt. Any prejudices that this

discussion may seem to show are against the existing political system. Mr. Platt personally is no more to be condemned than many of the gentlemen who are at times most strenuous in their opposition to what they call *his* methods. He is part of a political system that has grown up under new conditions. Attacking him personally does not tend to change either the system or the condition. He has not been a public official, and therefore he is not responsible to the people of the State in the same sense that the officials are. It is a curious fact that Mr. Platt was most soundly abused for certain appointments made by Governor Morton, while Mr. Morton himself was always handled with soft gloves. If Governor Morton's appointments were not what they ought to be, he alone was to blame; and it was quite irrelevant to rate Mr. Platt for Governor Morton's alleged obedience to "the machine." If the boss system is to prevail, it is scarcely likely that a more exemplary boss than Mr. Platt could possibly be evolved out of the New York situation. In 1895 the New York city reformers willingly entered into alliance with Mr. Platt and his machine to defeat Tammany. It is not necessary to prejudge Mr. Platt's career as a senator. He will at least avoid the errors of 1881.

*Governor
Black's
Beginning.*

Neither is it worth while to predict either good or ill concerning the administration of Governor Black. The Governor's first message to the Legislature (January 6) was in many respects a clear and sensible document. It disparaged the civil service reform movement, however, in a manner which did not do credit to the Governor's acquaintance with the facts. Governor Black's demand for "less starch" in the civil serv-



T. C. P.: "IS THERE TOO MUCH 'STARCH' IN THAT COLLAR, FRANK?"

From the *Telegram* (New York).

ice examinations gave the cartoonists a particularly good chance for a fling, inasmuch as Governor Black comes from that world-famed town of collars, cuffs, and steam laundries, Troy on the Hudson.

The Legislature is now expected to look into the work of the Greater New York Charter Commission without too much concern for the opinions of the gentlemen who have framed that elaborate document, and the whole question is in a position which makes it inexpedient for us to discuss at any length the character of the charter as now proposed. When it attains its final shape and has become a legal fact we shall discuss its provisions. It is enough here to say that in a good many respects the St. Louis plan has been followed by the New York Commission. A municipal assembly of two houses is provided for, and the mayor, to be popularly elected, will hold appointing power and general executive authority. The laying of taxes and the disposal of the revenues must originate as at present with a board of executive officers rather than with the municipal council or board of aldermen. For convenience of administration, the metropolis is to be divided into a number of so-called boroughs, and the upper branch of the municipal assembly is to be made up of members elected in groups from these borough divisions. The members of the lower house are to be elected in single districts. No provision, therefore, is made for the election at large of any member of either house. The charter as it stands in the present tentative condition is extremely complicated. The provision for an Assembly of two chambers flies in the face of all sound experience everywhere. Fortunately the charter to a great extent transfers the deliberative government of New York city from Albany to the metropolis, and this in itself is an inestimable gain. For some years past, from one thousand to two thousand bills dealing exclusively with local affairs in New York, Brooklyn, or other parts of the proposed greater New York, have been introduced every winter in the state Legislature.

*Pennsylvania's
New Senator.*

Senatorial contests have engrossed the attention of politicians in a number of states during the past month. In Pennsylvania the contestants for the honor of the seat in the Senate now occupied by the Hon. Don Cameron, were at length narrowed down to two—namely, Mr. John Wanamaker of Philadelphia, who was President Harrison's postmaster-general, and the Hon. Boies Penrose of Philadelphia, who has served in the state Legislature for twelve or thirteen

years, and has always shown a striking capacity for politics. Boies Penrose is one of the youngest men recently selected for the United States Senate, inasmuch as he was born in 1860. He comes of a family distinguished in the annals of Pennsylvania. He graduated at Harvard in 1881, was admitted to the bar of Philadelphia in 1883, and since 1884 has been active in the political affairs of his city and state. Few young men in public life have had better opportunities of training for distinguished public service, and he ought to set his mark high. The senatorial election in Pennsylvania was, like most of the senatorial contests this year, complicated with questions of machine politics and boss rule. But the inner mysteries of Pennsylvania politics have never been even faintly comprehended by any one outside the bounds of that great state. Mr. Quay, who will be known henceforth as the senior senator from Pennsylvania, controls the state Republican machinery; and the "machine" gave its support to Mr. Penrose. So much at least an outsider may venture to comprehend.



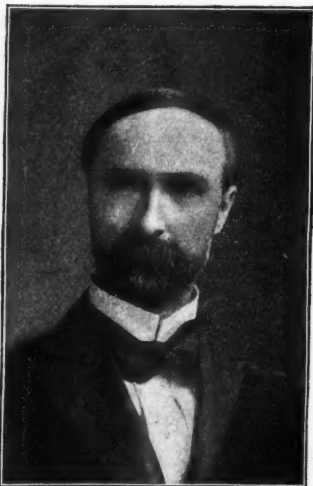
SENATOR-ELECT PENROSE OF
PENNSYLVANIA.

Ohio Statesmen and the Senate. In the state of Ohio the senatorial question would not have come up just now but for Senator Sherman's acceptance of the State portfolio in Mr. McKinley's cabinet. The resignation of Senator Sherman will make a vacancy, and the one absorbing question among political correspondents has been whether or not Governor Bushnell would appoint Mr. Hanna to the vacant senatorial chair. These correspondents inform us that Governor Bushnell himself is to be regarded as an aspirant, and that Senator elect Foraker, who is intimately associated with Governor Bushnell, is in control of the machine organization of the state and stands in deadly antagonism to Mr. Hanna. There are others who profess to have knowledge that Mr. Sherman's acceptance of the cabinet place was in pursuance of a friendly understanding among all the leading Ohio Republicans that Governor Bushnell would appoint Mr. Hanna to the senatorial vacancy. The facts themselves will in due time settle all these conjectures.

*Indiana's
Choice.*

Several well known Republicans were ambitious for the honor of representing the state of Indiana in the Senate to succeed the Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees, Democrat. When the question came to the point of a test in the legislative caucus, the Hon. Charles W. Fairbanks was found to be very far ahead of all the other competitors combined. Mr. Fairbanks, as described by fair minded Western newspapers, is "universally esteemed in Indiana as an able lawyer, an honest

politician and a citizen of sterling worth. He is a product of the farm and the university, the country and the city, the bar and the forum." He was born in Ohio forty-four years ago, and has practiced law in Indianapolis for exactly half his lifetime. He is a friend of Ex-President Harrison and of President-elect McKinley, and is said to represent the best Republican tendencies in politics.



SENATOR-ELECT FAIRBANKS OF INDIANA.

The Great Contest in Illinois.

The most notable of all the senatorial contests has been that of the Illinois Republicans in their effort to select a man to succeed the Hon. John M. Palmer. The machine organization of the state had believed its arrangements safe beyond a doubt, and had selected Alderman Madden of Chicago for its candidate. But the machine did not reckon upon the force of public opinion. Leading citizens of Chicago called mass meetings to denounce Mr. Madden as a municipal corruptionist, and the great newspapers of Chicago opposed him with refreshing vigor. In the face of all this, it seemed strongly probable for some days that Mr. Madden would win. He was ultimately defeated in caucus, however, and Mr. Lorimer, the alternative selection made by the machine, was in turn overthrown. The delay made it probable that some one of the conspicuous and experienced Republicans of Illinois would win, Mr. Hitt's name having grown steadily in favor. Mr. William E. Mason was at length agreed upon on the last night (January 19) before the day set for the election. Mr. Mason is a Chicago lawyer, about 46 years of age, who has served ably in the lower House of Congress, has much repute as an orator and debater, and is acceptable to the best elements of Illinois Re-

publicanism. The success of this uprising against machine dictation in Illinois is a good sign of the times. It will have influence beyond that state.

Other Senatorial Elections.

New England has the well-established custom of sending able and efficient men to the Senate, and of re-electing them from term to term. Senator Orville H. Platt of Connecticut was last month elected as his own successor, and so also was Jacob H. Gallinger of New Hampshire. The Republicans of Wisconsin have done themselves credit in electing the Hon. John C. Spooner to the Senate, his former services in that

body having been of a character which commanded the attention and respect of the entire country. Senator H. C. Hansbrough of North Dakota has been accorded another term, while in Colorado Senator Teller was almost unanimously re-elected. In North Carolina Senator Pritchard, by a fusion of Republican and Populist votes, was duly re-elected in the face

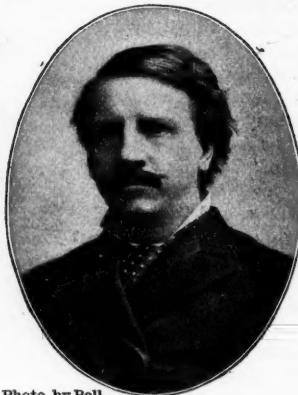
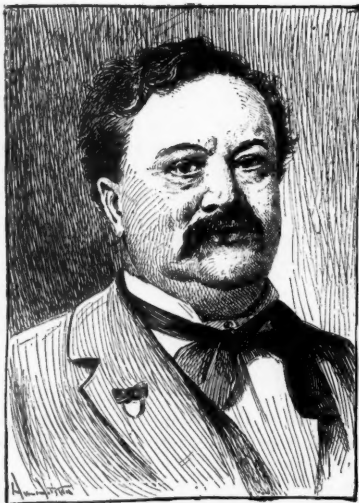


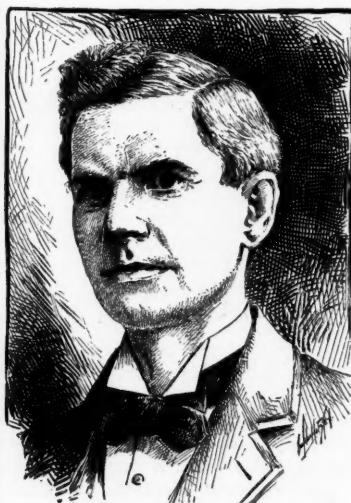
Photo. by Bell.

SENATOR-ELECT SPOONER OF WISCONSIN.

of much opposition, while the Missouri Legislature accorded another term to Senator Vest as a matter of course, and Senator Jones of Arkansas was honored in like manner.



SENATOR-ELECT MASON OF ILLINOIS.



ALDERMAN MADDEN OF CHICAGO.



From the Journal.

HON. NELSON DINGLEY OF MAINE.

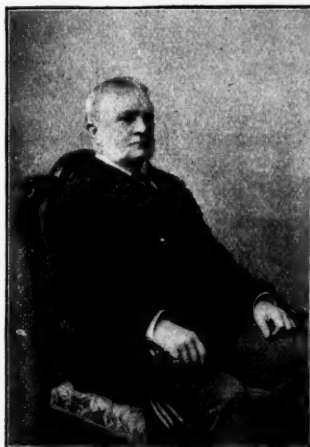
*Tariff
and Currency
Questions.*

The tariff question has come very prominently to the front through the daily newspaper reports of public hearings before the Ways and Means Committee at Washington. The various interests that desire increase of protection have made their arguments; and if their views are to be accepted by Congress the result will be a protective tariff of a more pronounced character than the McKinley bill of 1890. But it is evidently the purpose of Mr. Dingley and his colleagues to hold a firm hand and construct a moderate measure. The currency question has been forced upon public attention by the meeting at Indianapolis of a great gathering of representative business men from all parts of the country, sent as delegates from scores of chambers of commerce and kindred bodies. The convention was a successful one, and it made evident the prevailing opinion of the mercantile community that the greenback currency ought to be retired, and that a thorough reorgani-

zation of the whole monetary system ought to be proceeded with, in a systematic manner but without delay. At present the American money market shows very favorable symptoms. The balance of trade for the calendar year 1896 was more strongly in favor of the United States than in any previous year, amounting to more than \$325,000,000. The gold reserves in the treasury had risen to a point approaching \$150,000,000. Business circles in the West have been much disturbed by a series of heavy bank failures in Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Paul, and other Northwestern points, but these calamities were either due to the collapse of speculative enterprises or else were the culmination of conditions extending back some years into the past. The general business situation in the West, as in the East, would seem to be showing signs of slow but unmistakable improvement.

*Cabinet
Building.* Mr. McKinley has been making progress with the selection of his cabinet, but except for Mr. Sherman as Secretary of State no definite announcement had been made when these pages closed. It was well understood that Mr. Dingley of Maine might have had the treasury portfolio if he had been willing to take it, but on

account of his somewhat precarious health he thought it better to keep his place in the House, where as chairman of the Ways and Means Committee he is much occupied with the consideration of a new tariff bill. Mr. Cornelius Bliss of New York, it is also understood, was offered a portfolio, —presumably that of the navy; but his final



CORNELIUS N. BLISS OF NEW YORK.

decision was that private circumstances would not permit him to enter official life. It seemed to be thought probable, late in January, that Senator Cullom of Illinois would be made Secretary of the Treasury, although it was also the opinion of well-informed men that Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island would be exceedingly acceptable to President McKinley if he were willing to take the place. Senator Aldrich's eminent qualifications for the treasury portfolio are well known. For other places the men listed in January as very probable appointees were General Russell A. Alger of Michigan as Secretary of War, Ex-Governor John D. Long of Massachu-

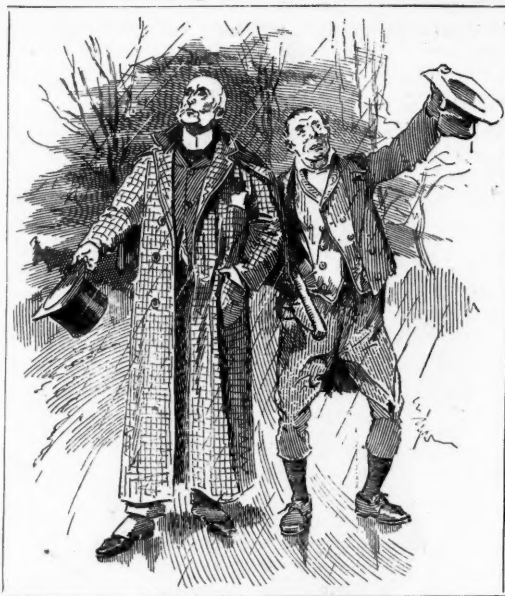
setts as Secretary of the Navy, Judge Nathan Goff, Jr., of West Virginia as Attorney General, the Hon. Joseph J. McKenna of California as Secretary of the Interior, and the Hon. James Wilson of Iowa as Secretary of Agriculture. Mr. Henry C. Payne of Wisconsin is also very prominently named for Postmaster General. That these gentlemen will actually be appointed is of course quite beyond the knowledge of the newspaper correspondents or the politicians at this time.

*England
and the
Irish Question.*

The new session of the British Parliament began on January 19th. The Queen's address, which may be said to correspond to our presidential message, informed Parliament that the six ambassadors of the great powers at Constantinople were still engaged in their conferences over the present condition of the Turkish empire. The Venezuela arbitration was alluded to in suitable terms, and the general treaty of arbitration with the United States was made a subject of congratulation. It was promised that energetic measures should be used to mitigate the distress in India caused by the great famine and the frightful spread of the plague. No allusion whatever was made in the address to the question of financial relief for Ireland, although no other question has caused half so much discussion throughout the United Kingdom for two or three months past. Irishmen of all parties and factions, from the Tory landlords to the most extreme home-rulers, and from the prelates of the Catholic church to the ministers of the dissenting congregations, have appeared on the same platforms throughout Ireland, demanding readjustment of the national revenue system along lines which would relieve Ireland from the excessive payments that two royal commissions admit have for many years been exacted from the distressed island. The government has shown no conciliatory disposition toward these demands. It remains to be seen to what extent the various Irish interests may agree to adopt obstructive tactics in Parliament for the sake of enforcing their views.

*Who is
the
"Hintermann?"*

In Germany the chief sensation of last month was supplied by the great libel case brought by Baron Marschall, the Foreign Minister of Germany, against journalists who had libelled him by accusing him of having falsified the report of the Czar's speech when he passed through Germany on his way to France. The suggestion was that the speech had been purposely misrepresented in the interests of England, in order to render difficult a *rapprochement* between Germany and Russia. There was no truth in the story, and the journalists who circulated it have been sent to prison and fined. The importance of the trial, however, lay in the evidence which it afforded that the journalists who had made those accusations against the Foreign Minister of Germany were instigated thereto by the Chief of the Secret Police, Tausch, who for the last eighteen



NEW IRISH DUET.

Small Irish farmer and noble landlord sing—

"Landlord and tenant, though cat and dog, we
Are both of one mind when we want £. S. D.

Lord Castletown and Timothy Healy, M.P., occupied the same platform at a recent meeting held in Cork, and from sentiments expressed by Lord Castletown, he was afterward referred to as the George Washington of Ireland. He was warmly seconded by Mr. Healy.—From *Punch* (London).

years has had in his hands all the secrets of the political police. Tausch, who was called as a witness in the trial, was "given away" by his subordinates, and then arrested on a charge of perjury. He is awaiting his trial; but it is hardly credible that Tausch acted solely on his own initiative. All Germany is asking who was the "hintermann," and suspicion points naturally to Bismarck, for Tausch was a Bismarckian, and there is no other personality sufficiently imposing in Germany to inspire so secret and subordinate a department of administration with the daring design of checkmating the foreign policy of Prince Bismarck's successors. The whole story has created a profoundly bad impression throughout Europe, and the end is not yet. It is possible that the evidence thus afforded of disloyalty and secret conspiracy on the part of members of the permanent Civil Service may lead to a demand for making a clean sweep of the old officials when a new Chancellor comes into power.

*The Czar's
Policy
East and West.*

From Russia comes the report that a definite appointment has been made of a successor to Prince Lobanoff. Count Muravieff, who for some years has been more or less in retreat as Ambassador at Copenhagen, has returned to St. Petersburg, and is said to have secured the coveted portfolio of Minister of Foreign Affairs. With that office unfilled, we have

been left to guess very much in the dark what policy the new Czar has decided to follow. The latest news from Russia is that the chief objective of his policy in the Far East will be the Russianizing of China, beginning with Pekin, where Russian schools are to be established and Russian influence made predominant. In Europe his policy is to rest and be thankful with that, keeping the peace as long as possible, and doing everything to postpone the crisis in Turkey. There have been sensational reports as to the Czar's health.

The Russians in China.

One of the sensations of December in Europe was the publication, the contradiction, and the reaffirmation of the Russo-Chinese Treaty, which secures to Russia a right of way for her transcontinental railway through Manchuria to an ice free port in China. The Russians will not reach the Yellow Sea with their railway till 1903, and until then the policy of Russia will be a policy of peace. But the opening up of northern China and southern Siberia to the commerce of the world is one of those achievements of which Russians may well be proud, although it is also one by which British merchants will probably be the first to profit. What England needs most of all just now is a commercial treaty with Russia, which would enable her to share in the industrial and commercial development of the immense dominions of the Czar. Some prominent Americans have gone to China to see what field there may be at this juncture for our railroad builders and industrial organizers. Americans, having no political axe to grind, will naturally be welcomed by Russians and Chinese alike.



MAP ILLUSTRATING THE TERMS OF THE REPORTED RUSSO-CHINESE TREATY.

An Armenian Jail Delivery.

At last the improved relations between England and Russia that date from the visit of the Czar to Balmoral appear to be bearing some tangible fruit in Turkey. Thanks to the unanimity of the Ambassadors and the understanding that they would, if necessary, apply pressure by sea and land, the Sultan has at least been induced to open the prison door and to allow the Armenians to leave the dungeons in which they had been flung to rot and die. It is but a beginning, no doubt, but it is something solid at all events, and to many a miserable captive it is the difference between life and death. M. de Nelidoff, acting in concert with England and Austria is taking the initiative at Constantinople. He is said to be exceedingly gloomy, and will certainly do whatever in him lies to postpone, if he cannot altogether avert, the threatened crash of the Ottoman Empire.

South Africa's Millionaire Imperialist.

The triumphal progress of Cecil Rhodes from the Central African Empire which bears his name to the capital of the colony which he has served as Prime Minister, was a surprise to some of his enemies in England. South Africa has a much more accurate conception of the comparative magnitude of its greatest son. The majority of the white population of the Cape Colony is Dutch, not English; but the immense assemblages which greeted Mr. Rhodes wherever he appeared seem to have been as unanimous as they were enthusiastic. These cheering thousands were under no hallucination about the bad blunder of the raid. But all great men make blunders, which, though bad enough, are less deadly than the blunder of being paralyzed into impotence by the dread of blundering. South Africa recognizes in Cecil Rhodes the one man, among all the swarm that have enriched themselves with her treasure, who realizes the stewardship of wealth and acts ever as trustee for the people. In a generous and magnificent fashion, the Cape Colonists have ignored the false step of last New Year, and acclaimed with patriotic enthusiasm the millionaire Empire builder. Whatever may befall him in England, Mr. Rhodes is not discredited in Africa.

Mr. Rhodes as Phrasemaker.

Mr. Rhodes is a man whose words are deeds. But sometimes when the fit seizes him he can turn a phrase which stings and sticks. It is a dangerous gift. The bitter sneer which he dropped when he remarked that he was going to England to be tried by the "unctuous rectitude" of his fellow-countrymen was not politic. But what two words ever more felicitously hit off the characteristic of John Bull when he is pleased to pose as the Pecksniff of the world? When the news of Dr. Jameson's sentence reached him in Matabeleland, Mr. Rhodes is said to have exclaimed: "What a tribute to the moral worth of the nation that has 'jumped' the world!" Of a different order, but not less pungent, was his remark that "territory is everything," a phrase easy

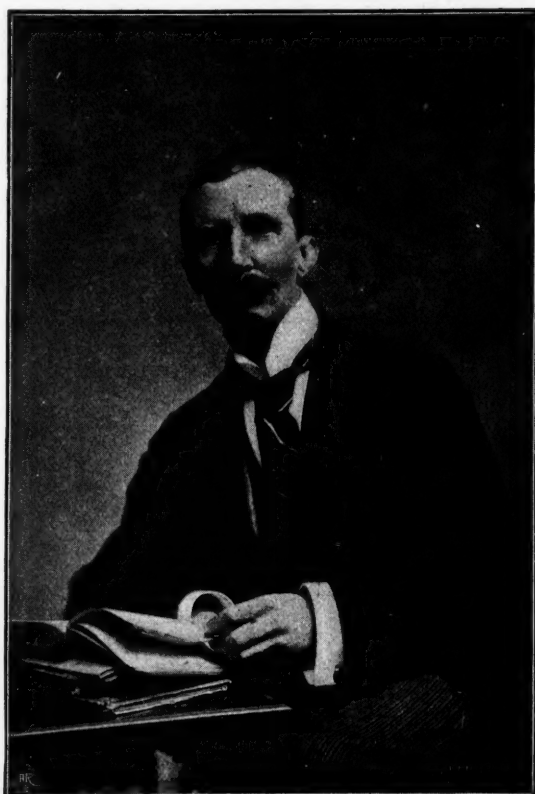
to misrepresent, but one which, as he immediately defined it, is indisputably correct. But of all Mr. Rhodes' many pregnant sayings, that which stands him in best stead was the phrase which he constantly repeated last January when pressed hard to pretend that he had never done what he had done: "I am not going to tell any lies about it."

*The Uncrowned
Monarch
of the Niger.*

While Mr. Rhodes has been on the high seas, hastening to London to face the prosecution with which he is threatened, another notable Englishman has landed in Africa, where he will leave his mark or his corpse. The return of Sir George Goldie to the Niger begins an epoch of West African history. Sir George Goldie is one of the Empire-builders whose work is as silent and secret as that of Mr. Rhodes is the reverse. From his office in London, Sir George Goldie has brooded for years over the work which he is now in the field preparing to accomplish. Immediately before his departure he spoke with deep earnestness of the perilous quest on which he was starting. A quiet man, who has set his heart on delivering forty million human beings from an infernal slave-trade, he made no secret of the arduous nature of the task on which he was about to embark his fortunes and those of the Niger Company. "We have done much," he said, "of which fortunately nothing has been heard. It is possible to lay the foundations of Empire without being disturbed, where the climate is too deadly for newspaper correspondents to live. I now go to complete the work. We shall put it through; but make no mistake, we are putting our fortune to the touch, to win or lose it all."

*The Pasha
of the
Quarries.*

Questions of labor attracted considerable attention in Europe during December and January. The German Emperor, more or less openly, took a hand in the Hamburg strike by expressing his sympathy with the employers and suggesting means by which the strikers might be circumvented. In England the struggle—which has been waged intermittently for a generation back—over the right of the quarrymen on Lord Penrhyn's quarries to form themselves into a trade union, has come to a head. The quarrymen having refused to give up their union at the dictation of their employer, the quarries were closed, and three thousand workmen sent adrift. Lord Penrhyn's action savors more of the beginning of the century than of the principles that are generally recognized at its close. Subscriptions were opened throughout the country to enable the quarrymen to fight their battle. The appeal to the Board of Trade was thwarted by Lord Penrhyn's action. The only consolation in this bad business is that Lord Penrhyn seems to have taken pains to divest himself of every rag of sympathy with which he might have been regarded. It is well in a dispute of this kind to have the right and the wrong so clearly divided that no person can make any mistake as to the side with which he ought to sympathize.



SIR GEORGE TAUBMAN GOLDIE.

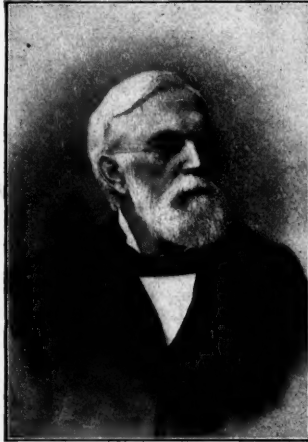
*Iowa's
Semi-Centennial.*

The state of Iowa celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its admission to the Union on December 28th. In 1840 Iowa had 43,000 people. It has now more than 2,000,000. The state is remarkable for its high average of intelligence, comfort, and prosperity. By the census of 1890 its largest city had only 50,000 people, and the second in size had less than 40,000. Paupers form a smaller percentage of the population in Iowa, perhaps, than in any other community of 2,000,000 people in all Christendom. Institutions of higher education, though not enjoying the huge benefactions that have gone to the colleges of some other states, are reaching a remarkable percentage of the young people of the state. The record made by Iowa in this half century is truly magnificent. It is an interesting fact that Senator William B. Allison has served that state in Congress for full two-thirds of the period of its statehood. On December 27th, with the close of the last day of Iowa's fiftieth year of statehood, there passed away a noble citizen of that state, who had helped to make history during the entire period, and whose career is identified with much that is best in the record and the characteristics of Iowa. The Rev. Dr. A. B. Robbins of

Muscatine went to Iowa fifty-three years ago as one of the group of young New England Congregational ministers known as the "Iowa Band." He filled out a half-century pastorate at Muscatine, was one of the founders of Iowa College,—the oldest institution for higher education west of the Mississippi river, which is next year to celebrate its semi-centennial,—and, in the truest sense, was one of the makers of the state.

The Obituary Record.

Another clerical pioneer of the Northwest, whose death is chronicled this month, was the Rev. William Adams, D.D., of Nashoto House, Wisconsin. Dr. Adams had lived in Wisconsin for more than fifty-five years, having gone out from the General Theological Seminary at New York in the year 1841, with two other young Episcopal clergymen, to do missionary work among the Indians and perform the service of a pioneer of Christian civilization. Among public men, the most conspicuous name recorded in our obituary list is that of General Francis A. Walker, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, of whom elsewhere we present a character sketch. Our minister to the Hawaiian islands, Hon. A. S. Willis, died at his post of duty on January 6. The Hon. W. H. Hatch of Missouri, for many years a conspicuous Congressman, died early in our month. The most prominent editor of the Southwest, Mr. J. B. McCullagh, of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, has also passed away. The Hon. John Meredith Read, at one time a man of note in our diplomatic service, and a lawyer and writer of some distinction, died late in December. The death of Dr. William H. Pancoast of Philadelphia has removed one of the most distinguished ornaments of the medical profession. In New York Signor A. Errani, formerly a noted singer of the operatic stage, and in later years the foremost vocal teacher in America, died on January 6, at the age of 73. Among those of other lands the most distinguished name on the obituary roll of the month is that of Sir Travers Twiss, who died in his 88th year. He was a very

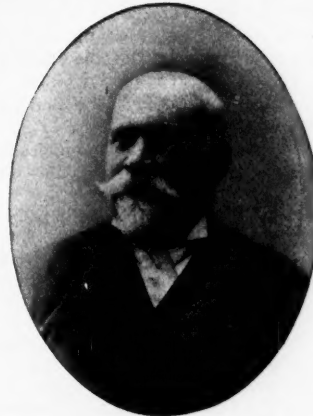


THE LATE DR. ROBBINS OF IOWA.



THE LATE MINISTER WILLIS.

eminent British publicist, having a long time ago been professor of political economy at Oxford, and having subsequently made a great reputation as an authority in the field of international law. Another eminent Englishman, who lived to a great age, was Sir Alexander Milne, the admiral, who was born in



THE LATE SIGNOR ERRANI OF NEW YORK.

1806, and entered the British navy eighty years ago. Among men of affairs is to be noted the name of Herr Nissen of Hamburg, Germany, who for a number of years past had been the president of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company, and had seen the business of that great transportation system multiplied ten-fold during his administration. A number of other men distinguished in various departments of usefulness have passed away, and the names of some of them will be found elsewhere; but these, after all, are only a few, where hundreds might be named.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From December 19, 1896, to January 19, 1897.)

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

December 19.—The House of Representatives only in session; the urgent deficiency appropriation bill (\$881,862) is passed, also a bill appropriating \$130,000 to enable the general government to make an exhibit at the Tennessee Centennial Exhibition in 1897.

December 21.—In the Senate the resolution of Mr. Cameron (Rep., Pa.) for the recognition of Cuban independence is reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations and laid over until after the holiday recess; the House considers the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill in committee of the whole.

December 22.—The Senate passes the urgent deficiency appropriation bill....The House passes the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill (\$21,608,370).... Both branches adjourn to January 5, 1897.

January 5.—Both branches re-assemble after the holiday recess....The Senate passes the House bill to reduce the number of cases in which the penalty of death may be inflicted....The House discusses the bill of Representative Loud (Rep., Cal.) placing certain restrictions on matter admitted to second-class postal rates, in committee of the whole.

January 6.—The Senate agrees to a resolution offered by Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.) calling for information regarding the recognition of foreign powers by the executive and by Congress....The House passes the Loud bill amending the postal laws by excluding from second-class matter sample copies of periodicals and serial novels.

January 7.—The Senate passes the House bill amending the laws relating to navigation....The House begins consideration of the Pacific Railroad refunding bill.

January 8.—The House only in session; debate on the Pacific Railroad refunding bill is continued.

January 9.—The House only in session; committee of the whole reports Pacific Railroad refunding bill with amendments.

January 11.—The Senate debates the method of recognizing new governments....The House passes the Military Academy appropriation bill and a bill authorizing national banks in cities of 4,000 inhabitants to begin business with a capital of \$20,000, the present requirement being \$50,000.

January 12.—The Senate discusses the Oklahoma free homestead bill....The House passes bills to define the rights of aliens in the Territories and to give preference in civil service appointments to honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the Civil War. A decision of Speaker Reed prevents the recommitting of the Pacific Railroad funding bill.

January 13.—In the Senate Mr. Gear (Rep., Ia.) introduces a bill for the appointment of a commission with full power to settle the indebtedness of the Pacific railroads on such terms as may be agreed on by a majority of the commission and the owners of the roads, the settlement to be approved by the President....The House transacts only routine business.

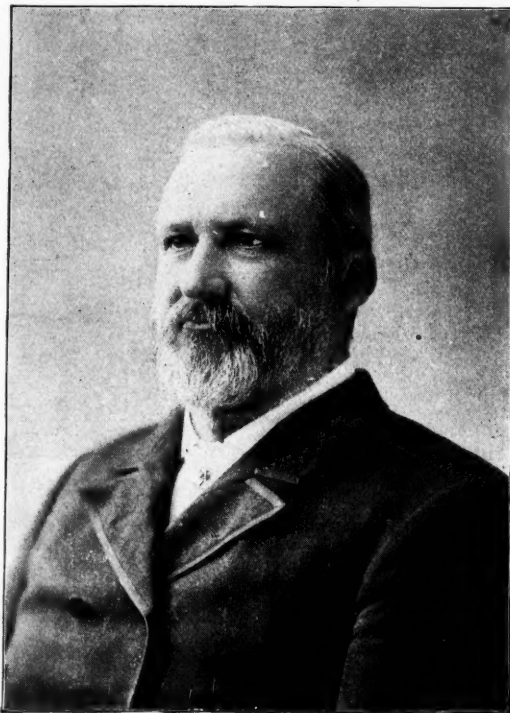
January 14.—The Senate passes the Oklahoma free homestead bill....The House passes the bill making

oleomargarine and other imitation dairy products subject to the laws of the state into which they are transported, by a vote of 126 to 96.

January 15.—The House only in session; routine business is transacted.

January 16.—The House only in session; eulogies are delivered on the late ex-Speaker Crisp.

January 18.—The Senate passes the army appropriation bill (\$23,129,344), and begins consideration of the



THE LATE EX-REPRESENTATIVE HATCH OF MISSOURI.

Nicaragua Canal bill....The House passes a bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicating drinks to Indians, and makes amendments to the patent laws.

January 19.—The Senate discusses the Nicaragua Canal bill....The House passes 52 private pension bills.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN.

December 19.—The Dawes Indian Commission concludes a treaty with the Choctaws of Indian Territory for the allotment of lands in severalty, and the abandonment of tribal government within eight years.

December 23.—A mass-meeting of Republicans is held in New York City to urge the election of Joseph H. Choate to the United States Senate.

December 24.—The Greater New York Charter Commission makes public the report of its committee on draft.

December 28.—The Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives opens a series of tariff hearings.

December 29.—President Cleveland amends the civil service rules so as to include all employees of government penitentiaries who are subject to classification.

December 30.—The Tennessee Republican State Executive Committee takes steps to contest the election of Robert L. Taylor as Governor.

December 31.—The New York City Rapid Transit Commissioners announce a new route for an underground railway....Governor Morton of New York removes the Inspector-General of Militia for criticising the Governor and members of his military staff.

January 1.—Governors are inaugurated in New York and other states.

January 4.—Legislatures meet in California, Idaho and Tennessee.

January 5.—The Pennsylvania Republican legislative caucus nominates State Senator Boies Penrose for United States Senator....Legislatures meet in Delaware, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, North Dakota and Texas.

January 6.—The California Republican legislative caucus nominates Senator George C. Perkins for re-election....Legislatures meet in Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York, North

Carolina and Wisconsin....Mayor Hooper of Baltimore removes most of the Public School Commissioners, and appoints in their places prominent educationists and business men, headed by President Gilman of the Johns Hopkins University.

January 7.—The Nebraska Legislature meets.

January 9.—The Indiana Legislature meets.

January 11.—The Electoral Colleges of the United States meet and cast their formal votes for President and Vice-President....Governors are inaugurated in Illinois, Indiana, Kansas and Missouri....Legislatures meet in Minnesota, Oregon and Washington.

January 12.—Legislatures meet in Kansas, New Jersey, Oklahoma and Wyoming... Charles W. Fairbanks is nominated for Senator by the Republicans of the Indiana Legislature.

January 13.—The West Virginia Legislature meets.... The Republicans of the New Hampshire Legislature renominate Senator Gallinger....Ex-Senator John C. Spooner is nominated for the Senate by the Republicans of the Wisconsin Legislature.

January 14.—The Republicans of the New York Legislature nominate Thomas C. Platt for Senator.... Martin B. Madden, Republican "machine" candidate for Senator in Illinois, withdraws in favor of Representative Mason.

January 15.—Senator Sherman of Ohio announces that he has accepted the office of Secretary of State in President-elect McKinley's cabinet; he declares himself as opposed to intervention in Cuban affairs.

January 18.—Legislatures meet in Arizona, Nevada



GOV. JOHN P. ALTGELD BIDDING GOOD-BY TO ILLINOIS.

"I have given her (Illinois) four of my best years and have brought all my affections to her altar. Had it been necessary to do so, I should have considered life itself but a small sacrifice in her interest. I retire *** without trace of bitterness or disappointment."—From *Times-Herald* (Chicago).



GOV. JOHN R. TANNER SWEARING FEALTY TO ILLINOIS.

"I, John R. Tanner, do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Illinois, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of governor according to the best of my ability."—From *Times-Herald* (Chicago).



Photograph by Heyman, Cairo.
LORD CROMER, BRITISH RESIDENT AT CAIRO,
Actual Ruler of Egypt.

and New Mexico....The United States Supreme Court declares the South Carolina liquor dispensary law in part unconstitutional.

January 19.—The Republicans of the Illinois Legislature nominate William E. Mason for United States Senator. Thomas C. Platt (Rep., N. Y.), Boies Penrose (Rep., Pa.), and Charles W. Fairbanks (Rep., Ind.) are elected to the Senate in their respective states. The following Senators now holding seats are re-elected: Jacob H. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.), Orville H. Platt (Rep., Ct.), Henry M. Teller (Silver Rep., Col.), George G. Vest (Dem., Mo.), James K. Jones (Dem., Ark.), and H. C. Hansbrough (Rep., N. D.). In the balloting by separate houses in North Carolina, J. C. Pritchard (Rep.) has a majority of the votes of both branches.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN.

December 22.—The Sultan of Turkey grants amnesty to 2,000 Armenian prisoners and commutes 90 death sentences.

December 23.—General John J. H. Gordon appointed one of the Council of India....Articles of the Eastern Chinese Railway Company sanctioned by the Czar.

December 24.—A mutiny of Turkish troops occurs at Mondonia, on the Sea of Marmora.

December 25.—The Japanese Parliament is opened.

December 26.—M. Doumer accepts the Governorship of Tongking....Resignation of the Servian Ministry accepted by the King.

December 28.—Citizens of Dublin urge the attention of the British government to the taxation of Ireland.

December 29.—A meeting to protest against the excess-

ive taxation of Ireland by the British government is held in Limerick.

December 30.—A special meeting of the German Ministerial Council is held to consider the opposition to the bourse law....Irish Parliamentary party, at a meeting in Dublin, resolves to offer amendments to the Address to Parliament touching the financial grievance.

December 31.—A report on the finances of Turkey shows an average yearly deficit of \$4,400,000 since 1890.

January 3.—In the elections for one third of the members of the French Senate the Republicans gain three seats.

January 4.—The Belgian government adopts a scheme for making Brussels a seaport....Sir Edward Clarke, formerly Solicitor-General of Great Britain, declares his acceptance of the Irish Commission's statement of facts.

January 11.—It is reported that Count Muravieff has been appointed Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

January 14.—M. Émile Loubet is again chosen President of the French Senate.

January 15.—A great meeting is held in Kildare to protest against the overtaxation of Ireland.

January 18.—The Earl of Kimberley is chosen leader of the Liberal party in the British House of Lords.

January 19.—The British Parliament assembles....The Italian ministry decides on the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

December 21.—The civil trial of Julio Sanguily, a naturalized American citizen, on the charge of conspiring against the Spanish government begins in Cuba....Commercial treaty between Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria signed....Mr. G. Greville appointed Her Majesty's Minister Resident and Consul-General at Bangkok.

December 22.—Senate at Rome approves the Italo-Tunisian treaty with France.

December 23.—President Cleveland formally recognizes



From a photograph by Griem, Berlin.

BARON MARSHALL VON BIEBERSTEIN,
Foreign Minister of Germany. (See page 146.)

the new "Greater Republic of Central America," consisting of Honduras, Nicaragua and Salvador, by receiving J. D. Rodriguez as Envoy to the United States.

December 25.—The steamer *Three Friends* is seized by the Collector of Customs at Key West, Fla., on returning from an alleged filibustering expedition to Cuba....German and Portuguese authorities at Delagoa Bay exchange greetings acknowledging the end of the unpleasantness.

December 26.—Mr. Alfred Le Ghait, Belgian Minister at Washington, presents his letters of recall, in order to accept promotion to the Russian mission of his government.... General Fitzhugh Lee, U. S. Consul-General, resumes his official duties at Havana.... Venezuelan Minister to the United States declares the people of Venezuela satisfied with the boundary treaty.

December 28.—W. N. Beauclerk is appointed British Consul-General at Budapest.... An increase of European judges agreed to by the Khedive and Cabinet.

January 2.—The United States cruisers *Dolphin* and *Vesuvius* are ordered to the Florida coast to aid in suppressing filibustering expeditions to Cuba.

January 5.—The appointment of Andrew Percy Bennett as British Consul in New York City is announced.

January 11.—A general arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain is signed by Secretary Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote at Washington and transmitted by President Cleveland to the Senate.

January 12.—The Sultan of Turkey decorates Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett, M.P., in recognition of his support in the British House of Commons.

January 15.—The British government announces that an international conference will be held to consider measures for the protection of Europe against the India plague.

INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL DOINGS.

December 19.—The strike of the bituminous coal miners in Indiana is ended, the men accepting 55 cents a ton.... A bill for a receivership of the International Building, Loan and Investment Association is filed in the U. S. Circuit Court in Chicago; the bill declares that the liabilities to shareholders are \$940,000, while the assets do not exceed \$570,000.

December 21.—The Illinois National Bank of Chicago fails, with liabilities of \$11,000,000; three private banks also suspend.

December 22.—The Bank of Minnesota and two smaller banks in St. Paul suspend as a result of the bank failures in Chicago.



HON. H. D. MONEY,
Senator-elect from Mississippi.

December 23.—Additional business failures are announced in Chicago.

December 24.—The Calumet State Bank at Blue Island Ill., fails.... A strike of employees ties up the street rail way lines of Boston.

December 28.—The Scandia Bank of Minneapolis closes its doors.... W. M. and J. S. Van Northwick, bankers and manufacturers, of Batavia, Ill., make an assignment, with liabilities of \$2,000,000.

December 30.—The Bankers' Exchange Bank of Minneapolis and the Commercial Bank of Selma, Ala., fail.

December 31.—Attorney-General Harmon files a suit in the United States Court in Topeka, Kan., for the dissolution of the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange, on the ground that it is operated in violation of the Federal anti-trust laws.

January 2.—Numerous Western banks close their doors.

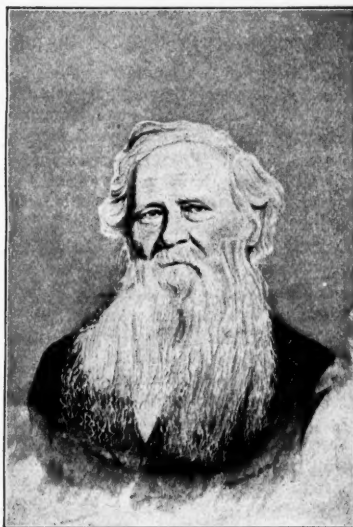
January 4.—Heavy withdrawals cause the failure of four state banks in St. Paul, Minn.... The Standard Cordage Company of Boston resumes work after a three-years' shutdown, employing 400 hands.

January 7.—The control of the Long Island Railroad

passes from the Corbines estate to a syndicate headed by Charles M. Pratt of Brooklyn.

January 9.—Articles of incorporation of the General Trust Company of Illinois, having a capital of \$5,000,000, are filed at Springfield, Ill.

January 12. State Comptroller Roberts of New York opens bids for canal bonds to the amount of \$4,000,000.



DR. HENRY BARNARD.
(See page 210.)

January 13.—The Monetary Conference at Indianapolis adopts resolutions in support of the single gold standard and favoring the retirement of all government notes.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

December 27.—The fall of a train from a bridge in Alabama causes the loss of twenty-seven lives.... The body of Miss Kate Field is cremated in San Francisco.

December 28.—A landslide in County Kerry, Ireland, causes much loss of life.... A village in Italy is destroyed by a landslide.

December 29.—The Rt. Hon. William E. Gladstone celebrates his eighty-seventh birthday.

January 1.—The trustees and faculty of the Johns

Hopkins University, at Baltimore, formally accept the subscription of \$239,500 made by merchants of Baltimore and graduates of the university to tide the institution over financial difficulties.

January 4.—A landslide at the village of Stanna, in the province of Modena, Italy, destroys 182 buildings, rendering hundreds of people homeless.

January 6.—The Belgian steamer *Belgique* founders off the coast of Brittany, and most of her crew are lost. Mrs. Gladstone unveils the memorial window to the Armenian martyrs in the church at Hawarden.

January 8.—The Most Rev. Dr. Temple is enthroned as Archbishop of Canterbury.

January 9.—Relief measures for the starving people of India are undertaken in England.

January 11.—Thirty cadets at the United States Military Academy at West Point are discharged because of mental deficiency.

January 14.—Zurbriggen, a Swiss mountain guide, completes the ascent of Mount Aconcagua, in the Andes, more than 22,000 feet above sea-level, and the highest mountain in the Western Hemisphere.

January 15.—An unusually severe rain and snow storm rages in southern California.

OBITUARY.

December 19.—The Most Rev. Dr. James Lynch, Roman Catholic Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin, Ireland, 90. James Charles H. W. Ellis-Agar, Earl of Normanston, 78. Silas D. Hudson, an old time Iowa politician, 51.

December 21.—Eugène Jolibois, French statesman and jurist, 78. Auguste Joseph Paris, the well-known French statesman, 70. General William Cullom of Kentucky, 90.

December 22.—Georg von Bunsen, member of the German Reichstag, 72.

December 23.—Ex-Representative William Henry Hatch of Missouri, 64.

December 25.—Captain William F. Swasey, a California pioneer, 74. Colonel Henry J. Lamar of Macon, Ga., 71. Judge Charles D. Kerr of Minnesota, 62. Rev. J. I. Sheldon, Hon. Canon of Canterbury, 85.

December 26.—Joseph D. Weeks, editor of the *American Manufacturer* of Pittsburgh, 55. Professor Emile du Bois Reymond, the distinguished physiologist of the University of Berlin, 79.

December 27.—General John Meredith Read, American diplomatist, 60. Sir John Brown, English armor-plate maker, 80. Charles W. Hoffman, librarian of the United States Supreme Court, 67. Rev. Dr. Alden B. Robbins of Muscatine, Iowa, a well-known pioneer, 80.

December 28.—Antoine Théodore Joseph Théry, Life Senator of France, 90.

December 29.—Sir Alexander Milne, Admiral of the British Fleet, 90. Bertram Wodehouse Currie, English banker, 69. Woldemar Nissen, president of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company, 68. Joseph W. Wasielewski, violinist and historian, 75. Dr. Charles Beardsley of Burlington, Ia., 66. Horatio Hall, authority on Indian languages, 80. Sir George B. Owens, M.D., 88. Canon Christopher Bird, 88.

December 30.—Archbishop Edouard Charles Fabre of Montreal, 70. J. Ross Jackson, San Francisco journalist, 51. The Marquis of Sligo, 76.

December 31.—Joseph B. McCullagh, editor of the St.

Louis Globe-Democrat, 54. Rear-Admiral Joseph S. Skerrett, U. S. N.

January 1.—Professor W. A. Loades, a prominent Cleveland musician, 64.

January 2.—Rev. William Adams, D.D., a pioneer clergyman of Wisconsin, 84. James Johnston Davidson, Congressman-elect from the Twenty-fifth Pennsylvania District.

January 3.—Dr. Theodore George Wormley, distinguished chemist and toxicologist of the University of Pennsylvania, 71. Cardinal di Acquavella, Archbishop of Naples, 63.

January 4.—Sir Henry St. John Halford, 69. Sir Joseph Hickson, formerly general manager of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, 66.

January 5.—General Francis A. Walker, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 56. Dr. William H. Pancoast of Philadelphia, 62. Count de Mas-Latrie, French paleographer and member of the Institute, 82.

January 6.—Albert Sydney Willis, U. S. Minister to Hawaii, 55. Mgr. François Marie Trégaro, Bishop of Seez, 73. Professor Achille Errani, a well-known musician of New York City, 73.

January 7.—Rev. Lyman Jewett, D.D., for forty years a missionary in India, 83.

January 8.—M. Orkjerulf, Norwegian Minister of State, 1871-84. Stephen von Papay, chief of the private chancellerie of the Austrian Emperor.

January 9.—Ex-Governor Daniel F. Davis of Maine, 54.

January 11.—Stanislaus Alphonse Cordier, Life Senator of France, 77.

January 12.—Judge E. T. Merrick, ex-Chief Justice of the Louisiana Supreme Court, 83. John W. Crisfield, Maryland lawyer and politician, 88. The Dowager Empress Asake, mother of the Emperor of Japan, 63.

January 14.—Rt. Rev. William Basil Jones, Bishop of St. David's, 75.

January 15.—Sir Travers Twist, English jurisconsult, 88. Henry C. Baldwin, a prominent Populist of Connecticut, 55.

January 16.—Joel T. Headley, the historian, 83.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

NEGRO CONFERENCE AT TUSKEGEE.

At Tuskegee, Ala., February 24, will be held the annual conference on the negro problem, under the auspices of the Tuskegee Institute, of which Mr. Booker T. Washington is president. In many respects this is one of the most important gatherings of the year for the South. In it not only the friends of the negroes, but the negroes themselves, actively participate.

NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

The Department of Superintendence of the National Educational Association will meet this year at Indianapolis, February 16-18.

CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

A special meeting of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections is to be held at New Orleans, March 3-7.

THE WILHELM I. CENTENARY IN GERMANY.

The Kaiser Wilhelm I. centenary celebration at Berlin will begin on March 22, and this day will be observed by the whole German people as a national holiday.

CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.



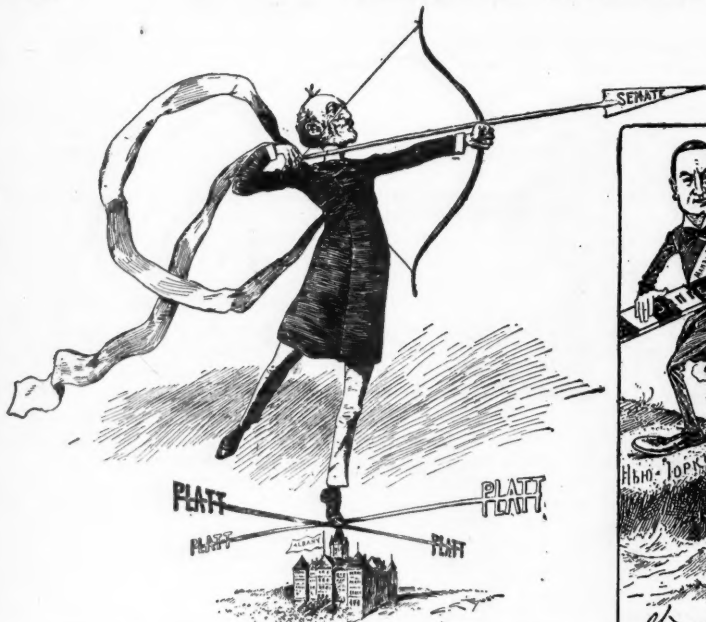
BUSINESS AND PROSPERITY FOR BOTH.—From the Telegram (New York).



LEFT AT M'KINLEY'S DOOR BY GROVER CLEVELAND.
From Judge (New York).



CLEVELAND HOLDS THE KEY TO THE SITUATION.
From Judge (New York).



THIS SHOWS WHICH WAY THE WIND BLOWS UP AT ALBANY.

From the *Telegram* (New York).



M'KINLEY AND PROTECTION HAVE NO USE FOR CLEVELANDISM OR EUROPEAN TRADE.

From *Strekoza* (St. Petersburg, Russia).

LA CUESTION DE CUBA.

Los diplomáticos, los políticos y los periodistas de los Estados de... GUANAJUATO.



THIS IS THE POSITION IN WHICH A MEXICAN CARTOONIST FINDS SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

From *El Hijo del Ahutzote* (City of Mexico).



THE QUEEN'S YEAR, 1837.

Queen Victoria has entered upon the sixtieth year of her reign, and Mr. Punch makes his bow.

From *Punch* (London).



WANTED MILLIONS!

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach as Chancellor of the Exchequer finds his treasury surplus assailed by clamorous representatives of many interests,—Ireland, India, the Soudan, the Army, the Navy and the Schools.

From *Westminster Gazette* (London).



JOHN BULL AND JOHN CHINAMAN.

CHINAMAN: "Good-a-bye, Mr. Bull, big Russian Bear devil likee me welly much, he makee me topside."

JOHN BULL: "All right, Mr. Chinaman, I don't mind; only you'll have to go to him when you want to borrow money, not to me."

From *Picture Politics* (London).



QUEENSLAND'S ATTITUDE TOWARD FEDERATION.

Six little niggers sitting in the sun,
Five climbed the fence, and then there was one.

From the *Sydney* (Australia) *Bulletin*.



M., THE MAN AGAINST WHOM NOTHING CAN BE DONE.

Who is the greatest man in the country? It is M. The man against whom nothing can be done! No policeman or official will trouble himself about him.

When a poor woman, driven by misery, offends against her sovereign, she is at once imprisoned; against her there are only too many protests.

But when M., the man against whom nothing can be done, cries and storms, Justice sleeps tranquilly.

From *Des Warhe Jacob* (Berlin).



"SEASIDE LODGINGS."

RUSSIAN BEAR: "Nice view of the sea! Just what I wanted! Think I'll take 'em!"

("The scheme" embodied in the new treaty reported as having been quite recently concluded between Russia and China, gives the former maritime outlets, "Chinese ports in the warm water, and even allows her to plant her garrisons in Chinese territory.")

From *Funch* (London).



TAUSCH AS LADY MACBETH (see p. 146).

GENTLEWOMAN OF THE INTERIOR: "She has spoken what she should not, I am sure of that. Heaven knows what she has known!"

LADY POLICE-MACBETH: "...All the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten this little (sinful) hand. Oh, Oh, Oh!"

From *Ulk* (Berlin).



CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

BRITISH LION: "All right, my hearty! Belay there! Where's my lump?"—From *Fun*, December 22, 1896.

GENERAL FRANCIS' A. WALKER : A CHARACTER SKETCH.

BY JOSEPH JANSEN SPENCER.

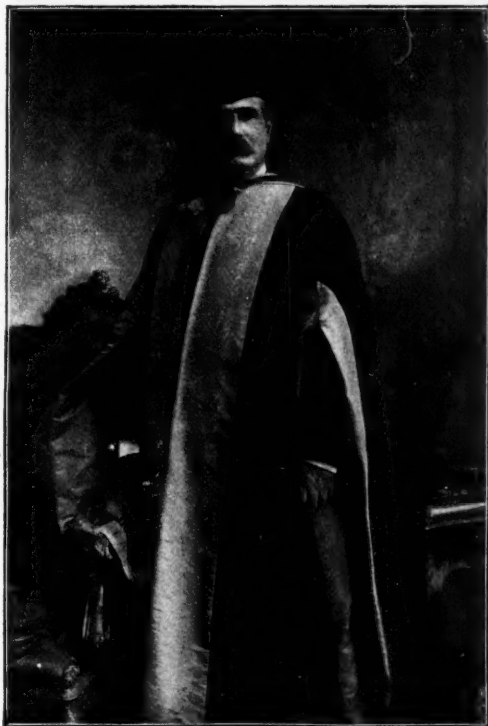
THE sudden death, January 5, of Francis Amasa Walker, LL.D., President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, brings to a close a career of great usefulness, and removes a figure prominent in educational circles for the last quarter of a century. His activity was as wide-reaching as that of any man of the period, and gave promise of larger results for years to come.

ANCESTRY. BIRTH. PARENTAGE.

Francis Amasa was the youngest of the three children of Prof. Amasa Walker, LL.D., and was born in Boston, July 2, 1840.

The house of Professor Walker in Montgomery Place was next to that of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, with whose son, Judge Oliver Wendell Holmes, General Walker enjoyed an intimate friendship during the last years of his life.

His first American ancestor was Capt Richard Walker of Lynn, born in 1611-12. He was a man of military instincts, a member of the Honorable Artillery Company of London, and one of the first members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston. He came to America about



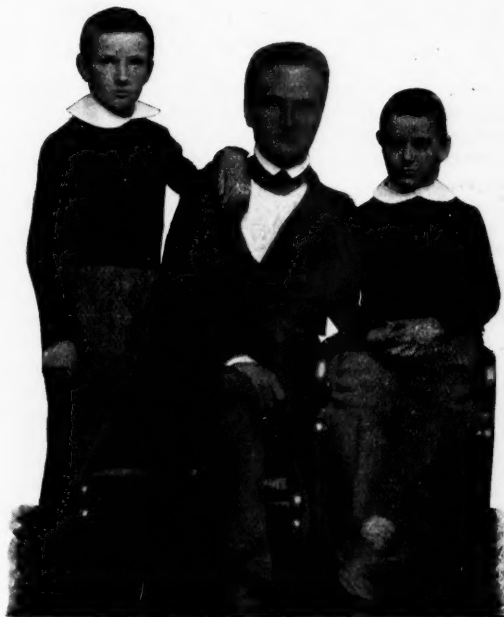
FRANCIS A. WALKER.

In his cap and gown worn in receiving the degree of LL.D., at Dublin University, in 1892. (President Walker appeared in this cap and gown at the recent sesquicentennial celebration of Princeton University.)

1630. Active in the affairs of the church, a man of prominence in the primitive life of his community.

In 1748 Captain Phineas, his descendant of the fifth generation, removed to Sturbridge, Mass., with his father, Nathaniel Walker, who built a house at the head of Walker Pond on a tract of land still in the possession of one of his descendants. Captain Phineas was an intense patriot, being Captain of the Militia Company of Woodstock, Conn., one of those bodies to which Washington Irving gives so much credit for their constant service along the coast.

Before the Revolution Captain Phineas had served in the French War, being with General Wolfe on the Plains of Abraham, and at the beginning of the Revolution with Ethan Allen at the taking of Ticonderoga.



Francis A. Walker.

AMASA WALKER AND HIS SONS.

His wife, Susanna Hyde of Sturbridge, was a woman of no less remarkable vigor and strength of mind than her husband.

Deacon Walter, the fourth son of this remarkable pair, like his father, a blacksmith and farmer, removed from Woodstock to North Brookfield, Mass., in the year 1800. Here he built the house where his sons, Professor Amasa and the Hon. Freeman Walker, were reared, and where Francis spent his childhood and youth. He was soon prominent in all the affairs of the town, and next to his pastor held the respect and reverence of the people.

His wife, Priscilla Carpenter (in old deeds spelled Charpentier) of Woodstock, was descended from the French Huguenot colony which settled in Webster, Mass., and she inherited many of the characteristics of her race.

Professor Amasa was the eldest and Hon. Freeman the youngest of the three children of Deacon Walter and Priscilla Walker. Both were men of intellectual and moral vigor, and both became prominent as leaders in the reforms of the day.

Amasa, never physically robust, began to fit for college and took up special studies under the Rev. Dr. Snell, together with two associates, William

the evil and danger of the banking system of the day, he retired to devote himself to currency reform and the study of political economy. He possessed a fixed conviction that all paper currency must rest upon a sure foundation of the precious metals.

In 1842, when his son Francis was two years old, he volunteered to give his services to Oberlin College as lecturer on political and economic science, and went with his family to Oberlin, Ohio; here he remained a year, returning to New England and settling in the old homestead in North Brookfield



FRANCIS A. WALKER, WHEN IN AMHERST COLLEGE.

From a daguerreotype.



FRANCIS A. WALKER AT THE AGE OF ELEVEN.

From a daguerreotype.

Cullen Bryant and Judge Samuel Cheever, later of Albany. Obligated by ill health to abandon the hope of a college course, he fitted himself for business.

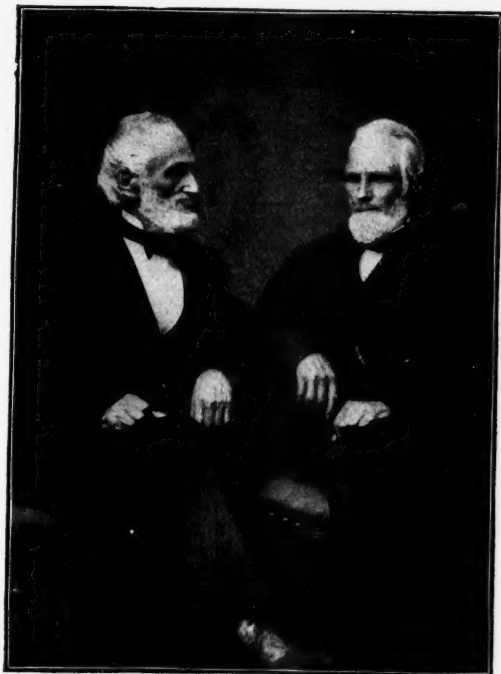
In 1826 he removed to Boston, where he successfully engaged in business as a merchant until 1842, when, having acquired a modest fortune—all he ever cared to possess—and being deeply impressed with

in 1843. He retained for some years his connection with and membership in the faculty of Oberlin College, going from his home to give lectures until a permanent chair of political economy was established.

Later he gave his services as lecturer on political economy in Amherst College, continuing to do so until the same was made a department by the founding of a professorship.

He served a number of years as Secretary of State of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Owing to ill health he refused a proffered nomination as Representative to Congress, but later accepted an appointment to fill out the unexpired term of the member from the same district. He was one of the directors who built the Western Railroad, which was the name then applied to the section of the present Boston & Albany Railroad between Worcester and Albany, and created amusement at his own expense when he predicted in Faneuil Hall the time when it would be possible to go from Boston to St. Louis in four days and eat and sleep on the train.

While in Boston Professor Walker was deeply interested in the reforms of the day, and closely as



AMASA AND FREEMAN WALKER.

sociated with Garrison and Phillips, only parting company with them when later they renounced fellowship with church and citizenship in state, Professor Walker believing that reforms could be carried on better from within than from without. He retained his friendship with them and interest in the cause, entertaining them and other friends of the reform when meetings brought them to North Brookfield. He established a lyceum in the town, before which appeared Wendell Phillips, Charles Sumner and most of the noted New England lecturers of the period, whom he greatly enjoyed entertaining as his guests. With his brother, Freeman, he became known as one of the most prominent abolitionists in Central Massachusetts. Amasa, because of his financial opinions, was a Democrat and Freeman a Whig. They both severed these ties to help organize the Liberty party, which had its birth in Worcester County, their home, and in those days a center of anti slavery agitation. Later they helped organize the Free Soil and after ward the Republican party.

By the publication of his "Science of Wealth" in 1866 the reputation of Professor Walker as a scholar and deep thinker was established. This book was well received abroad, especially in England and France. It was translated into Italian, to be placed in the Historical Library of Economic Science established in Turin by the Italian government.

His wife, Hannah Ambrose, was the daughter of Stephen Ambrose, a prominent merchant of Concord, New Hampshire, and a woman of great strength of character and fine literary tastes.

Mrs. Walker was one of those mothers with that Puritan instinct which so often has sacrificed affection for the sake of duty. Her children grew up to reverence and admire her. General Walker never allowed her name to be mentioned without paying her a royal tribute.

The following incident told by him at a recent meeting of the Commercial Club of Boston is an excellent illustration of her character. In substance, he spoke as follows:

"In the fall of 1862, after the battle of Antietam, General McClellan granted to General Couch a leave of absence to go North and recruit his health. With that considerate thoughtfulness which so endeared him to the young officers of the army, he accompanied it with the suggestion that General Couch should extend a similar leave to some one of his staff. I was the one selected. It was a period of great discouragement in the army and throughout the North; many officers had resigned, and desertions from the army were frequent.

"Glad of the opportunity to see my family, I hurried North without notifying them of my coming. I reached home early in the morning, and entered the house unseen. My mother was sitting in her room by the window, the open Bible in her lap. She was not reading, but, with gaze fixed



THE WALKER HOMESTEAD AT NORTH BROOKFIELD.

toward the South, was thinking of her absent sons. As I appeared suddenly before her, instead of the glad welcome I expected to receive, came the quick question: 'You haven't left the army, have you?'

Her sense of honor was so strong that it kept even her mother heart in abeyance. She would not greet him until she knew that he had not left his post of duty in time of need.

It is interesting to note that her sister, Lucretia Ambrose, married the Rev. Charles Walker, D.D., a cousin of Professor Amasa, and that they were the parents of George Leon Walker, D.D., of Hartford, the late Stephen Ambrose Walker, and Henry Freeman Walker, M.D., of New York City, all men widely known in their respective professions.

It seems proper, also, in this same connection to mention another cousin, Mr. Aldace Walker of New York, prominent in railroad circles, formerly of the Interstate Railroad Commission, and now by appointment the receiver of the Atchison road.

ENVIRONMENT.

The home of young Francis, from the time of his arrival in North Brookfield at the age of three, was a centre of culture and refinement. From his mother Prof. Amasa Walker had inherited courtly grace and polished manners. He was a man widely traveled for his day, and full of pronounced opinions on all the topics of the time. An original thinker, a fearless investigator, a born reformer.

His wife was endowed with soundness of judg-



FRANCIS A. WALKER AT TWENTY.

ment and common sense, and had an impressive dignity of manner which made her presence felt wherever she appeared.

In the house of Hon. Freeman Walker, whose place adjoined theirs, was the same spirit of zeal for reform in church and state. Rarely were two brothers so closely united as Amasa and Freeman



FRANCIS A. WALKER AT TWENTY-ONE,
As a Sergeant Major of Volunteers.

Walker. Elihu Burritt, their close friend, was a frequent visitor in both homes.

The Walkers were men of strong religious principles and the inflexible New England conscience. They led in a movement which resulted in the formation of a Second Church, because they were unwilling to be silent on the slavery question.

EDUCATION.

When seven years of age Francis was sent to begin the study of Latin in a school for boys in Brookfield kept by Rev. Mr. Nichols; here he remained two years. He then attended public and private schools in North Brookfield until about twelve years old, when he was sent to Leicester Academy for a time, there being no opportunity for the study of languages in his own town in those days.

He completed his preparation for college at the age of fourteen, but spent a year in the study of Latin and Greek under Mr. Kimball in the academy

at Lancaster, Mass., entering Amherst College at the age of fifteen. After two years of study he was compelled by trouble with his eyes to remain out a year. Then resuming his work he was graduated in 1860, taking the Sweetser essay prize and the Hardy prize for extempore speaking. He at once began the study of law with the firm of Devens & Hoar, at Worcester. The senior member of the firm afterward became the well-known and honored late General and Judge Charles Devens and the junior is the senior United States Senator from Massachusetts, George F. Hoar.

SOLDIER.

At the outbreak of the Civil War Major Devens of the Third Battalion, Massachusetts Militia, took his command to the front for three months. Returning to Worcester in July, he recruited the Fifteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, and his young law student having just attained his majority was enlisted August 1, 1861, as sergeant-major of the regiment.

A very short time after General D. N. Couch wrote to Colonel Devens asking him to recommend an assistant adjutant-general for his brigade. Colonel Devens replied by offering his sergeant-major, who at once joined General Couch, receiving the rank of captain. Not long after General Couch was given command of a division of the Army of the Potomac, and, as was the custom at that period of the war, took with him his assistant adjutant-general, who then received the rank of major.

General Couch was again promoted, this time to the command of the Second Corps, and again took with him his assistant adjutant-general, Major Walker this time being given the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

Later, when General Couch was appointed to another command, his assistant adjutant-general remained with the corps, having become attached to the general's staff, although always serving directly under the corps commander.

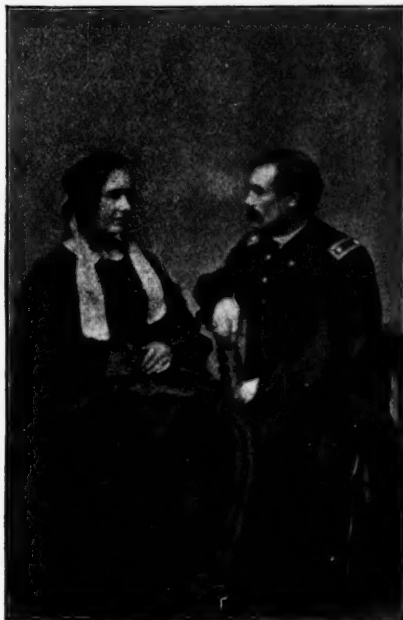
From this time he served under Generals Hancock, Warren and Humphreys, who in turn commanded the Second Army Corps.

In the very beginning of the battle of Chancellorsville Colonel Walker was severely wounded in the left hand by pieces of a bursting shell. Had it occurred later he would have lost his hand, for it was only through the particular attention of the skillful surgeon, who had time to carefully dress it, that amputation was avoided.

Save during a short leave of absence, when in prison and while recovering from his wound, Colonel Walker was in all the many battles of the Second Corps. In the evening after the battle of Reams Station he was sent to help straighten the line of the corps. In the darkness he rode into a gap between two regiments, and a rebel soldier seized his horse's bridle, saying to his comrades,

"Here, take him; I want to catch another Yank." While being carried along with a large number of prisoners toward Richmond, he managed to escape into a dense swamp with another officer. They tore their way through the thicket, which had been considered impassable, so that no guards had been placed on that side.

They reached the Appomattox River, and Colonel Walker, who was able to swim, attempted to cross



FRANCIS A. WALKER AND HIS MOTHER.

In 1863, after the battle of Chancellorsville, where General Walker was wounded.

to the Union lines and send back help to his comrade. The river was very wide at this point, and the current carried him a little beyond into the picket lines of the enemy, which were so near that those on guard on both sides were within speaking distance. He was completely exhausted, and would have drowned had he not been seen and brought ashore by the enemy. He was sent to Petersburg jail, and placed in the same cell with a negro, who kindly offered to give him his shoes. He had lost his own in the swamp. And this proffered act of kindness, though not accepted, was the tenderest consideration he received while in the hands of the enemy.

Following a train of more than two thousand other prisoners taken from General Hancock in the fight at Reams Station, he was marched to Richmond and sent to Libby Prison; here he was allowed to have a brief interview with his brother, Lieutenant Robert Walker, who was in the prison

hospital, where he had been sent, severely wounded, from the Shenandoah Valley. A few days later Lieutenant Robert Walker was exchanged for a Confederate officer of the same rank, through arrangements his brother had made with General Birney a short time before his own capture.

Colonel Walker remained in Libby Prison about six weeks, at a time when life there was most severe, owing to the shortness of provisions. From the dampness of the building without windows and on the banks of the river, along with the exposure and lack of proper food, he grew so ill that he was sent to the prison hospital, and by the examining surgeon placed on the parole list because of his reduced condition. He was sent to Annapolis, and from there returned to his home, remaining until he was regularly exchanged. He returned to the army in January, 1865, but finding himself unable to endure campaign life he resigned his commission and returned home about three months before the close of the war. For a number of years he suffered from ill health, recovering gradually during his life in Washington. At the request of General Hancock he was brevetted brigadier general.

THE RETURN TO CIVIL LIFE.

In the autumn of 1865 he accepted a position as teacher of Greek and Latin in Williston Seminary, at Easthampton, Mass. Here he remained two years, resigning to accept the position of assistant editor of the *Springfield Republican*. The admirable drill of the editorial work under Samuel Bowles was profitable to him in helping to produce that conciseness and clearness of style which characterizes his writings.

A year later, upon the recommendation of David A. Wells, President Grant appointed him Chief of the Bureau of Statistics. His excellent work here caused him a year later to be appointed superintendent of the census of 1870, where he manifested his remarkable gifts as an organizer. It was by far the best census that had been taken up to that time.

In 1871 he was appointed Indian Commissioner, an office in which his integrity was manifest. He rode over 500 miles beyond the railroads, visiting some of the wildest of the tribes. He held this position only a year, accepting in 1872 the newly formed professorship of political economy and history in the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale. While in this position he acted as Chief of the Bureau of Awards at the Centennial Exposition in 1876, and organized the census of 1880.

In 1881, at the earnest request of the founder, Dr. William Barton Rogers, he became president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, an institu-

tion then having 300 students. Here he found his life work, a position needing what were especially combined in him—scholarship and the ability to organize. He revised, increased and widened the courses of study, bringing the institution up to the very highest position among schools of its kind. Its students now number about 1,200, making it the largest technical school in the United States, and one of the largest in the world. When the question of the admission of women to the full privileges of the institute came up it was adjusted by at first simply granting their request to be allowed to take the regular courses of instruction. When those who first completed the arduous work requested the same reward as the men of their class, the board decided that since "they had done the

work, they should have the recognition;" so they won their parchments, and the Institute of Technology threw its doors wide open to women. During the fifteen years of his work in building up and directing the affairs of the institute he found time for work as a writer on economics and history, publishing various books, making many public addresses, and delivering courses of lectures at Johns Hopkins and Harvard universities and before the Lowell Institute.

In 1878 he was sent by President Hayes as United States Commissioner to the International Monetary Conference at Paris. He was a strong advocate of international bimetallicism, the subject which more than any other absorbed his interest the last year or two of his life.

In 1892 he declined the appointment of President Harrison as delegate to the Brussels conference of that year.

He was an officer of many statistical and scientific societies, a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society and an ex-president of the St. Botolph Club of Boston. His recognition at home and abroad was great. His writings were used as text books in the English universities.

He received the degree of Ph.D. from Amherst, his *alma mater*, which also bestowed the LL.D., the latter being conferred in turn by Yale, Harvard, Columbia, St. Andrew's, Dublin and Edinburgh. He also received the degree of Ph.D. from Halle.

In 1893 he was elected a corresponding member of the Institute of France, being chosen to fill a vacancy made by the death of Emile Laveleye.

His public service was of the widest range. In New Haven, in Washington and in Boston he was prominent in local life, in this respect differing from most scholars. He applied his learning and investigation to the needs of the hour. He performed signal service for the city of Boston as a



MRS. AMASA WALKER,
Mother of Francis A. Walker.

member of the Park Commission, as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Boston Public Library and as a trustee of the Museum of Fine Arts.

He rendered long and valuable service on the State Boards of Education of Connecticut and Massachusetts; was a Massachusetts State Commissioner at the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893; Vice-President of the National Academy of Sciences; President of the Massachusetts Military Historical Society; President of the American Statistical Society, and was a member of many other learned societies here and in Europe.

HIS MARRIAGE AND HOME LIFE.

He was married in 1865 to Exene, daughter of Timothy M. Stoughton, Esq., of Gill, Mass., and of the seven children who survive him five are sons and two are daughters. The third son, Francis, his namesake, follows the same line of work as his father and grandfather, and is instructor in political science at Colorado College, having received the degree of Ph.D. from Columbia.

PERSONAL TRAITS AND CHARACTERISTICS.

In many ways General Walker was the culmination of the best characteristics of his ancestors.

To the sturdy English qualities was added in him a touch of that little leaven of French blood which permeated his whole nature, qualifying his manners, enlivening his disposition, and giving him that mental quickness and aptitude for the exact sciences which has ever characterized the French scholars.

As a boy and young man General Walker was fond of active and manly sports, and his playmates to-day remember him as being peculiarly high minded.

He was magnanimous to his fellows; there was nothing of envy or jealousy in his disposition; he was always ready to give credit to whom it was due, and to overlook any littleness or wrong in others. He was fun loving and kind.

He was fond of reading, and history was his favorite subject. He reveled in the description of great campaigns and bloody battles. At one time, when quite young, he went through a description in detail of all the great battles of the Revolution to a peace loving aunt, who patiently listened while he rehearsed all the particulars, and to whom he invariably explained the reasons why the Americans were defeated, as they almost always were. It was characteristic of him always to excuse and overlook the defects and mistakes of men.

His father was one of the founders and a prominent member of the American Peace Society, serving as president, and going abroad as delegate to the International Peace Congress in 1843, and again in 1847; but young Francis was not of the same opinion and spent those same days in the fostering of a far different spirit in the minds of his playmates than that which favored universal arbitration and peace. While his father was delivering lectures in behalf of disarmament, he was arming the small boys of the town with wooden swords and guns, and marching them through the streets to the sound of tin pan drums. He was a lad of pluck and daring, fond of all forms of athletics, for which to the last he showed the keenest enthusiasm.

From early youth he had a gift for statistics.

When about eighteen years of age he served with ability as secretary of a Pleuro-Pneumonia Cattle Commission, which met in North Brookfield, and of which his father was a member.

This same talent was apparent in his reports to the Adjutant-General in Washington, and General Williams once said they were the best sent to his office.

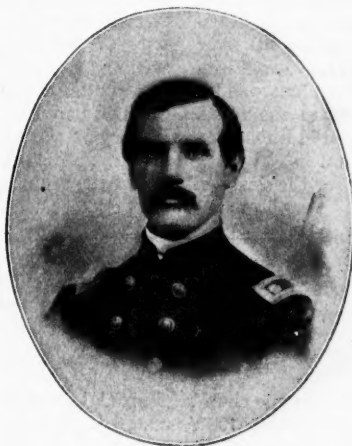
The qualities which made him a popular leader in his boyhood made him an excellent soldier; he was brave, courteous, modest and enthusiastic.

As an official he carried his faculty for organization into whatever he did. He laid out the work of the Bureau of Statistics in a systematic way, and the department owes to him many of its best features.

The following incident which happened in connection with one of his government positions, a place shared in a measure with another, shows his incorruptibility: One day he was approached with the suggestion that since the whole department was under their control, by working in harmony they could have whatever they desired. "I have no desires," said General Walker. "But, General," said his coadjutor, "do you not see that we can push forward our friends and relatives into good places?" "I have no friends" was the characteristic reply. His pet abhorrence was nepotism, and never was he willing to foist a friend or relative into position either through public or private influence.

As an educator he was especially impatient of that tendency, in some educational centres, to set before the young the thought of a college degree as a mere ornament, or of connection with a great university for the sake of getting a "pull" in life.

In all the home training of his children he tried to instill the one thought that equipment and worth



FRANCIS A. WALKER,
As Asst. Adjutant-General of the Second
Army Corps, 1863.

are the only true and certain means of advancement and permanent success.

In his relations to the young he announced as his creed a belief "in the essential manliness of young men."

The one intent and aim before him in his building up of the Institute of Technology was to make the course so vigorous that only the strongest could hope to complete it. It was an institution where men went to equip themselves for life work, not a hospital for the treatment of mental weaklings.

His home life in a measure included the life of the institute. For a time each day his office door stood ajar, giving its silent invitation to any who wished to enter.

In his relations to the institute and students he was a father, friend and working companion, and the widest work of his life is that which is still being done by his spirit and ideals, carried all over the world by the students who knew and loved him there. His distinguishing trait as a student was indefatigable industry. He had no spare moments. In literary and civic service he endeared himself to those in position above and below him.

Mr. John C. Ropes said of him, "For the last ten

or twelve years I have enjoyed the friendship of General Walker, and during the whole of that time we have thoroughly trusted each other. I soon got to know him; it was not difficult to recognize in him a grand simplicity of character, an absolute frankness and sincerity, a warm and honest heart, and a spirit of unhesitating and entire devotion to his work. With his rare combination of moral qualities, he possessed also rare intellectual gifts, especially that of comprehending enough of the scope and direction of the various branches of study at the institute to be able to give to each its due proportion of attention and to all the benefit of his untiring interest and energy. Added to all this was his unsurpassed faculty of administration,—first shown in the army, and developed by successive experiences of increasing responsibility until he wielded and also augmented the resources and capacities of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology with a skill and success which commanded universal admiration.

"His contributions to political economy and to the history of the war and of the first half century of American history were most admirable works, and attest the wide range and vigor of his mind."

FRANCIS A. WALKER AS A PUBLIC MAN.

BY DAVIS R. DEWEY.

FEW men have lived so many lives in one as did Francis A. Walker, who died January 5, 1897, at the age of 56. Military officer, public administrator, economist, statistician, historian and educational leader—a roll of activities each well done, with a record of splendid achievement. It is difficult to compress the narrative of so much noble accomplishment in one brief article, and especially difficult when called upon so near the hour of death. After graduation at Amherst, in 1860, Mr. Walker entered the law office of Devens & Hoar in Worcester. In a few months came the nation's call for troops at the opening of the Civil War. Mr. Walker promptly enlisted, and after a few months became an assistant adjutant-general under Brigadier-General Couch.

HIS WAR RECORD.

During the winter of 1861-62, at brigade headquarters, Captain Walker became an accomplished adjutant-general, and when, in March, 1862, General Couch was advanced to division commander, the captain followed as major and chief of staff. "It was a well-earned promotion," says General Couch; "he had shown himself quick to grasp the substance of whatever came before him. Furthermore, he did not put off until to-morrow, and his records and books were faultless." During that second year he took part in the battle of Seven Pines,

Fair Oaks and Malvern Hill, and then, when Couch relieved General Sumner in October, 1862, in command of the noted Second Corps, Major Walker became lieutenant-colonel and assistant adjutant-general of the corps. His superior had already noted his skill and bravery on the field. By this promotion Colonel Walker was brought into closer contact with the army chiefs at General McClellan's headquarters, who soon learned to appreciate the brilliant abilities of probably the youngest officer of his rank in the army. Colonel Walker took part in the disaster at Fredericksburg, and General Couch relates that a few weeks after this trying ordeal Colonel Walker seemed to have made up his mind to give up his staff position and to cast his lot in the line of the army by taking the command of a regiment. "He was almost fiercely loyal, and considered it to be his sacred duty to go right into the front line and there fight with his Massachusetts comrades." In this plan he was opposed, and he consequently continued at his old post. At Chancellorsville, May 1, 1863, he was severely wounded and obliged to be absent from the battle of Gettysburg. He participated in the Wilderness and Petersburg campaigns of 1864, and won repeated commendation in the reports of his corps commander, now Hancock. Near Petersburg, at Reams' Station, he was captured, and although he escaped by night and

swam the Appomattox River, he was unable to regain the Union lines. For three months he led a prison life at Libby, and was then paroled.

It is worth narrating these few events in the military life of General Walker, for at this early period he eminently displayed those qualities of thorough-



FRANCIS A. WALKER.

From a photograph taken in 1876.

ness, rigid adherence to all duties imposed and intense energy which have made his whole career so successful. Military authorities declare that a first-rate adjutant-general is indispensable to the first-rate management of any military body, and the larger the body of troops the more responsibility falls upon the adjutant-general. "Without excellent business abilities and great faithfulness and thoroughness these duties cannot possibly be performed to the satisfaction of such an exacting and capable corps commander as was General Hancock." It is said that General Hancock, soon after he took command of the Second Corps, exclaimed: "Colonel Walker is the best adjutant-general that I ever knew!" It must be remembered that General Hancock himself had been an adjutant-general and had already gained a reputation for "papers."

AS A MILITARY WRITER.

Like many volunteer soldiers, General Walker was averse to "talking over" or writing about the war, save, it might be, with some of his old comrades. In the preface to his life of General Hancock he expresses regret for this prolonged indifference

on his part, but fortunately he was prevailed upon to write two books of military history—one the History of the Second Army Corps, and the other the Life of General Hancock, in the Great Commanders Series. As to the value of these volumes from the standpoint of the professional army man I have no information; but many laymen, both those who participated in the events there recorded and those of a later generation who know of war only from print or tradition, can testify to the interest and the charm of those writings. These pages are free from words of asperity and carping criticism. There is a frankness, a buoyancy of spirit, a dash, a devotion, a love of country which outweighs any tediousness from enumeration of troops or barren description of topographical lines. Who without a thrill can read that page from the Life of General Hancock describing the education of a young cadet at West Point, "ever in the sight of the flag of the United States, . . . living scarcely a day out of the sight of that gay and glorious emblem of the nation's unity?" And when he has read that, let him turn to the page where the author describes the feelings of the troops who, after the awful trials at Chancellorsville, marched northward toward Gettysburg, "wonderfully heartened by scene and circumstance, by friendly greeting and the look of home." There is no doubt that if General Walker had devoted himself to the writing of history he would have made a distinguished mark in that field. His Making of the Nation is a remarkable example of historical generalization, disclosing at every turn opinion and conviction, and yet inspiring the reader with confidence that the author has mastered the details. He has assimilated "original data," and not been smothered by their weight or led astray by their picturesqueness.

A RETURN TO THE ARTS OF PEACE.

Soon after the close of the war General Walker made a fresh start in civil life. For three years he taught at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass., an institution for which he always maintained a warm affection. He then served a year in the office of the Springfield *Republican*, under Samuel Bowles, and in 1869 was appointed by President Grant Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department. This was soon followed by an appointment in 1870 to the superintendency of the Ninth Census. It had been the hope to introduce some radical reforms in the taking of this census by revising the schedules provided by the law of 1850 and by substituting a special force of enumerators for the marshals hitherto employed. This measure failed. In spite, however, of the defects which obliged the superintendent to continue inadequate and clumsy methods, General Walker insisted upon a more scientific treatment of the data thus obtained, and introduced fresh material in the form of statistical maps. General Walker was also called to the superintendency of the Tenth Census, and for that a new

law was passed more in keeping with the great demands necessitated by the social and industrial changes of half a century. The nation had just celebrated its centennial, and it seemed a fitting time to take stock of the national resources and the measurement of its grandeur, as well as of its weakness, on a larger scale than had ever before been attempted either in this country or in any other nation throughout the world. The census of 1880 was an enormous undertaking, planned on a scale which taxed the executive and organizing capacity of its chief to the utmost. It was necessary to call together an army of enumerators, to select a body of picked and trained experts upon whom would devolve in a large measure the task of preparing the special monographs, to organize an enormous office force of clerks, to prepare new schedules, never yet tried, to draw up minute instructions, and to provide for a vast variety of details all necessary for the successful initiation and execution of a census. All this had to be done by a temporary force, done at once, with little opportunity for deliberation, and above all in the presence of a hungry mob of politicians seeking office for their friends and dependents. More than twenty volumes is the outcome of the plan thus undertaken. It is a work, naturally, of uneven merits; but, considering the administrative difficulties involved, the magnitude of the project, the complete lack of precedent in many fields of investigation, it is amazing that so few of the inquiries originally planned broke down. This vast work immediately established in Europe the reputation of General Walker as a statistician of the highest order, and has created an envy in many an administrative bureau of the Old World.

AS STATISTICIAN.

Of late years General Walker has been so occupied with academic and educational work that he has had little opportunity to devote himself to specific statistical inquiry, and it is possible that the younger student may have omitted to note the careful analysis and patient attention to schedules which were illustrated by these earlier accomplishments. His interest in this department of work, however, never left him. After the census of 1890 he published a series of interesting articles in the *Forum*. He ever encouraged the introduction of the study of statistics in colleges and universities, earnestly advocated the training of "cadet" statisticians by the government, and insisted upon the establishment of a permanent census bureau. In 1882 he was elected president of the American Statistical Association, and served faithfully at its head until his death, making a special point to be present at its meetings, frequently at great personal inconvenience; and finally he co-operated in every possible way in the work of the International Statistical Institute, of which he was a vice-president.

Mr. Walker's more distinctive career as an economist began with his appointment to a professorship

of political economy at the Yale Scientific School in 1873, a position nominally held until 1881. The fruit of this academic life soon appeared in the publication of "Wages" in 1876; "Money," in 1878; and "Money, Trade, and Industry," in 1879. The more systematic treatise on "Political Economy" appeared in 1883, quickly followed by a little work on "Land and Its Rent." No fur-



FRANCIS A. WALKER.

From a photograph taken in 1891.

ther volume, save an abridged and revised edition of the "Political Economy," appeared until 1896, when he published a volume on "International Bimetallism." During this period, however, appeared a score or more of essays, magazine articles, presidential addresses before the American Economic Association, etc., in which he discussed various phases of social economics and engaged in controversial explanations of the theory of distribution earlier propounded.

WALKER THE ECONOMIST.

For what does President Walker stand as an economist? In brief, the reply may be grouped in four headings under Wages, Theory of Distribution, Money, and Social Economics. In his first work, on "Wages," he immediately attracted attention, not only by the adoption of the historical method, not yet common in this country, but by his attack on

the wage fund theory. It is unnecessary to discuss the historical origin of this criticism; it is only necessary to say that in the overturn or modification of the somewhat musty and classic wage fund theory, no name is more frequently mentioned than that of President Walker. It was a welcome deliverance. The opportunity and the recompense of the laborer are not measured by the fullness of the capitalistic purse, but by the productivity of labor itself. This idea commended itself to the practical sense, experience and ideals of the American people. There are students, indeed, of political economy who contest the validity of President Walker's analysis; but there is a fairly general consensus of opinion that while a restatement may be necessary—and in all healthy pursuits of science restatements are necessary—the truth is nearer Mr. Walker's end of the ellipse than it is of the other.

Closely connected with this analysis is Mr. Walker's theory of distribution, in which profits are treated as rent, and the laborer appears as the residual claimant in the great process of the distribution of wealth. Mr. Walker was never satisfied with the exposition given in his larger and earlier "Political Economy" and did much to clear away ambiguities in a fresh and happier statement in the smaller work. Over this theory there has been sharp controversy, much of the difficulty, to my mind, being due to the fact that the critics do not sufficiently recognize that Mr. Walker's theory calls for a condition or state of perfect competition at every stage, never, of course, as yet realized in the actual economic world. There has also been a falling out over the element of time in the problem; and a somewhat unreasonable criticism has been made that the portion profits was not more fully and accurately analyzed into all its component parts,—criticism which for the most part does not disturb the inner and vital principle set forth.

HIS RELATION TO MONETARY DISCUSSION.

General Walker's views on money are probably fairly well known. He gave a broad scope to the term money, including bank notes; he introduced the term "common-denominator in exchange," as a substitute for the phrase "measure of value;" and followed his father in his opposition to the so-called banking school. It is in connection, however, with bimetalism that his name is more closely associated in

monetary science during these later years. On this he has a consistent record. While recognizing the evils of inflationism, he was deeply impressed with the evils of contracting the sound money supply in a time of expanding industry. In his remarks at the Paris Monetary Conference of 1878, to which he was a delegate, he made this statement: "Suffocation, strangulation, are words hardly too strong to express the agony of the industrial body when embraced in the fatal coils of a contracting money supply." He never accepted the defensive on this question. "We are not the innovators. It is our opponents who are proposing a new and strange thing. On our part, we stand upon the ancient order." The Paris Conference of 1867 did a cruel wrong; the German government, in 1873, made a stupid blunder, and the heroic efforts of France unaided could not prevail. He placed the cause of bimetalism on a broad foundation, taking cognizance of world conditions and not national interests alone. Commerce and manufactures needed a common world's par of exchange. Monometallism was responsible for the friction cutting deep into the vitals of a beneficent world competition. He had an honest hatred of repudiation or partial confiscation, or an intentional scaling of debts, or lessening of obligations. He spurned to rest the cause of bimetalism on class interests. At London this past summer, his final word in an address there delivered was: "The bonds of the United States will continue to be paid in gold coin or its full equivalent; and its credit will stand where it has ever stood since the triumphant vindication of its nationality in the war of secession." He felt that



PRESIDENT WALKER'S OFFICE AT THE MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.

his country had been maligned. The legislation of 1878 and 1890 was highly injudicious and mischievous, but it was not the result simply of selfish and particular interests engaged in the production of silver. The act of 1878 was "in the main disinterested, in the main loyal." And so, too, the act of 1890 "was in the main due to a loyal intention to undo the great wrong of demonetization."

The position he took during the past year showed the highest moral courage. Subjected to misinterpretation, accused of giving covert aid to the free silver movement which he opposed as heartily as any, he maintained his academic and intellectual freedom,—solicitous that no word of his should be misapplied, and yet at appropriate times asserting the truth that was in him.

In the domain of social economics, President Walker has written no systematic work. His treatment of such questions in his "Political Economy" is fragmentary and incomplete and the general reading public has perhaps drawn conclusions, often superficial and inaccurate, upon chance reading of a magazine article. There were three things which aroused President Walker to sharp speech: Shallow philosophy, a suggestion of non-fulfillment of obligations, or confiscation, and any attack upon law and order.

HIS VIEWS ON SOCIAL REFORM.

Mr. Walker had little patience with short-cut or mechanical schemes of social reform; and yet his sympathy for the uplifting of the oppressed was great. He recognized the benefit of trade unions at a time when sympathy was rare on the part of the educated. His sympathy, too, was more than a passing and indifferent feeling. In a magazine article published some years ago he remarks: "I believe I was the first person occupying a chair of political economy to declare that sympathy with the working class on the part of the general community may, when industrial conditions are favorable, become a truly economic force in determining a higher rate of wages; but by sympathy I certainly did not mean slobber." He believed in the efficacy of free competition, but when he said competition he meant

a real competition at every point. It was to be "severe, searching and unrelenting," for the workman must be able "to withstand and return the pressure. What is wanted is the largest capability of resistance and reaction." Any measure, therefore, which would aid workmen to be more "alert, active and aggressive in presenting their economic interests" he favored. Hence he advocated a restriction of immigration, believed in a gradual reduction of hours of labor, opposed trusts. His

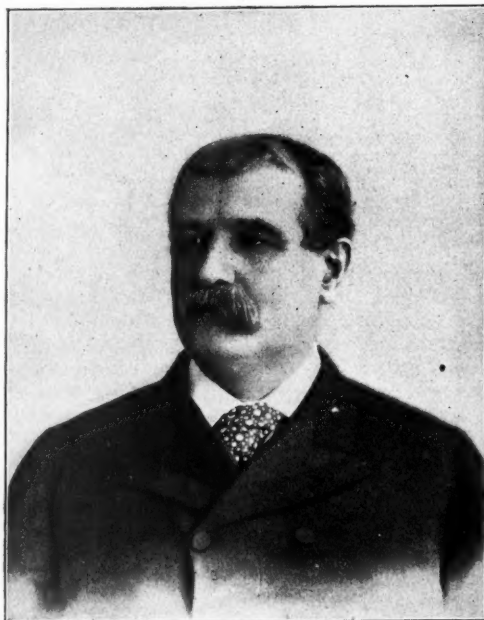
appreciation, however, of the evolutionary forces of history was so profound that he rode roughshod over schemes which practically annihilated time and the realities of human nature. It is needless to add that George's earlier proposition of confiscation stung him to the quick, and that strikes associated with lawless action led to blunt denunciation.

AS AN EDUCATIONIST.

There is a close association between his social and economic philosophy and the principles of education which he advocated. In education he stood for manual training, the kindergarten and cooking and sewing schools for the mass; and for those who had the aptitude, technical training of a higher order, not only for its own sake

as an educational factor, but as a conservator of the industrial and economic forces of the nation which now go to waste or wreck. Such training is a bulwark to the laborer in helping him to resist pressure and thus make competition a force working for good instead of for destruction. His views on the general educational value of manual and technical training have been repeated again and again in public addresses and may be found briefly summarized in print in "A Plea for Industrial Education in the Public Schools" (Boston, 1887), and in an address delivered before the Convocation of the State of New York, 1891, published in Vol. 4 of the *Technology Quarterly*.

Mr. Walker took an earnest interest in public school education. During the period that he was connected with the Sheffield Scientific School he was a member of the Connecticut State Board of Education and of the Municipal School Committee of New Haven. When he came to Boston this



FRANCIS A. WALKER.
From a photograph taken in 1894.

interest in public school education was continued. He was a member of the State Board of Education of Massachusetts from 1882 to 1890. In this connection he was especially interested in making the normal schools truly professional. His influence was particularly felt in behalf of better laboratories, gymnasiums and hand work. As a visitor at Wellesley College his influence was felt in the shaping of the scientific departments. He was a member of the Boston School Committee from 1885 to 1887, and here made his spirited attack upon the teaching of arithmetic, and was instrumental in securing a reduction of the amount of time given to this study and a rationalizing of the instruction.

WORK AT MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.

His chief glory, however, in education was his administration of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, to which he was called in 1881. Over this he exercised a judicious, intelligent and progressive administration. The wise plans of its founder, President Rogers, were developed, and no error was made to check its growth. During this period of fifteen years the number of students increased from 302 to 1,198. Five new department courses have been added—electrical engineering, chemical engineering, sanitary engineering, geology, and naval architecture. Instead of one building there are now four. There has been a wise recognition of the independent organization of the various departments, with, however, a beneficial co-ordination at all necessary points. He has supported a generous recognition of the study of language and literature, history and political science, as essential to a harmonious training of the engineer.

His work at the institute, however, should not be left without reference to his relations to the student body. These were indeed unique. Although giving no instruction and never meeting the students in a class, save possibly some two or three times a year when called upon for a special lecture, yet he knew,

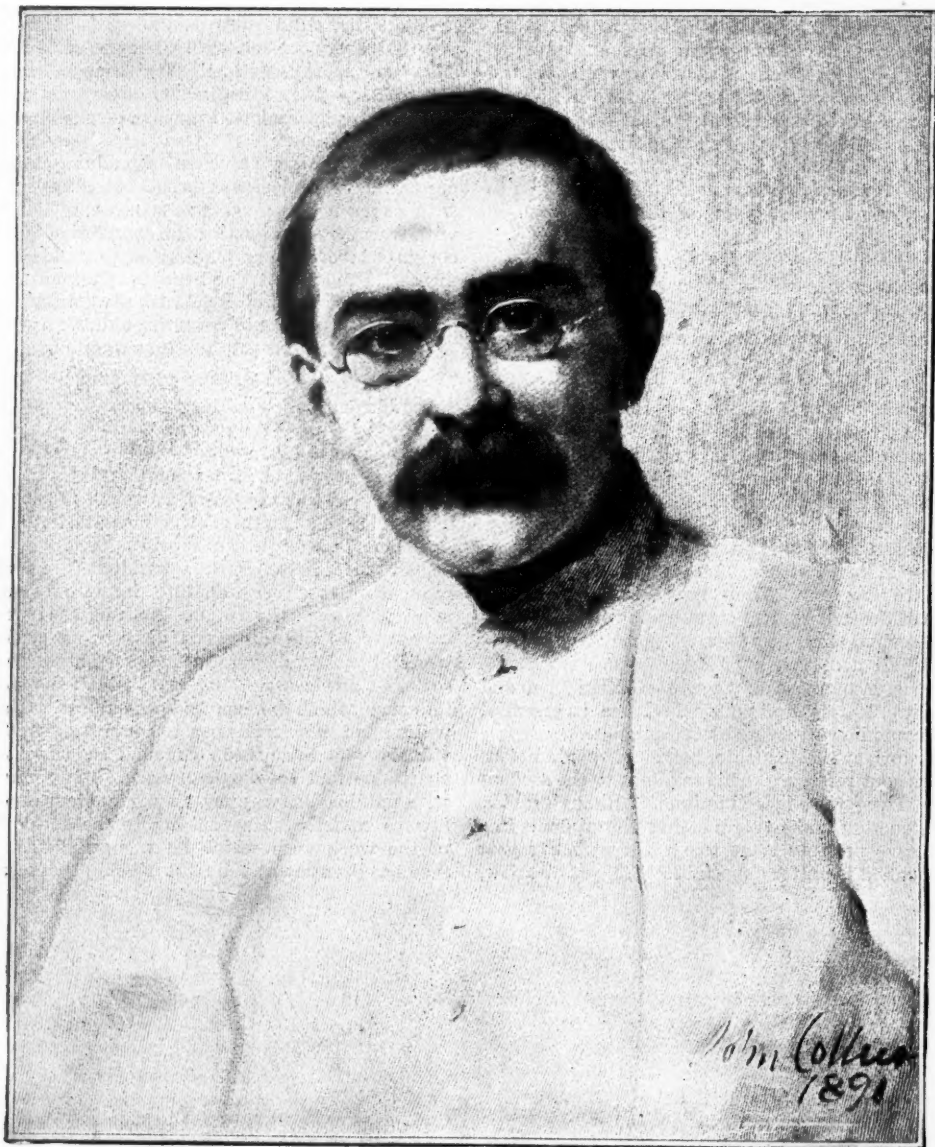
I think, every man of the graduating class each year, and could also address by name scores, if not hundreds, of other students of the school. He had their complete confidence and admiration. He never addressed the students on questions of discipline, for such questions did not arise under his administration, but every student with whom he came in contact,—and scores saw him at one time and another in his office,—felt an inspiration in personal contact and by the unconscious influence of the manliness of their president.

President Walker's address on graduation day, in presenting diplomas, was brief, but always heard with eager interest. It was a message burdened with warm gratulations for the completion of a long course of laborious and honorable study and achievements. The student who heard it felt anew that he had been a worker, had lived with workers, and with earnest endeavor would go on through life a worker. It was honest and manly toil that counted.

A MANY-SIDED CAREER.

President Walker's life touched the public at countless points. No reference has been made in the above brief estimate to his administrative abilities displayed in the Department of Indian Affairs, or as chief of the Bureau of Awards at the Centennial, or as chairman of the Massachusetts State Board of Managers at the World's Fair, or as member of the Boston Park Commission, where his influence left a very definite impress upon the municipal life of the people. Nothing has been said in regard to the numerous distinctions which he won in honorary degrees and membership in learned societies, nor has anything been said of the indirect influence which he has had in endless ways as a willing and helpful adviser to committees and individuals who have been engaged in educational, charitable and sociological work. His connection with public office was never a perfunctory one. He always contributed something to the development of the work with which he was associated. The seed has been sown; the fruit is being harvested.





RUDYARD KIPLING.

From a portrait by the Hon. John Collier, exhibited in the Royal Academy, 1891.

A SKETCH OF RUDYARD KIPLING.

BY CHARLES D. LANIER.

IT is a decidedly new sensation to find a volume of verse from the pen of a man who has not yet reached his thirty-second year which the critics of five continents hasten to compare with the author's "early" work. But Rudyard Kipling was already voluminous at twenty-five, and by this time he and his art seem, with all their distinguishing freshness, as old as that Oldest Land which has come to life again in these ravishing tales. Kipling was born in Christmas week, 1865, in Calcutta. The world does not know much more of his earlier youth than it does of the Death Bull and those other things that only Hindu priests and Strickland Sahib know. Kipling is intolerant of gush, and is sensitive concerning the private affairs of his own life to a degree which should insure some protection, and which does—when reinforced by a determined refusal to prying eyes. His schoolboy days were spent in England; after that he went back to India and to active newspaper work, as sub-editor and war correspondent. It was in this period that he began to write verse and stories, a great deal of both. He was twenty-one years old when his first volume, "Departmental Ditties," appeared, and twenty-three when the first collection of prose stories was taken from the Lahore journal, of which he was sub-editor, and incorporated in the volume, "Plain Tales from the Hills," published in Calcutta. Then the yarns began to spin out thick and fast; "Soldiers Three," "The Gadsbys," "In Black and White," "Under the Deodars," "The Phantom Rickshaw," "Wee Willie Winkie,"—all appeared within a year after "Plain Tales from the Hills." Some chance ray of light brought London's eager eye to a glint of this precious material, and when the young journalist returned to England in 1889 he awoke from the P. and O. liner to find himself famous. But he had already been famous in India for years, and there were scores of cultured people there who knew him to be a genius.

London was as interesting as India for Mr. Kipling, which, fortunately, means for everybody who reads anything. "The Record of Badalia Herodsfot," and his first novel, "The Light that Failed," appeared in 1890-91; then a fresh collection of verse, published in America under the title, "Mine Own People," and more verses, and so on through a round which will be seen in better perspective in the bibliography attached to this sketch. It was in London in 1891 that Mr. Kipling met and loved young Wolcott Balestier, with whom he wrote "The Naul-

ahka," and it was Mr. Balestier's sister whom, in 1892, Mr. Kipling married and brought to America. The succeeding three years he spent in Vermont, near Brattleboro, and last fall he returned to London.

This is about what the world knows of Mr. Kipling's itinerary through life, so far as the external man is concerned. In the Vermont hills, which had been the home of his bride's family for many generations, he built the long, low house that is shown in one of the accompanying illustrations, and christened it "The Naulahka." For a young man of a daily newspaper training in an East Indian setting of manly and barrack-room ease, with the temptations of his precocious success, he is an exceedingly regular and industrious worker. At "The Naulahka" he devoted himself to writing from nine o'clock in the morning until one, and during those hours he was as inaccessible as Gibbon makes any of the Roman Emperors. After lunch he tramped abroad over the noble hills that surrounded his home, in winter indulged in the exhilaration of a snowshoe expedition, rode on his bicycle or worked in his garden, of which he is very fond. These constitutionals were followed by casual social duties and the English papers, which he read with avidity.

As his readers will suspect, Kipling is intensely fond of out-of-door life. In figure he is rather under the average stature, of a compact figure, which is, of late, filling out comfortably. His quick eyes always gleam out from behind spectacles. His complexion hints of Indian suns, and the slight stoop in the shoulder of the arduous newspaper work that made his early manhood training. He is no great hunter himself, but is very fond of fishing. He tried the salmon fishing of our northern streams during his stay, and one of his acquaintances told me that in earlier days, when Kipling was in England, where decent waters are almost uniformly preserved, he wrote for a sporting journal and took his remuneration in certain fishing privileges controlled by the proprietor. When "Captains Courageous," the story of New England fishermen's life, was before him, Kipling spent some weeks among the Gloucester salts with an acquaintance who had access to the household gods of the cod-folks. He had already made a study of the Yankee dialect and character for "The Walking Delegate."

He is apt to be shy on first acquaintance, but if the ice is broken he makes friends quickly and readily with all kinds of people. His ardent attachment to Wolcott Balestier was begun at the very

first meeting, and only two or three months later the Anglo-Indian was on a visit of many weeks in the house of the young Vermonter, collaborating with him on "The Naulahka." Some of Kipling's shyness is undoubtedly due to the curiosity of the more impertinent part of the world, which has offended him more than once, and he has become sufficiently impatient of journalistic nuisances to give point to an incident one of his publishers gave me. When the fame of the East Indian story teller first was just spreading abroad, people generally thought that Rudyard Kipling was only a pen name, and one coterie of New England journalists in particular went still further in saddling the authorship of "Plain Tales from the Hills" on a young newspaper man of their circle who had been to India just after leaving college. This youth became well known in New England as the author of the stories, and the fame thrust upon him suggested to him an "interview with his double"—the real Rudyard Kipling—as a tempting newspaper exploit. But the real R. K. not only did not want to be interviewed, but conceived a violent aversion to the importunities of his American self, and in his publisher's room spent much energy in calling down the wrath of the gods and the protection of his agents. He had scarcely finished a resounding harangue in their London office one day when the false Rudyard Kipling actually did track him to his lair, and presented the journalistic opportunity for "interviewing his double" in a way that appealed so strongly to Kipling's sense of the dramatic that the invader came away unharmed and lugging with him about all the books his victim had ever written, with autographs on the fly leaves.

Most of the stories about Kipling's decided uncon-



"THE NAULAHKA,"

The house that Kipling built last year near Brattleboro, Vt.

ventionalities are untrue, and the small remainder ought not to have been told, for he conforms very carefully to conventional surroundings and lets out his high spirits and his taste for frank manners only among intimate friends and in his out-of-door life.

In short, he is a gentleman as well as an artist. Of course he is a good talker. Not that all, or many, literary artists are, but somehow one knows that Kipling must be, with his intense, vital interest in everything, and those clear cut, ready sentences, not book words, but live, talking words, that we have learned to know him by. He can have a good time at social functions, too, but much of that sort of thing tires him. It is certainly worth while saying of such a "man's man" as Kipling is in his literary character, that a charming and gentle and very discerning lady gave as one of her first and lasting impressions of him, "the wholesomeness and sweetness of his atmosphere, which is always almost affectionate."

Kipling is a systematic and painstaking workman, as is suggested by the daily routine of his Vermont life. The *fac-simile* of his writing that we produce shows the clear, regular and remarkably compact letters of his manuscript. This bit was taken from a fair copy that he made of the introduction to the forthcoming edition of his entire collected works. The original would look very different. He makes on the wide margin of his paper corrections and changes and substitutions,—slues of them, but all very intelligible. And he tears up scores of written pages, so that sometimes his waste basket holds considerably more manuscript than his desk. I asked an intimate friend of Mr. Kipling and his wife about that note book which, on various occasions in the stories, earns the disapprobation of Mulvaney and Ortheris. She said the pencil was sometimes in requisition, but Kipling's memory was so marvelous that a character or phrase or situation or idea appealing to him was forever after in his possession, ready on tap for literary exploitation.

We can imagine that the constant and loving labor through his youth and earliest manhood of treasuring in that note book the things that were worth seeing and telling had a powerful effect in developing and strengthening his naturally fine memory. Though Mr. Kipling is first of all the intensely acute, sensitive observer and reporter of the dramatic and poetic in men and beasts, as they actually live, love, hate, fight, work and play, he is imaginative enough to make a very fair shift in reproducing "local color" and dialect at second hand. In one of his distinctively American stories, the southern and western character, built on other people's reports, scarcely differ in kind or degree from the Yankee part, which the author saw and studied.

Kipling's careful workmanship is maintained in spite of the so often fatal danger of facility. At times he writes with exceeding ease, and in versification, especially, his quickness is generally marvelous. At other times the music comes less trippingly, it would seem; for certain of his publishers told me that he was two weeks patching up a satirical ballad aimed in a direction from which injustice had come; and then he gave the poem away to an English weekly. But nobody else could have done it in two

years. And for an artistic example of concentrated cussing, it could have given points to old Bishop Ernulphus. Kipling displays as much thoroughness in his business dealings as in his literary methods. Mr. Watt of London is his literary agent, and buyers of Kipling wares give the author a good share

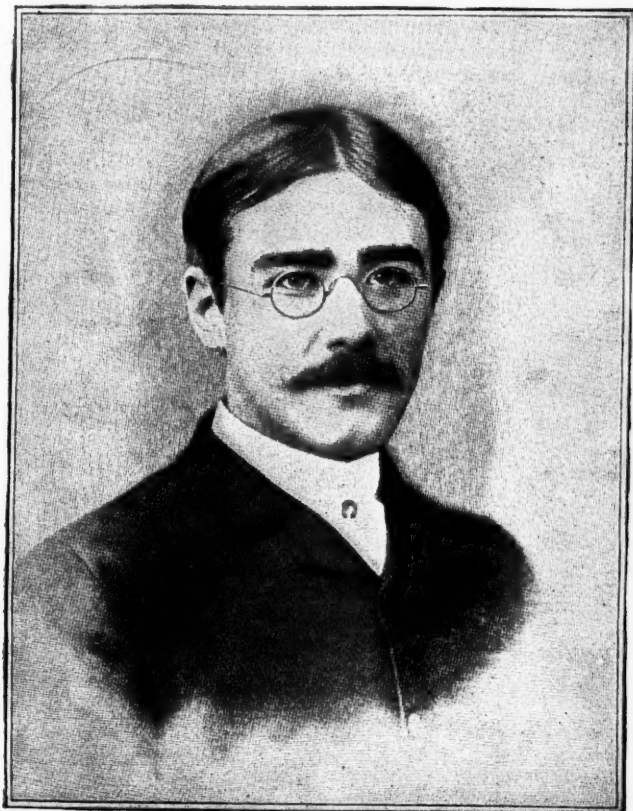
two-leaf circular announcing the series. Kipling had written part of the document, corrected the whole of it, had made destructive and constructive suggestions about typography, and had drawn on the proof his idea of the right thing in the way of conventional type ornament—all for a small advertising detail which most writers would not know the existence of.

II. KIPLING IN INDIA.

Kipling himself has given us in characteristic style a picture of the surroundings and atmosphere in which, at the age most boys are entering the university, he was writing the greatest short stories in English literature. This was during his sub-editorship on the Lahore newspaper. And in the very first of these stories, "The Man who would be King," he has, by the way, told the joys of East Indian newspaper-making.

"The paper began running the last issue of the week on Saturday night, which is to say Sunday morning, after the custom of a London paper. This was a great convenience, for immediately after the paper was put to bed the dawn would lower the thermometer from 96 to almost 84 for half an hour, and in that chill—you have no idea how cold is 84 on the grass until you begin to pray for it—a very tired man could set off to sleep ere the heat aroused him.

"One Saturday night it was my pleasant duty to put the paper to bed alone. A king or courtier or a courtesan or a community was going to die or get a new constitution, or do something that was important on the other side of the world, and the paper was to be held open till the latest possible minute in order to catch the telegram. It was a pitchy black night, as stifling as a June night can be, and the *loo*, the red-hot wind from the westward, was boom-



RUDYARD KIPLING, ABOUT TWENTY YEARS OF AGE,
When he was in the Lahore newspaper office, and was writing his greatest short stories.

of the credit for the very uniformly advantageous and businesslike arrangements that are made for the publication of the stories and the verses. I have heard three of his publishers describe Kipling as quite a rare bird among geniuses, or even among the vastly wider genus of authors, in this respect of business ability, and they say it is an immense relief to find a writer who has such a clear head for rights and royalties. Except for serial rights, Kipling does not sell his books outright, like Marion Crawford and other novelists, but contracts on the royalty plan. As an evidence of his interest in the details of the business affairs of his books, the gentleman who is in charge of the newest edition of his collected works showed me the proof of the small

ing among the tinder-dry trees and pretending that the rain was on its heels. Now and again a spot of almost boiling water would fall on the dust with the flop of a frog, but all our weary world knew that was only pretense. It was a shade cooler in the press-room than the office, so I sat there, while the type ticked and clicked, and the night jars hooted at the windows, and the all but naked compositors wiped the sweat from their foreheads and called for water. The thing that was keeping us back, whatever it was, would not come off, though the *loo* dropped and the last type was set, and the whole round earth stood still in the choking heat, with its finger on its lip, to wait the event. I drowsed, and wondered whether the telegraph was a bless-

ing, and whether this dying man, or struggling people, was aware of the inconvenience the delay was causing. There was no special reason beyond the heat and worry to make tension, but, as the clock-hands crept up to three o'clock and the machines spun their fly-wheels two and three times to see that all was in order, before I said the word that would set them off, I could have shrieked aloud. Then the roar and rattle of the wheels shivered the quiet into little bits."

This was the kind of night in which the "Departmental Ditties" and their younger brethren were born. Kipling says in "My First Book": "They arrived merrily, being born out of the life about me, and they were very bad indeed, and the joy of doing them was payment a thousand times their worth. Some, of course, came and ran away again; and the dear sorrow of going in search of these (out of office hours, and catching them), was almost better than writing them clear. Bad as they were, I burned twice as many as were published, and of the survivors at least two thirds were cut down at the last moment. Nothing can be wholly beautiful that is not useful, and therefore my verses were made to ease off the perpetual strife between the manager extending his advertisements and my chief fighting for his reading matter. They were born to be sacrificed. Rukn Din, the foreman of our side, approved of them immensely, for he was a Muslim of culture. He would say: 'Your poetry very good, sir; just coming proper length to day. You giving more soon? One third column just proper. Always can take on third page.'

"Mahmoud, who set them up, had an unpleasant way of referring to a new lyric as '*Ek aur chiz*'—one more thing—which I never liked. The job side, too, were unsympathetic because I used to raid into their type for private proofs with Old English and Gothic headlines. Even a Hindoo does not like to find the serifs of his f's cut away to make long s's.

"And in this manner, week by week, my verses came to be printed in the paper. I was in very good company, for there is always an undercurrent of song, a little bitter for the most part, running through the Indian papers. The bulk of it is much better than mine, being more graceful, and is done by those less than Sir Alfred Lyall—to whom I would apologize for mentioning his name in this gallery—'Pekin,' 'Latakia,' 'Cigarette,' 'O.,' 'T. W.,' 'Foresight,' and others, whose names come up with the stars out of the Indian Ocean going eastward.

"Sometimes a man in Bangalore would be moved to song, and a man on the Bombay side would answer him, and a man in Bengal would echo back, till at last we would all be crowing together like cocks before daybreak, when it is too dark to see your fellow. And, occasionally some unhappy Chazee, away in the China ports, would lift up his voice among the tea-chests, and the queer-smelling yellow papers of the Far East brought us his

sorrows. The newspaper files showed that, forty years ago, the men sang of just the same subjects as we did—of heat, loneliness, love, lack of promotion, poverty, sport, and war. Some of them had been sung to the banjoes round camp-fires, and some had run as far down coast as Rangoon and Moumein, and up to Mandalay. A real book was out of the question, but I knew that Rukn-Din and the office plant were at my disposal at a price, if I did not use the office time. Also, I had handled in the previous year a couple of small books, of which I was part owner, and had lost nothing. So there was built a sort of a book, a lean oblong docket, wire stitched, to imitate a D.O. Government envelope, printed on one side only, bound in brown paper, and secured with red tape. It was addressed to all heads of departments and all government officials, and among a pile of papers would have deceived a clerk of twenty years' service. Of these 'books' we made some hundreds, and as there was no necessity for advertising, my public being to my hand, I took reply-postcards, printed the news of the birth of the book on one side, the blank order-form on the other, and posted them up and down the empire from Aden to Singapore, and from Quetta to Colombo. There was no trade discount, no reckoning twelves as thirteens, no commission, and no credit of any kind whatever. The money came back in poor but honest rupees, and was transferred from the publisher, the left-hand pocket, direct to the author, the right-hand pocket. Every copy sold in a few weeks, and the ratio of expenses to profits, as I remember it, has since prevented my injuring my health by sympathizing with publishers who talk of their risks and advertisements. The down-country papers complained of the form of the thing. The wire binding tore the pages, and the red tape tore the covers. This was not intentional, but heaven helps those who help themselves. Consequently, there arose a demand for a new edition, and this time I exchanged the pleasure of taking in money over the counter for that of seeing a real publisher's imprint on the title page. More verses were taken out and put in, and some of that edition traveled as far as Hong-Kong on the map, and each edition grew a little fatter, and, at last, the book came to London with a gilt top and a stiff back, and was advertised in the publishers' poetry department.

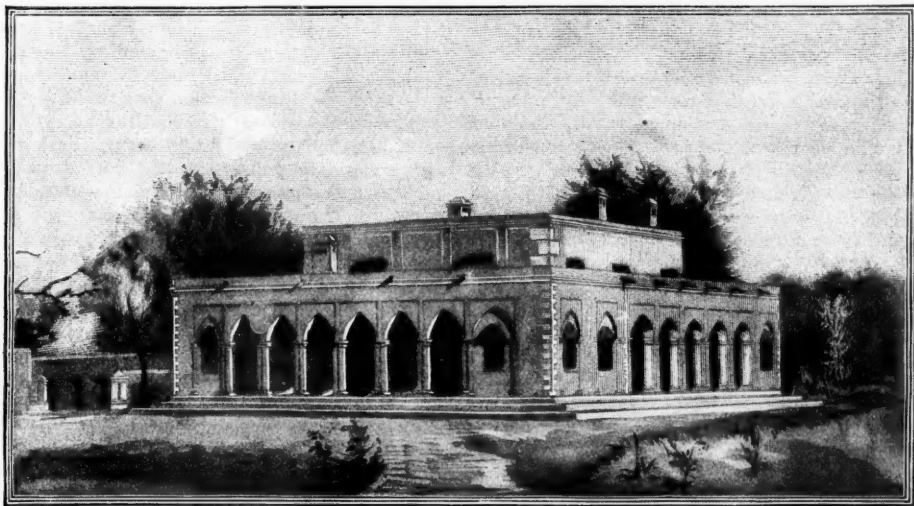
"But I loved it best when it was a little brown baby with a pink string round its stomach; a child's child, ignorant that it was afflicted with all the most modern ailments; and before people had learned, beyond doubt, how its author lay awake of nights in India, plotting and scheming to write something that should 'take' with the English public."

It is like Kipling to make merry at his own expense over the humors of his Indian journalism. But we know from others that he had a hard row to hoe in his artistic labors, as any young genius must who makes his living as assistant newspaper editor. His newspaper days were long and arduous and hot;

he got through the enormous amount of office work which a thoroughbred can turn out under pressure as long as his nerves and digestion last; and then went home to the more loving toil of writing stories and poems.

His life during his incumbency on the *Civil and Military Gazette* of Lahore has been very pleasantly described by Mr. E. Kay Robinson, who was brought by the proprietor to that journal, while Kipling was writing for it, to "put some sparkle into the paper." Mr. Robinson says that the Kip-

Aldine Club in New York, he sent a very graphic excuse in a drawing which showed him absurdly enveloped in great coats and mufflers, stalled in a fence-high Vermont snow. When Mr. Robinson came to the paper that Kipling had failed to aërate he showed his assistant that monumental letter of invitation, and the necessity for "sparkle" in the new *régime*. "I read the letter to him, and we agreed that champagne had more of the desired quality than anything else we could think of; and as the 'Sind and Punjab Hotel' happened to be op-



THE HOUSE OCCUPIED BY THE KIPLINGS AT LAHORE.

From a drawing by Baga Ram. Owned by Mr. John Lockwood Kipling. By courtesy of McClure's Magazine.

ling family had a charming home in Lahore. "John Lockwood Kipling, the father, a rare, genial soul, with happy artistic instincts, a polished literary style, and a generous, cynical sense of humor, was without exception the most delightful companion I had ever met. Mrs. Kipling, the mother, preserved all the graces of youth, and had a sprightly, if occasionally caustic wit, which made her society always desirable. Miss Kipling, the sister, now Mrs. Fleming, inherits all her mother's vivacity and possesses a rare literary memory. I believe there is not a single line in any play of Shakespeare's which she cannot quote. She has a statuesque beauty, and in repose her face is marvelously like that of Mary Anderson." Mr. Lockwood Kipling has a fine talent for modeling in clay, and the new uniform edition of his son's works are to be illustrated entirely from plaques designed and executed by the father. The father is an author, too, having published a pleasant book entitled 'Man and Beast in India,' illustrated by himself. The son, too, is clever with a pencil, and uses it with great humorous effect. When he could not come to some function of the

posite our office, I sent over for a bottle, and we inaugurated our first day's work together by drinking to the successful sparkle of the 'rag' under its new management. Among many cherished scraps of paper lost in a dispatch box which was stolen from me in Italy, that land of thieves, on my way back from India, was a drawing in red ink, perpetrated partly by Kipling and partly by myself, of this initiatory symposium. I knew that Kipling was predestined to fame, and I kept this sketch as the first result of our collaboration. It represented our two selves seated at the office table, with champagne bottle and glasses, and was headed, 'Putting some sparkle into it.' These touches show what "good fun" Mr. Kipling and his pen are ready to be at the slightest prompting.

III. THE SHORT STORIES.

Who has not tried to write out some story, the best thing one ever heard in one's life, irresistibly glorious in the smoking room, and utterly naught on paper, though every word be there and all the resources of punctuation and emphasis most artfully

contrived? The mood and the man behind the story are always wanting for the inextinguishable laughter, and the thing simply cannot be done by ordinary mortals. Mr. Kipling not only does do it, but, adding a poet's imagination and observation, he reels off yarn after yarn, never spun before, compelling the mood and ever maintaining, by mere literary art, the hypnotic power that the born sayer of good things uses with his eyes, or his gestures, or his *sang froid*, or, rather, with his whole character as a man, to exact one's willing tribute of intense interest.

Kipling is a man enamored of the artistic triumph of saying dramatic things in the most effective way, with a marvelous memory for and sensitiveness to forceful words and well turned phrases, with an incomparable training for a story teller, a varied experience, a "new field," an indomitable energy and a clear head concerning the value of industry as an adjunct to genius. But far greater than these are his poet's soul and the alert interest in everything that meets his eyes. It is in this intense vitality of mind, this "sensitive aliveness," as one of his friends puts it in describing her strongest impression of the man, that he most surpasses other writers. Few things are so common or unclean but that he can see the better essence of them, and nothing is unworthy of study. And since there is little in this world that is wholly unclean to a poet, when Kipling takes a particularly hard case and applies his inimitable art to bring out the uncommon part of it, there is a contrast of magnificently dramatic or humorous proportions, and the world gets Mulvaney. Very naturally, the world is divided into a few ladies who cannot read him at all, and all the men and the rest of the women, who must read him wherever they see him. There is no middle ground, and this comes about because, as a masterful and plain speaking sort of a fellow, Kipling insists on looking at things exactly as they are: he finds a good many impolite things, and he promptly clears his way by letting us have the worst of it. The "few ladies" never get over the clearing; the rest of us, both those who are too careless,

and those who are too wise, to mind the oaths that burnt the way, never want to come back from waiting for the "other stories." Kipling is always called a man's man, which he certainly is,—and cynical. It seems to me that if one wants to fling adjectives at him he might be reproached with fatalism; but a man cannot be cynical and write "Without Benefit of Clergy" or "Wee Willie Winkie." In fact it is a foolish word and means something smaller than any essential part of any great artist.

This is Kipling's mannish idea of a right philosophy of education for the young, as opposed to the Sheltered Life System. "Let a puppy eat the soap in the bathroom or chew a newly blacked boot. He chews and chuckles until, by and by, he finds out that blacking and Old Brown Windsor make him very sick; so he argues that soap and boots are not wholesome. Any old dog about the house will soon show him the unwisdom of biting big dogs' ears. Being young he remembers and goes abroad, at six months, a well mannered little beast with a chastened appetite. If he had been kept away from boots, and soap and big dogs till he came to the trinity full grown and with developed teeth, consider how fearfully sick and thrashed he would be. Apply that notion to the 'sheltered life,' and see how it works. It does not sound pretty, but it is the better of two evils."

As to Kipling's women folks, they are just the sort that one would expect from the imagination of a man's man, that is, women—creatures of the opposite sex to Mulvaney. In a rougher but healthier way there is the same instinctive difference of sex that belongs to Thomas Hardy's people. So when you meet one of Kipling's girls it is like coming out of a week's hunt in the wind and the weather, or from marching among the Paythans and their cold, mountainous parts,—from a life that was different from theirs and well calculated to whet one's appreciation of their world. Kipling personally is generally *au mieux* with the ladies, and has scarcely ever failed to make warm friends with the women of unusual wit and soul whom he has met. One of them told me that he read very little, though

To the Nathoda or Skipper of this venture
= = =
a letter or bill of instructions from the owner.
= = =

For The Name of God The Compassionate, the Merciful:

This, O Nathoda, is a new voyage nothing at all like those which you have already taken to Aden or Madagat, or even to Macassar and the islands where we can count upon the owners. Therefore consider the matter carefully. I have given you a new compass with new rigging, mast, sails, and other gear suitable to the bippalaw; and these cannot be picked up for the asking at Swire or on Simon Bunder. The cargo is all in new mats, stowed like by like to be reached more easily; and I have mounted her before and behind, and I have put a new plank deck in place of the old bamboo one, and the tiller-ropes are new as well. This is at my risk, and the return must be prepared with zeal and a single heart. Many men of the sea have told me lies, secretly selling anchors and cables and advising the way to the waves, sharks and sea-foules. That was long ago, O Nathoda, and now I do not believe all the stories that come up from the beaches.

KIPLING'S HANDWRITING IN THE OPENING PARAGRAPH OF HIS INTRODUCTION TO THE NEW EDITION.

he was very fond of Stevenson, and the remark left me wondering whether the man's vocabulary and style had just "grewed" in those newspaper offices. Not that they are ever particularly resounding or elaborate; his style can be biblical in its direct simplicity, and one can find an entire half page here and there of Saxon words of one syllable; but this is just the sort of style that comes after much reading and vast writing and vaster self restraint. This is a half page of Kipling, cut out almost at random:

"And, because this sudden and new light of love was upon him, he turned those dry bones of history and dirty records of misdeeds into things to weep or to laugh over as he pleased. His heart and soul were at the end of his pen, and they got into the ink. He was dowered with sympathy, insight, humour, and style for two hundred and thirty days and nights; and his book was a Book. He had his vast special knowledge with him, so to speak; but the spirit, the woven-in human Touch, the poetry and the power of the output, were beyond all special knowledge. But I doubt whether he knew the gift that was in him then, and thus he may have lost some happiness. He was toiling for Tillie Venner, not for himself. Men often do their best work blind, for some one else's sake.

"Also, though this has nothing to do with the story, in India, where every one knows every one else, you can watch men being driven, by the women who govern them, out of the rank and file, and sent to take up points alone. A good man, once started, goes forward; but an average man, so soon as the woman loses interest in his success as a tribute to her power, comes back to the battalion and is no more heard of.

"Wressley bore the first copy of his book to Simla, and, blushing and stammering presented it to Miss Venner. She read a little of it. I give her review verbatim—'Oh your book? It's all about those howwid Wajahs. I didn't understand it.'"

But it has come to be a joke, these attempts to "explain" Mr. Kipling; though an idle shy more or less will not matter. After all is said of his methods, we know as much as before—viz., that we want to read those stories as long as there are any to read, regardless of the clock, or the dinner bell, and then read them over once in a while and say to ourselves again that these are the only stories that can be read twice, much less a dozen times; we want to laugh loud and make hot war by the side of the great grizzled Irishman and be in the scrapes with the little fox terrier man Ortheris and the six feet of Yorkshireman; it is low company, to be sure, and so were Falstaff and Bardolph and Pistol. We want to know the secrets of the jungle not as men, but as Mowgli and Bagheera knew them. We want to be left in blank tantalizing horror by Bimi, and behold the sea serpent through eyes that made it realer, more elemental in its hugeness and muskiness and blindness than ever it appeared corporeally to prehistoric man. We want to hunt Dacoits and stand under the fire of Paythans and seek out with



PHOTOGRAPH OF A BAS-RELIEF, BY J. L. KIPLING, C.I.E.,

Reduced from one of 36 illustrations for the new edition of Rudyard Kipling's works to be published by Charles Scribner's Sons.

Strickland big painted, murderous, world-old mysteries that never white face before ours beheld. We want to get behind the silk curtains stealthily rustling in the palace of the Naulahka; to hear more of Mrs. Hauksbee's wiles and the Venus Anodomini; to listen to the real talk of horses, and learn entire the thousand traits we had but half seen in beasts and men, until we peered through Mr. Kipling's eye-glasses.

Mr. Kipling's first claim to immortality is certainly based on these short stories, though it now looks as if that precedence may only be chronological. The two novels, "The Light that Failed," and "The Naulahka," are immensely good stories, judged by other standards than those already set by Kipling himself. The world is a child that never tires of being amused with thrilling tales, and it honors and loves greatly any one who will tell it good stories. This artist with the thoroughbred dash, the naivety, the knowingness, the audacity, the easy conscience, the impatience of sham that we love in a high spirited college boy, has captured the world, horse, foot and dragoons. His point of view gives such sublime confidence of being strictly "in it," whatever "it"

may be, that his reader is proud and anxious to share it and feel a partnership in the good things to be said and seen. This point of view is that of the gentlemen subalterns who "are as good as good can be; because their training begins early, and God has arranged that a clean run youth of the British middle classes shall, in the matter of backbone, brains and bowels, surpass all other youths."

Perhaps there was some quality of this adolescent freshness that we must not expect in Mr. Kipling again. The things he is doing and will do may be greater, but they may also be a trifle less fetching and contagious. Mr. S. R. Crockett tells us that he was one of a party, including many of the Englishmen who know best how to read and write, when a ballot vote was taken for the six best stories that Kipling has written. "The Man Who Would Be King" stood at the head of the list. That was made before Kipling was twenty-one years of age, and he was scarcely older when the best of the other stories came out.—"The Strange Ride of Morrowbie Jukes," "Without Benefit of Clergy," "Bimi," "Namgay Doola," "The Courting of Dinah Shadd," and the other Mulvaney stories, "The Drums of the Fore and Aft," and "Wee Willie Winkie." The last two are the best of the child series; in the first, two blackguard little drummer boys of thirteen, and in the second, a tot of six and three-quarters, figure in heroic attitudes that would be absurdly impossible if another than Mr. Kipling drew the strings. Children are rather a hobby with him,—in a category of hobbies extending from fat fox terriers to Anglo-Saxon unity. His reverence for these appears in the paragraph of preface to the three juvenile heroes. "Only women understand children thoroughly; but if a mere man keeps very quiet, and humbles himself properly, and refrains from talking down to his superiors, the children will sometimes be good to him and let him see what they think about the world."

IV. THE POET OF THE SEVEN SEAS.

Kipling is a poet of a highly magnetized metal, which attracts or repels alike very strongly. His newest book, "The Seven Seas," has shown such a high preponderance of attraction that it is easy to neglect the repulsed element in speaking of his achievements in verse and the world's appreciation of them. He has a remarkable facility in versifying which he cultivated and developed in India, in spite of office work and the proprietor. Eight years ago, when we were first startled by Mr. Kipling's invasion of the western world with these hundred stories that he brought as literary baggage, his readers paused before each tale with wonder in their hearts over some haunting scrap of verses beneath the title. No one knew what they meant exactly, or whether they were free translations from stray Indian epics, or something of immortal song that one ought to have recognized. But their quality was deeply felt, especially after the chapter had been read. When the Mowgli stories came to us we

knew that it was Kipling who must have been responsible for them first and last, and that he was quite as great a poet as we had half suspected. This belief was aided by the exhilarating lyrics of "Departmental Ditties" and "Barrack Room Ballads," and quickened into certainty as the greater poems appeared which have been incorporated in the volume of "The Seven Seas."

The range of this poetical work is magnificent. It is inspired by what he has seen in Afghan battlefields and Vermont hillsides, in Indian mess rooms and London streets, on the road to Mandalay, and off the coast of Gloucester, Mass.

Each for the joy of the working, and each in his separate star,
Shall draw the Thing as he sees it, for the God of Things as They Are.

Thus he explains, in L'Envoi of "The Seven Seas," his own idea of his poetic efforts, and he has seen Things as They Are in many lands and on many seas. Yet, though Mr. Kipling's muse be too untrameled to be dominated by any one theme, certainly there is the dominantly recurring note in his verse, as in a less degree there is in his prose, to the British soldier and the British flag. Mr. Stead calls him the "laureate of the Empire." Already in his earliest ditties Mr. Kipling has struck this note, with a lighter touch in some of the most inimitable verses, like "Fuzzy-Wuzzy," of which we give a couple of verses.

"FUZZY-WUZZY."

(Soudan Expeditionary Force.)

We've fought with many men acrost the seas,
An' some of 'em was brave an' some was not;
The Paythan an' the Zulu an' Burmese;
But the Fuzzy was the finest o' the lot.
We never got a ha'porth's change of 'im:
'E squatted in the scrub an' 'ocked our 'orses,
'E cut our sentries up at Suakim,
An' 'e played the cat an' banjo with our forces.
So 'ere's to you, Fuzzy-Wuzzy, at your 'ome in the
Sowdan;
You're a pore benighted 'eathen but a first-class fight-
in' man;
We gives you your certifikit, an' if you want it signed
We'll come an' 'ave a romp with you whenever you're
inclined.

* * * * *

'E rushes at the smoke when we let drive,
An', before we know, 'e's 'ackin' at our 'ead;
'E's all 'ot sand an' ginger when alive
An' 'e's generally shammin' when 'e's dead.
'E's a daisy, 'e's a ducky, 'e's a lamb!
'E's a injia-rubber idiot on the spree,
'E's the on'y thing that doesn't care a damn
For the Regiment o' British Infan-tree.
So 'ere's to you, Fuzzy-Wuzzy, at your 'ome in the
Sowdan;
You're a pore benighted 'eathen but a first-class fight-
in' man;
An' 'ere's to you, FuzzyWuzzy, with your 'ayrick
'ead of 'air—
You big black boundin' beggar—for you bruk a British
square.

The delicious lyrical quality which Mr. Kipling has joined with his fetching talent for humorous rhymes has no more exquisite example than "Mandalay."

By the old Moulmein Pagoda, lookin' eastward to the sea,
There's a Burma girl a-settin', an' I know she thinks o' me;
For the wind is in the palm-trees, an' the temple-bells they say:
"Come you back, you British soldier; come you back to Mandalay!"
Come you back to Mandalay,
Where the old Flotilla lay:
Can't you 'ear their paddles chunkin' from Rangoon to Mandalay?
O, the road to Mandalay,
Where the flyin'-fishes play,
An' the dawn comes up like thunder outer China 'crost the Bay.

Ship me somewheres east of Suez where the best is like the worst,
Where there ain't no Ten Commandments, an' a man can raise a thirst;
For the temple-bells are callin', an' it's there that I would be—
By the old Moulmein Pagoda lookin' lazy at the sea—
On the road to Mandalay,
Where the old Flotilla lay,
With our sick beneath the awnings when we went to Mandalay!
Oh, the road to Mandalay,
Where the flyin'-fishes play,
An' the dawn comes up like thunder outer China 'crost the Bay.

One of the charms of this, and of all Kipling's work, is, of course, the fact that we do not and cannot understand the secret of it, or why we should thrill as we have not thrilled since we were reading Dumas at twelve. The little mystery helps him.

One is tempted to go on quoting Kipling things regardless of columns and pages, but the last volume, "The Seven Seas," will naturally have most interest and freshness for readers of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS. Professor Charles Eliot Norton finds most to admire in "McAndrew's Hymn," the soliloquy of an old Scotch Calvinist steamship engineer,—surely a unique piece of work.

Lord, Thou hast made this world below the shadow of a dream,
An' taught by time, I tak' it so—exceptin' always Steam.
From coupler-flange to spindle-guide I see Thy Hand, O God—
Predestination in the stride o' yon connectin'-rod.
John Calvin might ha' forged the same—enormous, certain, slow—
Ay, wrought it in the furnace-flame—my "Institutio."
I cannot get my sleep to-night; old bones are hard to please;
I'll stand the middle watch up here—alone wi' God an' these
My engines, after ninety days o' race an' rack an' strain
Through all the seas of all Thy world, slam-bangin' home again.

Slam-bang too much—they knock a wee—the crosshead-gibs are loose;
But thirty thousand mile o' sea has gied them fair excuse.
Fine, clear an' dark—a full-draught breeze, wi' Ushant out o' sight,
An' Ferguson relievin' Hay. Old girl, ye'll walk to-night!
His wife's at Plymouth. . . . Seventy-One—Two—Three since he began—
Three turns for Mistress Ferguson . . . an' who's to blame the man?
There's none at any port for me, by drivin' fast or slow,
Since Elsie Campbell went to Thee, Lord, thirty years ago.

It is difficult indeed to see how a reader can find anything but joy in the methods by which Mr. Kipling has brought him before the God and the world of McAndrews, but there are not wanting cavillers. The *Saturday Review* gibes fiercely at the "abuse" of technical terminology, which it considers a growing fault, and suggests a Hospital Hymn

"The inspissated alkaloids with eczema contend,
But Heaven pursues the comatose, no bismuth can be friend;
Spasmodic hydrocarbonates with tetanus combine
To whing thy cardiac meroblast, oh, molecule of mine!"

which there is no particular object in quoting except to show how much irrelevancy and hard logic must be swallowed to raise any seriously qualifying objection to "The Seven Seas." Kipling's quick ear and retentive memory for technical terms has been one of his most characteristic endowments since his boyhood. Though no sporting man himself, he wrote in India, with no apparent effort, verses full of hunting lore and allusions that set the horsey people wild with delight all over the Empire. They were on every clubman's lips, and the riding set generally voted the author the greatest poet living. Nothing is easier than to trip up a poet or a story teller who enters a special field assuming some knowledge of it; but nothing is more difficult than to trip up Kipling, though he tacitly assumes about all there is to know. The naval experts say that he is all right on the men of war. I have played detective on his arrogance in the matter of marine insurance, and was as satisfied that he had mastered the principles he needed as thoroughly as he knew how cod were caught on the Grand Banks or what horses and dogs thought and did.

Of the lighter motifs in "The Seven Seas," there is a delicious taste in "The Old Three-Decker," a playful tribute—though not without some strong backhanded strokes of satire—to that noble old British institution, the three volumed novel.

THE THREE-DECKER.

"The three-volume novel is extinct."

Full thirty foot she towered from water-line to rail.
It cost a watch to steer her, and a week to shorten sail;
But, spite ail modern notions, I found her first and best—
The only certain packet for the Islands of the Blest.

Fair held our breeze behind us—'twas warm with lovers' prayers ;
 We'd stolen wills for ballast and a crew of missing heirs ;
 They shipped as Able Bastards till the Wicked Nurse confessed,
 And they worked the old three-decker to the Island of the Blest.

Carambas and *serapés* we waved to every wind,
 We smoked good *Corpo Bacco* when our sweethearts proved unkind ;
 With maids of matchless beauty and parentage unguessed,
 We also took our manners to the Islands of the Blest.

We asked no social questions—we pumped no hidden shame—
 We never talked obstetrics when the little stranger came :
 We left the Lord in Heaven, we left the fiends in Hell,
 We weren't exactly Yussufs, but—Zuleika didn't tell !

No mortal doubt assailed us, so when the port we neared
 The villain got his flogging at the gangway, and we cheered.

'Twas fiddles in the foc'sle—'twas garlands on the mast,
 For every one got married, and I went ashore at last.

I left 'em all in couples a-kissing on the decks.
 I left the lovers loving and the parents signing checks,
 In endless English comfort by county-folk caressed,
 I left the old three-decker at the Islands of the Blest !

That route is barred to steamers : you'll never lift again
 Our purple-painted headlands of the lordly keeps of Spain.

They're just beyond the skyline, howe'er so far you cruise

In a ram-you-damn-you liner with a brace of bucking screws.

In a more reverent mood there is a hymn "To the True Romance," that gives a side of Rudyard Kipling he does not often show for the benefit of stupid people who cannot argue it of him ; but which is good for stupid and witty people, too, to read. It begins :

*Thy face is far from this our war,
 Our call and counter-cry,
 I shall not find Thee quick and kind,
 Nor know Thee till I die :
 Enough for me in dreams to see
 And touch Thy garment's hem :
 Thy feet have trod so near to God
 I may not follow them.*

Through wantonness if men profess
 They weary of Thy parts,
 E'en let them die at blasphemy
 And perish with their arts ;
 But we that love, but we that prove
 Thine excellence august,
 While we adore discover more
 Thee perfect, wise and just.

The "Rhyme of the Three Sealers" and "The Song of the Banjo" are, too, perfect in their way. The first is the magic story of three sailors befogged

in the Northern seas ; in the second Kipling glorifies the banjo as giving the music of civilization in the outer wilds, and setting the step of the march of progress :

You couldn't pack a Broadwood half a mile—
 You mustn't leave a fiddle in the damp—
 You couldn't raft an organ up the Nile,
 And play it in an Equatorial swamp.
 I travel with the cooking-pots and pails—
 I'm sandwiched 'tween the coffee and the pork—
 And when the dusty column checks and tails,
 You should hear me spur the rear guard to a walk !

With my "*pilly-willy-winky-winky pepp* !"
 [Oh, it's any tune that comes into my head !]
 So I keep 'em moving forward till they drop ;
 So I play 'em up to water and to bed.

As its name indicates, this volume is given largely to verses inspired by the smell of the salt water, the heroism and hardships of sailor life, and all the tragedy of Old Ocean. The imperial strain is heard in such pieces as "The Widow at Windsor :

'Ave you 'eard o' the Widow at Windsor
 With a hairy gold crown on 'er 'ead ?
 She 'as ships on the foam—she 'as millions at 'ome,
 An' she pays us poor beggars in red ;
 (Ow, poor beggars in red !)

Walk wide o' the Widow at Windsor,
 For 'alf o' Creation she owns ;
 We 'ave bought 'er the same with the sword an' the flame,
 An' we've salted it down with our bones.
 (Poor beggars !—it's blue with our bones !)

* * * * *

Take 'old o' the Wings o' the Mornin',
 An' flop round the earth till you're dead ;
 But you won't get away from the tune that they play ;
 To the bloomin' old rag over'ead.

Mr. Stedman calls attention to Kipling's pre-eminent success in the ballad poem, and his remarkably clear discernment of his own distinctive talent in that field. "At this stage, and as a poet, he is a balladist through and through, though one likely enough to be eminent in any effort which he may seriously undertake." Of the ballads in "The Seven Seas" Mr. Stedman is particularly impressed by "The Last Chantey," which he calls "one of the purest examples since Coleridge's wondrous 'Rime' of the imaginatively grotesque."

Mr. Kipling captured an empire before he donned the *toga virilis*, and was trailing the rest of the reading world behind his chariot before he was twenty-five. He is now a strong, sane man of thirty-two. We should listen to him for more than a generation to come, and it would be impertinent to hint at the great things he should, by all laws of comparison, achieve.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF FIRST EDITIONS OF RUDYARD KIPLING.

I. 1885 | QUARTETTE | THE CHRISTMAS ANNUAL | OF THE
| CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE | BY | FOUR ANGLO-INDIAN
WRITERS.

Contents: "The Mirror of Two Worlds," "Divided Allegiance," "An Anglo Indian Episode," "At This Distance," "The Unlimited 'Draw' of 'Tick' Boileau," "A Tragedy of Teeth," "The Haunted Cabin," "The Second Wooing," "The Strange Ride of Morrowbie Jukes, C. B.," "Two Sonnets," "My Christmas at the Agaigam Exhibition," "Rivais," "The Phantom 'Rickshaw,'" "From the Hills," "Mopu-suel's Jurisdiction," "Parted." This Christmas annual was entirely written by members of the Kipling family. Two of Rudyard Kipling's stories appeared here for the first time.

II. NO. 1 OF 1886 ON HER MAJESTY'S SERVICE ONLY |
DEPARTMENTAL | DITTIES | AND OTHER | VERSES | TO | ALL
HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS | AND ALL ANGLO-INDIANS | RUD-
YARD KIPLING ASSISTANT. | DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC JOUR-
NALISM | LAHORE DISTRICT. | 1886.

Printed on one side only, on brown paper like a public document, at Lahore, by the *Civil and Military Gazette Press*.

III. PLAIN TALES FROM THE HILLS.

Calcutta: Thacker, Spink & Co. London: W. Thacker & Co. 1888.

Twenty-eight of the forty Tales appeared originally in the *Civil and Military Gazette*; the others were new.

IV. SOLDIERS THREE.

A Collection of Stories setting forth Certain Passages in the Lives and Adventures of Private Terence Mulvaney, Stanley Ortheris and John Learoyd. Done into type and edited by Rudyard Kipling.

Allahabad: Printed at the *Pioneer Press*. 1888.

V. THE STORY OF THE GADSBYS.

A tale without a plot by Rudyard Kipling. Published by Messrs. A. H. Wheeler & Co. Allahabad. 1888. Contents: Preface, "Poor Dear Mama," "The World Without," "The Tents of Kedar," "With any Amazement," "The Garden of Eden," "Fatima," "The Valley of the Shadow," "The Swelling of Jordan."

VI. IN BLACK & WHITE.

Published by Messrs. A. H. Wheeler & Co. Allahabad. 1888.

Contents: Introduction, "Dray Wara Yow Dee," "The Judgment of Dungara," "At Howli Thana," "Gemini," "At Twenty Two," "In Flood Time," "The Sending of Dana Da," "On the City Wall."

VII. UNDER THE DEODARS.

Published by Messrs. A. H. Wheeler & Co. Allahabad. 1888. Contents: "The Education of Otis Yeere," "At the Pit's Mouth," "A Wayside Comedy," "The Hills of Illusion," "A Second-Rate Woman," "Only a Subaltern."

VIII. THE PHANTOM 'RICKSHAW, AND OTHER TALES.

Published by Messrs. A. H. Wheeler & Co. Allahabad. 1888. Contents: "The Phantom 'Rickshaw,'" "My Own True Ghost Story," "The Strange Ride of Morrowbie Jukes," "The Man who would be King."

IX. WEE WILLIE WINKIE, AND OTHER STORIES.

Published by Messrs. A. H. Wheeler & Co. Allahabad. 1888.

Contents: "Wee Willie Winkie," "Baa, Baa, Black Sheep," "His Majesty the King," "The Drums of the Fore and Aft."

X. THE COURTING OF DINAH SHADD, AND OTHER STORIES.

Containing a biographical and critical sketch of Kipling by Andrew Lang.

New York: Harper & Bros. Franklin Square. 1890. Contents: Biographical Sketch of R. K., "The Courting of Dinah Shadd," "A Man who Was," "A Conference of the Powers," "Without Benefit of Clergy," "On Grenhow Hill," "The Incarnation of Krishna Mulvaney."

XI. DEPARTMENTAL DITTIES AND OTHER VERSES

Calcutta: Thacker, Spink & Co. London: W. Thacker & Co. Bombay: Thacker & Co., Limited. 1891.

XII. THE CITY OF DREADFUL NIGHT AND OTHER PLACES
DEPICTED BY RUDYARD KIPLING.

Published by Messrs. A. H. Wheeler & Co. Allahabad. 1891.

Contents: "A Real Live City," "The Reflections of a Savage," "The Council of the Gods," "On the Banks of the Hughli," "With the Calcutta Police," "The City of the Dreadful Night," "Deeper and Deeper Still," "Concerning Lucia," "A Railway Settlement," "The Mighty Shops," "At Vulcan's Forge," "On the Surface," "In the Depths," "The Perils of the Pits," "In an Opium Factory."

XIII. DEPARTMENTAL DITTIES AND OTHER VERSES.

Calcutta: Thacker, Spink & Co. London: W. Thacker & Co. Bombay: Thacker & Co., Limited. 1891.

XIV. THE LIGHT THAT FAILED.

London: Macmillan & Co. 1891. Mr. Kipling's first novel.

XV. LIFE'S HANDICAP, BEING STORIES OF MINE OWN PEOP-
LE BY RUDYARD KIPLING.

London: Macmillan & Co., and New York. 1891.

XVI. LETTERS OF MARQUE.

A. H. Wheeler & Co. Allahabad. 1891.

XVII. BARRACK-ROOM BALLADS AND OTHER VERSES.

Methuen & Co., 18 Bury Street, W. C. London. 1892. Many of these appeared originally in the *National Observer*, four in *Macmillan's Magazine*, three in *St. James Gazette*, one in *The Athenaeum*. The others are new. This was also issued on large paper (225 printed) and Japan paper (30 printed).

XVIII. THE NAULAHKA :

A Story of West and East, by Rudyard Kipling and Wolcott Balestier.

William Heinemann, Bedford Street, W. C. London. 1892. A new edition with rhymed chapter headings was copyrighted the same year by Macmillan & Co.

XIX. BALLADS AND BARRACK-ROOM BALLADS.

New York: Macmillan & Co., and London. 1892.

XX. DETROIT FREE PRESS CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

Price sixpence. "The Record of Badalia Herodsfoot," by Rudyard Kipling. "One Day's Courtship," by Luke Sharp, illustrated by Miss G. M. Hammond and Miss C. D. Hammond. 1893.

Detroit Free Press, 310 Strand, London, W. C. Kipling's contribution occupies 9 pp. It was afterward included in "Many Inventions."

XXI. MANY INVENTIONS.

London: Macmillan & Co., and New York. 1893.

XXII. BALLADS AND BARRACK-ROOM BALLADS.

Abridged from the bibliography prepared for the *Book-buyer* by Ernest Dressel North. New edition with additional Poems.

New York: Macmillan & Co., and London. 1893. This edition contains the following poems not in the edition of 1892: "The Lost Legion," "The Dove of Duca," "An Answer," "In the Neolithic Age."

XXIII. MY FIRST BOOK.

The experiences of various contemporary authors. London: Chatto & Windus, Piccadilly. 1894. Kipling's Contribution, 91-97.

XXIV. THE JUNGLE BOOK.

With illustrations by J. L. Kipling, W. H. Drake and P. Frenzeny. London: Macmillan & Co., and New York. 1894. New York: The Century Company.

XXV. THE SECOND JUNGLE BOOK.

With illustrations by J. Lockwood Kipling, C.I.E. London: Macmillan & Co. 1895. New York: The Century Company.

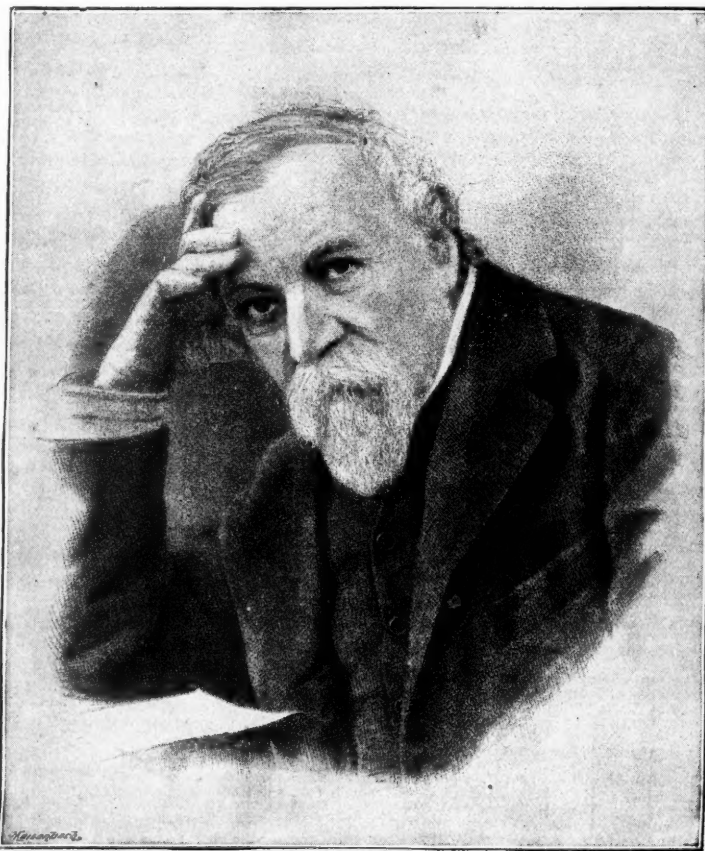
XXVI. THE SEVEN SEAS.

London: Methuen & Co. 1896. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

BROWNING AND THE LARGER PUBLIC

ON the 12th of December a Browning commemoration service was held in the parish church of St. Marylebone in London. Robert Browning died on the 12th day of December, 1889, and his surviving personal friends, together with those who honor his memory through devotion to his work, are accustomed to bear in mind the date of his death. It was in the St. Marylebone parish church that Robert Browning and Elizabeth Barrett were married in September, 1846—fifty years ago. Robert Browning was three years younger than Elizabeth Barrett, who was thirty-five and in the full enjoyment of her great reputation at the time of their wedding. Her death occurred in 1861, her husband surviving her twenty-eight years. At the recent commemoration service the Rev. Dr. Farrar, Dean of Canterbury, made a most sympathetic address on Robert Browning and his message, which we are permitted to present to our readers. It is a striking paragraph with which Dean Farrar concludes his paper and sums up the practical lessons which he derives from Robert Browning's life and poetry. We reproduce, *in fac simile* from Dean Farrar's manuscript, this concluding paragraph. Mrs. Browning's views, especially touching matters of theological and religious discussion, have been freshly brought to mind by the appearance of a hitherto unpublished series of her letters. These are to be found in the second volume of the "Literary Anecdotes of the Nineteenth Century," edited by Dr. Robertson Nicoll and Mr. T. J. Wise, which is among the new books of last month.

The steady growth of a wholesome popular demand for the poems of Robert Browning on our American side of the ocean is well indicated by the fact that two publishers have this season given us



Robert Browning

(Reproduced from the signature in the marriage register.)

exceedingly satisfactory two-volume editions at very reasonable prices. The Messrs. Macmillan, whose admirable edition comprised in nine volumes appeared two years ago, at \$20 for the set, have now reprinted on thinner but most excellent paper the entire unabridged collection in two volumes, at the extremely low price of \$2.50. Messrs. T. Y. Crowell & Company also have published the standard selection made by Browning himself in 1872, with additions from the poet's best subsequent work, and the two volumes of this edition are enriched with valu-

able critical notes contributed by the accomplished editors of *Poet-Lore*, Charlotte Porter and Helen A. Clarke. A monumental work of its sort—also most plainly indicative of the growth of serious and intelligent study of the works of the poet—is the Robert Browning "Phrase Book," published by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. this season, and prepared with great skill and industry by Marie Ada Molineux. In other ways, moreover, the American publishers and the American public have of late given evidence that Browning is not always to be treated as the poet of the superior few, but that he is to be adopted as one of the great teachers and inspirers of a wide circle of intelligent readers.

Upon Browning's right and title to a place in the great popular heart, another contributor to the pages which follow herewith comments in a manner both eloquent and convincing. This contributor is the Rev. F. Herbert Stead, M.A., who founded at Walworth in the South of London a few years ago a social settlement, where he continues to reside as warden, and which, in testimony of his reverence for the spirit and work of the great poet, has from the first been known as "Browning Hall." Mr. Stead's tribute comes with the greater force and significance when we remember that it is written from the very heart of that vast "Philistine" sec-

tion of the great metropolis known as South London. Warden Stead and Dean Farrar are not idle dreamers, nor members of any sect of literary Pharisees, but men whose lives are full of practical tasks and whose social sympathies are as broad and democratic as those of any intelligent man in the British empire or the American republic. Their tributes to the virility and power of Browning's message might well seem to us, therefore, as worth the attention of the great company of busy and practical American workers who compose the majority of the readers of the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS*. As Warden Stead well declares, there has been altogether too much stress laid upon certain obscurities in the style of Browning. A few unwise worshippers at the shrine of the great poet have been foolish enough in their pursuit of the Browning cult to frighten away many sensible people who have concluded that whether there was much or little in Browning's poetry, that much or little could not be for them. If the words of our two contributors, Dean Farrar and Warden Stead, can avail to induce some of these people who have thus far stood aloof to make a trial of Browning for themselves, we shall have done them a service, and shall have vindicated the usefulness and timeliness of this appropriation of space to their earnest tributes.—EDITOR.

I. THE SIGNIFICANCE OF BROWNING'S MESSAGE.

BY THE DEAN OF CANTERBURY.

OUR gathering to-day has a twofold significance. It celebrates the anniversary of the death of one of the greatest poets of this age, in a reign which has been prolific of noble literature; and it reminds us that, in this church, fifty years ago, that poet was united in the bonds of holy wedlock to one of the truest and sweetest of our poetesses. If this commemoration helps to bring home to us the lessons which we may learn from the example of two worthy lives, and from the inspiration of two gifted intellects, it will not be idle nor in vain. For it has always seemed to me that the poets are the wisest, as they are the most delightful, of moral instructors. None teach us as they do—

"The great in conduct, and the pure in thought."

Their thoughts "enrich the blood of the world." To vulgar and worldly souls their life may seem to be madness and their end to be without honor, but while they go up and down, often in poverty and neglect, they are deeply influencing the moral tone of the age in which they live; and by

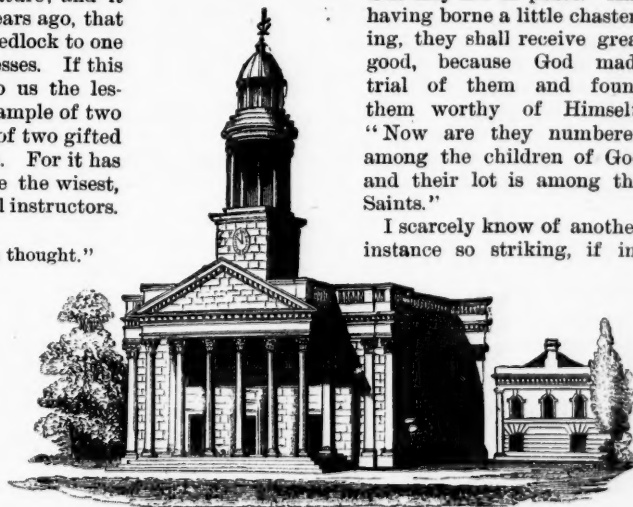
"Doing the king's work all the dim day long,"

they are earning their quiet immortality on earth, and securing the

eternal blessedness of the great for ever. In the eyes of the foolish they seem to have died, and their departure was counted to be their hurt.

But they are in peace. And having borne a little chastening, they shall receive great good, because God made trial of them and found them worthy of Himself. "Now are they numbered among the children of God and their lot is among the Saints."

I scarcely know of another instance so striking, if in-



PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARYLEBONE.

The church where the Brownings were married and where the commemoration service was held.

deed there be any other at all in human history. of two who have thus both enriched their century by songs which cannot die, owing their best of long continued earthly happiness to their union in holy matrimony. In an age which has had so many poets

the holy pureness and classic simplicity of his "Angel in the House." The intense devotion of Mrs. Barrett Browning to her great husband was but slightly veiled in the so-called "Sonnets from the Portuguese." Let one suffice:



Elizabeth Barrett Browning

(Signature reproduced from the marriage register.)

and writers, not indeed ungifted, but of the baser sort, who have polluted the world with the realism of moral mud, who have sneered at marriage, have endeavored to paint the gates of Hell with Paradise, who have eulogized the bondage of vagrant passions and the weight of chance desires as though freedom consisted in the negro slavery of our lower nature—among so many who have sung unworthily—it is a precious boon and antidote that these two poets of the supreme class thought it as little shame as did the ancient poet of the Canticles to glorify a pure and holy love. We may be glad, too, that another true poet, whom death has just taken from us, Mr. Coventry Patmore—a true poet, even if his range was limited—has glorified the same theme in

or shrinking down into cynical indifference. He sings:

"Of the little more—and how much it is;
And the little less—and what worlds away!"

But he is most of all the poet of that pure wedded love where earth fades, for Heaven is there. How does he illustrate it in the tender devotion of "A Woman's Last Word," where a loving wife is willing to give up her own opinion, yes, and even truth itself, rather than introduce dissension into the harmony of "two hearts bound fast in one with golden ease:"

"Let's contend no more, Love;
Strive nor weep;
All be as before, Love,
—Only sleep!"

"When our two souls stand up
erect and strong,
Face to face, silent, drawing
nigh and nigher,
Until the lengthening wings
break into fire
At either curving point,—what
bitter wrong
Can the earth do to us, that we
should not long
Be here contented? Think! In
mounting higher,
The angels would press on us
and aspire
To drop some golden orb of perfect song
Into our deep, dear silence. Let
us stay
Rather on earth, Belovéd,—
where the unfit
Contrarious modes of men recoil
away
And isolate pure spirits, and
permit
A place to stand and love in for
a day,
With darkness and the death-
hour rounding it."

Her husband is, perhaps more than any other bard, the poet of Love; of love regarded with a Southern intensity of emotion; of love declared and undeclared; requited or unrequited; wise and unwise; of love alike in its fusing conflagration and in its whitened embers; of love in every one of its titanic complications, whether of passionate jealousy, passing into insanity and murder; or of passionate idolatry, maddened into terrible scorn.

Teach me, only teach, Love ;
As I ought
I will speak thy speech, Love,
Think thy thought."

Take again the marvelously fine painting of "A Lovers' Quarrel."

"Love, if you knew the light
That your soul casts in my sight,
How I look to you
For the pure and true,
And the beauteous and the right—
Bear with a moment's spite,
When a mere mote threatens the white !"

And when he directly addresses his wife, to what a noble level he rises ! How tenderly and musically beautiful is the "One Word More," in which he dedicated to her his fifty men and women—

"Naming me the fifty poems finished !
Take them, Love, the book and me together :
Where the heart lies, let the brain lie also.

* * * * *

What of Rafael's sonnets, Dante's picture ?
This : no artist lives and loves, that longs not.
Once, and only once, and for one only,
(Ah, the prize !) to find his love a language
Fit and fair and simple and sufficient.
Does he paint ? he fain would write a poem—
Does he write ? he fain would paint a picture.
Put to proof art alien to the artist's,
Once, and only once, and for one only,
So to be the man, and leave the artist,
Gain the man's joy, lose the artist's sorrow."

But he is forced to stand on his attainment:

"This, of verse alone, one life allows me ;
Verse, and nothing else, have I to give you.
Other heights in other lives, God willing :
All the gifts from all the heights, your own, Love."

Then follows the passage about the moon, with that side of it which the world sees, and that side unrevealed save to angels, "full of silver lights and shades undreamed of ;" and so he says:

"God be thanked, the meanest of His creatures
Boasts two soul-sides, one to face the world with,
One to show a woman when he loves her."

Take, again, the dedication to his dead wife of his greatest poem, a poem unique in the world's literature—"The Ring and the Book," amid the music of which we still seem to catch the passionate sob which broke his voice when he read it:

"O Lyric Love, half angel and half bird,
And all a wonder, and a wild desire ;
Boldest of hearts that ever braved the sun
Took sanctuary within the holier blue,
And sang a kindred soul out to his face,
Yet human at the redripe of the heart.
Never may I commence my song,—my due
To God, who best taught song by gift of thee, —
Except with bent head and beseeching hand,
That still, despite the distance and the dark,
What was, again may be ; some interchange
Of grace, some splendor once thy very thought,
Some benediction, anciently thy smile.
Never conclude, but raising hand and head

Thither, where eyes, that cannot reach, yet yearn
For all hope, all sustainment, all reward,
Their utmost up and on—so, blessing back,
In those thy realms of help, that heaven thy home,
Some whiteness, which I judge thy face makes proud,
Some wanness where, I think, thy foot may fall."

We are recalling the wedded happiness of two who now are dead ; but again and again Robert Browning shows that he does not regard death as the end either of life or of wedded love. Take the lines—

"Never the time and the place,
And the loved one all together !"

They are supposed to be written as a husband dreams of his loved lost one, lying in her grave, and death and doubt seem to mock him. Yet he ends by saying:

"O enemy, sly and serpentine,
Uncoil thee from the waking man !
Do I hold the Past
Thus firm and fast,
Yet doubt if the Future hold I can ?
This path, so soft to pace, shall lead
Through the magic of May to herself indeed !
Or narrow, if needs the house must be,
Outside are the storms and strangers ; we—
Oh, close, safe, warm, sleep—I and she,
I and she."

This is the tender conception which dominates the lines which begin, "Beautiful Evelyn Hope is dead." Even where there have been grievous faults he still looks to reunite, as in the epilogue to "Fifine at the Fair," so quaint and rough, yet so full of meaning:

"Savage, I was sitting in my house, late, love,
Dreary, weary with the long day's work,
Head of me, heart of me, stupid as a stone . . .
When, in a moment, just a knock, call, cry,
Half a pang, and all a rapture, there again were we !
'What ! and is it really you again ?' quoth I.
'I again ! what else did you expect ?' quoth she.

* * * * *

Help to get it over ! Reunited to his wife
(How draw up the paper lets the parish people know !),
Lies M. or N., departed from this life,
Day the this or that, month and year the so and so.
What ! the way of final flourish ? Prose ? Verse ? Try !
'Affliction sore long time he bore,' or what is it to be ?
'Till God did please to grant him ease.' Do end !'
quoth I.

'I end with Love is all, and death is nought,' quoth she."

But it must not be for a moment supposed that what Mr. Browning urged was a love like that of Geraint for Enid—a love which quenched effort, and became

"A drowning life besotted in sweet self."

Against this he gave his lovely warning in "Ferishtah's Fancies." He rejects the ideal of a life under the forest boughs or in the lonely splendors of some selfish palace of art. He claims, as the proper sphere for true love's action and development, the common life of men in the crowded city:

"Round us the wild creatures, overhead the trees,
Under foot the moss-tracks, life and love with these.
I to wear a fawn-skin, thou to dress in flowers,
All the long lone summer day—that greenwood life of
ours.

Rich-pavilion'd, rather !—still, the world without ;
Inside, gold-roofed, silk-walled, silence round about.
Queen it thou in purple, I, at watch and ward,
Couch'd beneath the columns, gaze, thy slave, love's
guard.

So for us no world. Let throngs press thee to me !
Up and down amid men, heart by heart fare we.
Welcome, squalid vesture, harsh voice, hateful face !
God is soul ; souls I and thou ; with souls should souls
have place."

Thus to him the love of husband and wife was the
embroidery, the illumination, the inspiring force of
a life devoted to noble effort for the good of man.

"O world as God has made it ! All is beauty ;
And knowing this is love ; and love is Duty."

This is the meaning of the lovely little lyric.

"Such a starved bank of moss,
Till, that May morn,
Blue ran the flash across—
Violets were born !

"Sky—what a scowl of cloud !
Till, near and far,
Ray on ray split the shroud—
Splendid—a star !"

"World—how it walled about
• Life with disgrace !
Till God's own smile came out :—
That was thy face."

When we consider how madly ruinous the unions
of not a few poets and men of genius have been, I
say that to contemplate this marriage is a delight
and an example. We think of Shakespeare living
for years in London, with his wife left at Stratford-
on-Avon. We think of Dante never once mention-
ing, or even alluding to, his wife during those long
years of bitter exile. We think of Milton, and how
the commonplace daughter of the ruined and roy-
stering cavalier lit the fires of hell upon his dese-
crated hearth. We think of Coleridge, separated
from his wife for so many years; of Shelley and the
frightful tragedy in which his hasty youthful mar-
riage ended; of Byron, and the repellent spectacle
presented by his artificial misanthropy, and the
paraded pageant of his bleeding heart. I have
spoken of that holy lesson for wedded lives fur-
nished by a wedding which so moved the heart of
the poet to thankfulness that when he visited this
church he kissed the very stones on which he had
stood with the bride, whose delicate life he shel-
tered for so many simple yet supremely happy years.
It is most true of marriage, that it is what men and
women make it.

"It locally contains a hell, a heaven,
There is no third place in it."

To base, unworthy, impure, selfish souls, a noble
marriage is impossible. We may well thank God,

then, for instances which illustrate God's law ex-
pressed in the words of Christ: "For this cause
shall a man leave father and mother, and cleave
unto his wife, and they twain shall be one flesh."

Indeed, pure earthly love, at its highest, was, with
Browning, the type of that heavenly love which the
soul feels for God, and with which the Spirit of
God yearns over the soul even to jealousy:

"For life and all it holds of joy and love (believe the
aged friend),

Is just our chance of the prize of learning love,
How love may be, hath been, indeed, and is."

Some poets there have been who, indeed, did
learn before they died, but almost too late, that
earth furnishes no blessing like that of a pure and
happy wedded love.

And in the pathetic little poem "In a Year,"
where a woman wails for the love of a husband
which has sunk into coldness, how valuable a
warning Browning gives of the need for watchful-
ness even in little things:

"Was it something said,
Something done,
Vexed him ? was it touch of hand,
Turn of head ?
Strange ! that very way
Love began.
I as little understand
Love's decay."

But as we are celebrating the anniversary of this
great poet's death, I must detain you for a few mo-
ments more. I will select but one glorious charac-
teristic of his many-sided poetry—a characteristic
precious more than all others to a doubting and de-
sponding age. It is Mr. Browning's magnificent
optimism. It is no mere rose-pink, Della Cruscan
optimism, no mere predetermined artificial Mark
Tapleyism of boisterous good humor. It is large-
sighted and nobly masculine. It is based on his
view of man, and of the life of man, its unity, its
immortality, its progress even through failures and
defects. It is an optimism which had been nobly
fought for through years of neglect, disappointment,
poverty and trial, till it had become the supreme
conviction of his reason. By virtue of it he in the
end gained his reward, and his mighty works were
not merely a sign that

"Some poet there
Had sat, regardless of neglect and scorn,
Till his long task completed, he hath risen
And left us, never to return, and all
Rush in to peer and praise when all is vain."

It is the optimism of a man who "saw life steadily
and saw it whole." With him "the sacred air cities
of Hope" never shrank (as Carlyle says) "into the
mean clay-hamlets of Reality." "It is quite won-
derful," said the stormy pessimistic Carlyle, "to
find a man, in this age, so happy and so serenely con-
fident as he is, but he is very different from me." If
he did not vanquish the problem of life, at least
he was not vanquished by it into the mere shriek-

ing and sobbing in which so many poets have indulged. He would never have asked the faithless morbid question, "Is life worth living?" Byron, at the age of thirty-three, wrote the frightfully cynical and shameful lines:

"Through life's drear road, so dim and dirty,
I have dragged on to three and thirty.
What have those years left to me?
Nothing—except thirty-three."

But Browning, not wealthy, not nobly born, not surrounded by a blaze of instant popularity as Byron was, wrote, at seventy:

"Have you found your life distasteful?
My life did, and does, smell sweet.
Was your youth of pleasure wasteful?
Mine I saved, and hold complete.

Do your joys with age diminish?
When mine fail me I'll complain.
Must in death your daylight finish?
My sun sets to rise again!

I find earth not gray but rosy;
Heaven not grim but fair of hue.
Do I stoop? I pluck a posy;
Do I stand and stare? All's blue."

He never for a moment disguised or made light of life's trials, but he faced them, and bated no jot of heart or hope. Life has its severe temptations. Yes, but

"Why comes temptation but for man to meet
And master, and make crouch beneath his foot
And to stand pedestalled in triumph? Pray
Lead us into no such temptation, Lord.
Yea! but oh, Thou, whose servants are the bold,
Drag such temptations by the head and hair,
Reluctant dragons, up to who dares fight;
That so he may do battle and have praise."

You know how nobly he speaks of old age, and of the struggle and strain and trials of life in "Ben Ezra." All the beauty and manliness of the poet's life is expressed in two lines which may well serve us as mottoes; one is:

"Look one step onward, and secure that step."

The other is:

"God, Thou art Love: I build my faith on that."

That was the secret of his inextinguishable gladness. Because he hopes, and above all, because he loves, even death does not in the slightest degree appal him:

"For sudden the worst turns the best to the brave;
The black minute's at end.
And the elements rage, the fiend voices that rave,
Shall dwindle, shall blend,
Shall change, shall become, first, a peace out of pain,
Then a light, then thy breast.
O, thou soul of my soul! I shall clasp thee again,
And with God be the rest."

He repeatedly expresses his belief in the life beyond. Thus his Paracelsus says:

"If I stoop
Into a dark tremendous sea of cloud,
It is but for a time. I press God's lamp

Close to my breast; its splendor soon or late
Will pierce the gloom. I shall emerge some day."

And when Sordello lies dead, after the long failure and final recovery of his life, they see

"A triumph, lingering in the wide eyes,
Wider than some spent swimmer's if he spies
Help from above in his extreme despair."

And again:

"The roof is reached!
Break through, and there is all the sky above."

And in "Pisgah Lights;":

"Waft of souls wing—
What lies above?
Sunshine and love
Sky blue and spring."

And once more:

"Wet, this clay-cold clod
Was man's heart,
Crumble it, and what comes next?
Is it God?"

Even as he gazes at the corpses of three hapless wretches who have just ended their misspent days by suicide in the muddy Seine, as they lie before him in the morgue, he can still say:

"My own hope is a sun shall pierce
The thickest cloud earth ever stretch'd;
That, after last, returns the first,
Though a wide compass round be stretch'd:
That what God made best, can't end worst,
Nor what God blessed once prove accurst."

The many and various phases of this magnificent optimism—which is so needful a lesson to an age so sick as ours is with despondency and doubt—are too numerous to quote now; but one passage, comparatively little known, from "Aristophanes' Apology," may sum them all up:

"Why should despair be, since, distinct above
Man's wickedness and folly, flies the wind,
And floats the cloud, free transport for the soul
Out of its fleshy durance dim and vile?

Since disembodied soul anticipates,
(Thought-borne as now in rapturous unrestraint)
Above all crowding crystal silentness;
Above all noise a silver solitude.

O, nothing doubt, Philemon! Greed, and strife,
Hatred, and cark, and care—what place have these
In yon blue liberality of heaven?
Heaven, earth, and sea my warrant, in their name
Believe—o'er falsehood truth is surely sphered,
O'er ugliness beams beauty."

But what was the secret of this invincible trustfulness? Why does he make the sweet little girl, Pippa, sing repeatedly:

"God's in His heaven,
All's right with the world?"

Is it not expressed in the last line of "La Saisiaz:":

"He at least believed in soul, and was very sure of
God?"

Live out truly, nobly,
 bravely, wisely, happily, your human life as
 a human life: | not as a supernatural life,
 for you are a man & not an angel: | not as
 a beastial life, for you are a man & not a
brute: | not as a wicked life, for you are a
man, & not a demon: | not as a foolish
 life, for you are a man, & not an idiot.
 Live, each day, the true life of a man today,
 not yesterday's life only, lest you ^{do} become
 a numskull, | not tomorrow's life only,
 lest you ^{do} become a visionary: | but the
 life of happy yesterday & confident tomorrow -
 the life of today untroubled by the Gothic
 arrows of yesterday & uncertainties of the
 possible / cloudland of tomorrow. | Life is
 indeed a mystery: but it was God who
 gave it, in a world wrapped round with
 sweet air, & bathed in sunshine; & abounding
 with knowledge; & a ray of eternal light falls
 upon it even here; & that light shall wholly
 transfigure it beyond the grave.

Is it not expressed in the lines:

"The belief of God in Christ,
Accepted by thy reason, solves for thee
All problems in the world, and out of it?"

Is it not enshrined in the magnificent lines which conclude the "Epistle of Karshish:"

"The very God! think, Abib; canst thou think?
So, the All-Great, were the All-Loving too;
So, through the thunder comes a human voice
Saying, 'O, heart I made, a heart beats here!
Face, My hands fashioned, see it in myself.
Thou hast no power nor mayst conceive of mine;
But love I give thee, with myself to love,
And thou must love me, who have died for thee!'"

If, then, I might venture to try to sum up in a sentence the main lessons of Robert Browning's life and poetry, it would be somewhat thus: Live out truly, nobly, bravely, wisely, happily, your

human life as a human life; not as a supernatural life, for you are a man, and not an angel; not as a sensual life, for you are a man, and not a brute; not as a wicked life, for you are a man, and not a demon; not as a frivolous life, for you are a man, and not an insect. Live, each day, the true life of a man to-day; not yesterday's life only, lest you should become a murmurer; not to-morrow's life only, lest you become a visionary; but the life of happy yesterdays and confident to-morrows—the life of to-day unwounded by the Parthian arrows of yesterday, and undarkened by the possible cloudland of to-morrow. Life is indeed a mystery; but it was God Who gave it, in a world "wrapped round with sweet air, and bathed in sunshine, and abounding with knowledge;" and a ray of eternal light falls upon it even here, and that light shall wholly transfigure it beyond the grave.

F. W. FARRAR.

II. BROWNING AS A POET OF THE PLAIN PEOPLE.

BY THE WARDEN OF BROWNING HALL.

ROBERT BROWNING has long been the prey of the "superior person." His poetry has been seized upon as the private preserve of the esoteric few. The total originality of his style, his swift transitions of thought, the unfamiliar scenes and persons of many of his pieces, and above all his profound and subtle analysis of soul, have been thrust forward as a fence to ward off the uninitiated multitude. Most unnecessary emphasis has been laid on what is abstruse and recondite in his writings; and the Pharisees of culture have all but publicly thanked God that they were not as other men, or even as this poor Philistine who "could not understand Browning." The Philistine retaliated by declaring that he had no desire to understand a poet so occult, and it became the fashion to vent small witticisms at Browning's "obscurity." Happily there have from the first been those who found in his writings the very light of life. Here, they felt, were too many "accents of the Holy Ghost" to remain long unheard or unprized by "the heedless world." Out of a personal gratitude deeper than any literary sympathy they have done what they could to claim this sacred heritage for the human commonalty. And to-day Browning is being recognized more and more as a people's poet. Working men and working women in widely different parts of the land are showing an appreciation of his works, which puts to shame the attitude of indifference or even disdain often assumed by members of the middle classes. These working folk are finding out the heart of love the poet had for the common people.

They see how many of his best characters are drawn from the lower social grades. They feel the sympathy which lingered over toilers like Theocrite

the craftsman, Riel the pilot, Ivan the peasant, and the poor wrecks of humanity that crowd into the chapel in "Christmas Eve." The heroine of "Pippa Passes" is but a lone mill girl; and Browning's most perfect creation is no "blameless king" or sceptred prig, but Pompilia, child of a parentage too low to name. His passion for popular freedom touches the popular heart in short poems like "The Italian in England," "The Confessional," and "The Patriot," besides coloring the atmosphere of his larger works. It is possible that the masses may yet find in "Pippa's Morning Hymn" their plea for a juster distribution of wealth. "All service ranks the same with God . . . there is no last nor first." That is a principle which, when translated into economic terms, may be regarded as fairly drastic. Works like "Sordello" or "Bishop Blougram's Apology" will probably never attract more than a few to study and enjoy them. But there is range enough in Browning to supply ample food and fire for the new democracy.

These are but aspects of a more central truth. Robert Browning embodies more than any other poet the genius of the English people in the Victorian era. He expresses the spirit of our race in its most expansive and triumphant period. The age of steam and electricity and countless other scientific marvels, it has seen the British folk opening out new continents, peopling waste regions, subduing the wilderness, building up new empires, making the material environment of man more and more subservient to his imperious will. The virile, dauntless, world-conquering energy which has achieved these marvels finds its voice in Browning. Not that he was insular in sympathy. No man was further from such narrowness. But insularity is not a feature of

the typical Victorian Englishman. His home is the planet. And Browning was essentially of the cosmopolitan type. It appears in the vast variety of nationalities from which he selected his heroes. It ran in his very blood. The Browning stock came from the Southwest of England. The poet's mother was a native of Scotland. Her father was a German from Hamburg. Robert's father's mother, again, was a Creole, a native of the West Indies. And both father and grandfather had held important positions in the Bank of England, which may perhaps be regarded as the commercial centre of mankind. The poet himself was a native of the metropolis, breathing from his infancy the air of the imperial capital. He was born in Camberwell (Southampton street), and received some of his finest inspirations while roaming through the Dulwich Woods. His religious training was among the Independents, a stalwart sect, which from the days of Cromwell had had scanty sympathy with Little Englanders. Characteristically enough, Browning's chief patriotic outburst is found in "Home Thoughts from the Sea," and was inspired by sight of the scenes where Britain's naval supremacy was won. Salt water is essentially cosmopolitan—and, practically, English. His devoted love to Italy was the love of the artist, and not of the patriot.

Glance round the world in the Victorian age and observe the part played by that weariless Titan—the

English-speaking race; then turn to the poets of our time: think them over one by one; hear their message; mark their spirit, and see if there be any in the holy choir who, like Browning, voices the world-mastering genius of our people. Only he sounds the deep music of our century of triumph. His robust and even rugged virility, his dauntless buoyancy, his intrepidity, his glorious concreteness, his scorn of mere intellect, his insistence on action, his emphasis on will, his feeling for the common folk, his absolute loyalty to the sanctities of home, his world-wide sympathies, his preference for simple forms of worship, his profound religious faith—do not these things show "the age and body of the time, his form and pressure." aye, and very soul? These are certainly not traits of the pale and often nerveless coteries of "culture" or of the British people—the people—the actual subduers of nature and conquerors of the globe. Only the optimism of Browning does justice to their expansive and exuberant energies. Did ever the Englishman's inability to know when he was beaten receive sublimer expression than in Browning's glorification of failure? And in his occasional obscurities are we not reminded of that element of inarticulateness which was conspicuous in Cromwell, and is characteristic of the English folk? But both people and poet can speak out most clearly when so they are moved to do.

F. HERBERT STEAD.

A PLEA FOR THE PROTECTION OF USEFUL MEN.

THE death of such a man as General Francis A. Walker is something more than a loss to personal friends. It is a distinct loss to the community. The prolongation of the life of every man whose work is of eminent public value, and the conservation of that man's health and vigor for the performance of the best work that lies in him, ought always to be objects of thoughtful care and solicitude. General Walker's wide studies, varied experiences and active public services had ripened his judgment and had added constantly to his usefulness to the nation. Thousands of sincere men were of the opinion that General Walker, as our foremost advocate of international bimetalism, was fitted to render the United States and the world at large a most conspicuous service during the next few years in helping bring to an honorable end the war between the monetary standards. So valuable a piece of public property as such a man ought not to be worried and badgered to death by petty demands upon his time and strength, any more than the high-bred race horse should be used for dray purposes, or precious stones for road making.

The sudden death of President Walker on January 5 was reported to be due to an apoplèctic stroke. But if this stroke were the immediate cause, what conditions of nervous strain and mental fatigue may

have been the remoter cause? Only two weeks before the sad news of General Walker's death, the editor of this REVIEW received from him the following letter,—a remarkable letter in any case, and a well nigh startling one in view of the event that was so soon to follow:

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,
BOSTON, December 22, 1896. }

DEAR MR. SHAW:

. . . I should be glad some time to write an article—but probably never shall—having for its title, "Killing a Man," in which I should try to set forth the manners and ways in which decent and well-meaning people combine and conspire to knock down and trample on every man in the community who is fit to render any public service. I should try to show what an utter lack of conscience there is in this matter, so that men who would not on any account commit a petty larceny, will set upon a man whom they perfectly well know to be badly overworked, and knock out whatever little breath there may be left in his poor body; how they get "between him and his hole," cutting off his possible retreat by every sort of social entanglement; how they make last year's declination a reason for this year's acceptance; how they surround the poor victim on every side until he is fain to surrender and give up the last chance he has of getting a little rest or a little pleasure during the next two weeks, all for the purpose of

delivering an address for some infernal society, which, perhaps, ought never to have existed, or at any rate, has long survived any excuse for its being.

I am very well aware that the foregoing is a triumph of mixed metaphor; but let it stand to express the condition into which a man is brought by the unceasing demands from every quarter to do work which, generally speaking, is not worth doing at all.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) FRANCIS A. WALKER.

On December 9 the editor of this REVIEW had written to President Walker inviting him to contribute something to the REVIEW "concerning in a general way the policies that ought to be adopted by the United States in respect to the great pending issues of the public revenues and the reform of the currency." General Walker on the succeeding day had replied as follows:

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, }
BOSTON, December 10, 1896. }

MY DEAR MR. SHAW:

I dislike exceedingly to decline an invitation so flattering, and to miss an opportunity so promising to do my share in regard to public questions; but, unfortunately, it is not in my power to do anything at the present time. I can merely keep my work along and myself alive from day to day. I am literally overwhelmed with what I have on hand; I am not well; and neither callers nor correspondents have any mercy. I am very much obliged to you for asking me to take part in the coming symposium, and I wish I were in any sort of shape and condition to comply. Yours truly,

(Signed) FRANCIS A. WALKER.

Subsequently, on the 13th, the editor of the REVIEW sent a letter to General Walker expressing his sympathy and his appreciation of the difficulties under which General Walker found himself, mentioning the somewhat similar situation in which a good many other well-known men are placed, who confess that "just at the moment when they have begun to think themselves almost ready by study and experience to do some creditable work they seem not to be allowed any time in which to get that work done." This letter to General Walker ended as follows:

What, I wonder, is the remedy for it? Some time when all your tasks are accomplished, your correspondence drops off for a month, and callers give you a respite, perhaps you will write an article for the *Atlantic*, or the *Forum*, or even let the REVIEW OF REVIEWS have it, on this question how men may save their time and strength for the doing of their best work.

General Walker was expressly informed that this letter called for no answer, but some days later he sent the despairing and pathetic letter of December 22 which we have quoted above.

It is true that there are some men of great value who know how to protect themselves against the ruthless flitching of their working hours and their nervous energy by all sorts and conditions of men who have no just claim upon their personal attention. Some such men can calmly instruct a secretary or clerk or doorkeeper that they are out of town and will

not be in their offices for a week, when in fact they are busily doing their own legitimate work at their desks every day. By this means they get rid of tedious callers; but also, still more invariably, they drive away the very persons they most earnestly wish to see. The people who have no right to come will not fail to return the next week and the week after. But those who have the right to come, and whose presence is wanted for good and legitimate reasons, are the very ones who are especially conscientious about taking another man's valuable time, and they are not so likely to come back the next week.

Furthermore, a man who can afford it may employ secretaries to stand as a barrier between him and the daily avalanche of letters, with instruction to make final disposition of the bulk of them and to show him only those of the most obvious importance. But it is just as difficult to intrust to another person the disposition of one's letters as the task of discriminating among one's callers. And, moreover, the very multiplication of agencies for the quick and effective dispatch of correspondence through the employment of secretaries, with the aid of stenography and typewriting machines, only results in the multiplication of the letters to be dealt with. Hundreds of men who are not engaged in private business pursuits, strictly speaking, but who may be considered to a greater or less extent as public characters, confess in despair that their correspondence is the greatest bugbear of their lives, and that it uses up so much of their time and productive energy that it most seriously handicaps them in the carrying out of their plans of work.

President Walker's criticism of the innumerable societies and organizations which were always trying to trap him into an engagement to speak, is by no means an unjust characterization. Every such unnecessary engagement entered into by a man like General Walker meant the sacrifice, let us say, of a whole chapter of some book that this distinguished scholar was endeavoring to write for the instruction and benefit of the entire country. Such men have their own well defined and important work to do in the world, and it is not the legitimate business of a thousand and one petty societies to order them hither and thither and undertake to lay out their work for them. The real usefulness of societies and organizations must consist in their ability to bring together persons who otherwise are not effectively devoting their energies to the service of the community, and who can by virtue of organization help on some worthy cause or movement. Organizations should be a help rather than a hindrance. They should discover and develop latent talent in their own members, and also give opportunity of expression to able and thoughtful men and women who might not otherwise obtain so advantageous a hearing. Such men as General Walker should assuredly be given the opportunity to appear in public on many occasions, whether of greater or less importance, but they ought not to be urged into engagements for

voluntary and unremunerated services against their own judgment and real preference. It should always be sufficient to be told just once by such a man that he needs his time for his own work,—which is always directly or indirectly public work,—or that he needs time to devote in his own way to rest and recreation.

The sort of importunity of which General Walker complains in the letters cited above, no matter how well meant, is a species of assassination. It may be inspired by no feeling except that of admiration and kindness; but there is such a thing as killing one's friends with too much kindness. We could name a list of men in the United States, most of them past the age of fifty, but a few of them younger, who are worth so much to the country that they ought to be protected at all hazards. Since there is such a passion for forming organizations and societies, before which distinguished men are expected to appear and make speeches, why should we not have a few societies formed for the special purpose of protecting certain of our fellow citizens? For example, Dr. Edward Everett Hale, who has served innumerable causes with such unstinted generosity, ought henceforth to be protected with the utmost care. The educational world might wisely form a little society for the protection of a few such men as President Eliot of Harvard and President Gilman of the Johns Hopkins, whose usefulness both in their specific places and in general ways is so great that their loss would be a serious public calamity. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler is still a very young man, but if some adequate protection is not found for him, the countless demands made upon his strength will endanger a career the value of which to the cause of education in the United States could hardly be measured. President Seth Low is another citizen of New York whose value in many directions is beyond estimation, and who certainly deserves, in the interest of the whole metropolis, to be carefully guarded against needless invasions of his time.

We already have one splendid association which deserves the country's thanks for its effective labors in protecting the higher officials of the nation against intrusions which interfere with their legitimate public work. We refer to the Civil Service Reform Association, to which President-elect McKinley and his prospective cabinet will be so deeply indebted. The mad rush of place-hunters has been the death of more than one American statesman whose talents were needed for high public service. As matters stand, Mr. McKinley and his heads of departments will find it no easy matter to pacify the clamorous horde who demand petty offices; but at least nine-tenths of the old-time pressure will have been removed by the progress of civil service reform. Every such movement that saves the time and strength of

men in public station for the transaction of the serious duties which devolve upon them is to be welcomed with enthusiasm. While these reforms are proceeding in the domain of political life, we must also find ways to amend our manners and instruct our consciences with respect to the rights of public men and women who are not in politics. All that the public should demand from our best authors, for example, is the uninterrupted carrying out of their plans to give us from time to time their best productions;—this for our enjoyment and edification, and also for the glory of our country, which should be as great a country in its literature as in any other phase of its civilization.

Collateral demands upon public characters are greater by far in this country than elsewhere. The scholar in Germany has due opportunity to pursue his scholarship unmolested. In England a statesman, apart from social recreation and sports, is accorded his full time and strength for his most important duties. In France the artist and the author are guarded and protected by common consent. In London the editor in office hours is as inaccessible to the ordinary caller as the Queen herself; and outside of office hours he is altogether a private person. As for our own country, one is sometimes disposed to take the discouraging view that we are so warmly appreciative of everybody who does anything creditable enough to gain some little public recognition, that henceforth we are all unwittingly engaged in a conspiracy to prevent that poor fellow from doing anything again that shall embody his best concentrated effort.

It would be superfluous to say that we all sincerely want our educators, our statesmen, our authors, our orators, our artists, our political and social reformers, and our men and women capable of initiative in every department of life, to live out the full measure of their days and to contribute of their very best to the honor and advancement of the nation. And yet we are all too much prone to act like those foolish friends of a runner at the games who might line the course and seek to show their good will by stopping him at every step to shake his hand and congratulate him. Mr. Kipling, it is said, reads no letters, sees no callers, and allows nothing to interrupt him while, sometimes for weeks together, he is engaged in the production of a piece of literary work. Most people, upon the whole, would prefer that Mr. Kipling should use his time in producing literature; although he might, if his power of resistance were not well developed, readily exhaust all his time and energy in answering letters and seeing callers through the working hours of the day, and in entertaining small audiences under charming and select auspices in Boston, New York, or elsewhere, every evening.

GOVERNMENT AND BANKING IN AUSTRALASIA.

[In Australasia, as in the United States, questions of banking and currency have of late demanded consideration. Our colleague, Mr. W. H. Fitchett of Melbourne, presents the following timely notes upon recent phases of discussion in the Australian Colonial Parliaments, having written them as recently as November 20, 1896.—EDITOR.]

THE Victorian State Bank bill, after a somewhat stormy history, has suddenly shed all its controversial parts, and subsided into a modest scheme for the amalgamation of the two varieties of savings banks now in existence in the colony. The bill was "contrived a double debt to pay;" it was to serve the farmers by supplying them with cheap money on the Credit Foncier scheme; it was to satisfy the aspirations of the Labor party for a state bank, which would render other banks unnecessary, coin that somewhat vapidous thing, public credit, into solid cash, and be, in brief, an ever running spring of money for semi-socialistic purposes.

The idea of a state bank has a strange charm for Labor members generally. They regard it almost as a bit of miracle working machinery. The wiser members of the party do not, of course, imagine that, with the help of a printing press and a little ink, the state can produce money at will; but they think there are as yet unexplored uses in a state bank, and they do not realize how peremptory and final are the laws which regulate the currency. Why, indeed, they think, should there be any "laws" on such a subject at all which cannot—in a democratic country at least—be changed by the vote of a sufficient majority?

On the whole the debate in the Victorian Parliament on this subject has been of a high order, and has contributed to the political education of the country. It has sharpened the conviction that state notes, like the notes of ordinary banks, must ultimately depend on a gold basis, for that abstraction, "public credit," cannot be coined into cash at will. It may even prove least available when it is most wanted. A state bank, too, empowered to act as a sort of financial providence to ordinary banks in time of crisis, has very huge risks. When political influence can affect overdrafts and advances, it is itself in imminent peril of becoming corrupt. If a state bank, moreover, received private accounts and then employed its floating balances for public uses this might, to a dangerous extent, fill the public treasury; but it would be with cash that did not belong to it, and that might be suddenly withdrawn exactly when the withdrawal would be most inconvenient. The scheme, if it gave the public treasury the advantages of a bank, would expose it also to the risks of a bank.

THE VICTORIA BILL AS MODIFIED.

The bill, with all its dangerous parts jettisoned, becomes a measure about which all parties are

agreed; but the debate, on the whole, has damaged the reputation of the Ministry. Mr. Turner remains convinced that the device of a state bank is the only way of providing the farmers with really cheap money, and while he thought the measure had the faintest chance of passing he clung to it. Even when the chances of the bill were visibly hopeless, he still insisted that the debate should proceed as an educational experience for the public at large. But one or two powerful speeches from among his own supporters—notably one by Mr. Shiels—showed that the process of education was likely to take a course the very opposite of what Mr. Turner desired, and he abruptly abandoned all the state bank clauses.

While dropping the state bank, however, ministers declare that they heartily believe in it, and will fight the next general election under its standard. But on banking matters the average Victorian elector is somewhat of an expert, if only on the principle upon which a child who has just had its fingers burned is an authority on the qualities of flame; and the attempt to convince Victorian constituencies that notes issued on any other than a gold basis are safe, is somewhat desperate. The whole discussion has strengthened the general impression that ministers lack conviction, or have no convictions which they are not ready to postpone when a defeat seems probable. This impression is partly owing to Mr. Turner's very virtues. He is not a statesman in the sense of a man who has large visions of policy which he is resolute to translate into concrete form. He is like a family lawyer, anxious only to know what his client—the public—wants, and to get that done. And if the public wants to-day exactly the opposite of what it wanted yesterday, Mr. Turner knows no reason why its wishes should not be respected. This is amiable, no doubt, but it is not quite statesmanship.

BANK TROUBLES IN QUEENSLAND.

Queensland is indulging in the luxury of a banking crisis. A commission has been making inquiries into the history and position of the Queensland National Bank for some time, and its report is of an unpleasant character. The total losses, it seems, amount to £3,000,000, and the liabilities exceed the assets by £2,435,423. The paid-up capital, the amount at credit of profit and loss, the contingency account, the interest suspense account—all have vanished. The bank has paid magnificent dividends, their aggregate amounting to £10 15s. 4d.

per share on £8 paid up; but the commission reports that no dividends ought to have been paid since reconstruction, nor for some time previous to reconstruction.

The commission recommends that the deferred depositors, who, apart from the government, are creditors for about £4,000,000, should consent to convert the whole of this amount into share capital. Of this £4,000,000 about £2,800,000 is held by British investors, and only about £1,200,000 in the colonies, and the fate of the bank, therefore, seems to lie with the British depositors. There is a liability of £2 on the existing shares; the commission proposes that shareholders be relieved of this liability in consideration of their surrendering all rights in the bank.

There will thus be, practically, a new bank created, the position of which would be, roughly, as follows: Assets, £7,670,558; liabilities, after deducting £4,000,000 due to depositors, £1,250,000; share capital and reserves, £4,905,718; leaving surplus assets, £2,764,840. If the depositors refuse to accept this scheme, the government, it is hinted, will stand upon the prerogative of the Crown to obtain its deferred deposits (£2,000,000) in full. Under the proposed arrangement the commission reports that depositors stand a good chance of ultimately realizing 20s. in the pound, while in the meantime they will be able to pay themselves and the government 2½ per cent., and show a good annual surplus besides.

AN EMERGENCY BILL.

Both the history of the bank and the proposed new policy will be exposed to microscopic criticism; meanwhile, to prevent a run upon the bank, and to safeguard all the interests concerned, an Emergency bill was brought in and passed through all its stages. The bill, "inter alia," guarantees current deposits for twelve months. Sir Hugh Nelson, with great judgment, took the leaders of all the parties in the Assembly into his confidence at all stages of the inquiry, and, as a result, the second reading of the Emergency bill was carried by 55 votes to 6.

The members of the Labor party naturally take a grim sort of satisfaction in the report of the commission. Its appointment, they claim, was mainly their work, its findings justify all their criticisms. But when the Emergency bill came before the House, the Labor members, with genuine patriotism, joined frankly in passing the measure. The force of events, it is plain, will thrust upon Queensland—the colony least disposed to extend state functions—a state bank, with all its unknown risk.

THE NEW ZEALAND BANK.

The committee appointed by the New Zealand House of Representatives to inquire into the affairs of the Bank of New Zealand had a stormy history, and its report proved to be of great severity. The losses of the bank, actual and estimated, since 1888,

amount to over £4,000,000; and of this sum £160,000 formed direct advances to some of the directors. Yet during the period that the capital of the bank was vanishing at this rate the sum of £265,688 was paid in dividends. The crisis of 1888, the committee holds, was directly owing to errors of judgment and gross mismanagement in the conduct of the bank, and criminal proceedings against those responsible ought, at the time, to have been instituted. It is advised that the services of the officers responsible for those losses should be now dispensed with.

The balance sheet of the Colonial Bank, issued just before its purchase by the Bank of New Zealand, did not disclose the true state of its affairs; the committee, however, thinks the purchase was, for the Bank of New Zealand, a safe and profitable transaction, and the action of the government in 1894, in coming to the assistance of the Bank of New Zealand, is declared to have been prudent, and to have averted a national disaster. The report of the committee, in a word, is a severe indictment of the past management of the bank, and is in marked contrast with the report of the committee appointed by the Legislative Council. Public opinion will, no doubt, be somewhat perplexed by the circumstance that two Parliamentary committees, independently inquiring into the same set of facts, should arrive at conclusions so unlike each other; but, on the whole, the report of the committee of the House of Representatives will most influence public judgment.

BANKING AND POLITICS.

The committee made a series of recommendations as to the future administration of the bank. These included the abolition of the office of president, the appointment of a new general manager, the increase of the directors to eight—three representing the shareholders, three to be appointed by the Governor-in-Council, and one each by the two Houses of Parliament. No overdraft to any director or officer of the bank, or to any company of which any director of the bank was also a director, to be allowed. A bill embodying these recommendations was passed, with some amendments, by the Lower House, and, with still further amendments, by the Council. The House of Representatives refused to accept the Council's amendments, however; and after repeated and fruitless conferences betwixt the managers of the two Chambers, the bill was abandoned.

The net result is that the management of the bank has been condemned by Parliament, but remains unchanged, and some of the fiercest fighting in the general election will eddy round the unfortunate bank. The committees of both Houses report that, with careful administration, the bank will easily meet all its liabilities; but capital is a very shy element, and it remains to be seen how the application of political methods and passions to banking will work out.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH

THE UNITED STATES AND CUBA.

MR. W. HALLETT PHILIPS writes in the *National Review* on "The United States and Cuba—a New Armenia." The United States, says this writer, is as determined at this time to adhere to its traditional policy of non interference with European affairs as it has always been heretofore. No power, he says, has been more tolerant and more averse to hostile measures or aggressions, and better proof of this, he thinks, could not be afforded than is found in the relations of the United States with Spain and Cuba, though the chronic condition of turbulence in Cuba has long been a sore in our side. Reviewing our national policy in regard to Cuba in the past, he says:

"On account of its proximity to the United States, the intimate relations between the two countries, their commercial and social connections, the Federal government has from the beginning pursued toward Cuba a policy which has been tenaciously upheld. The like authority declared at an early date that the possession of the island by Spain would be respected as long as its allegiance was preserved, but no interference in its affairs on the part of any other foreign power would be tolerated. It further announced that the Cuban question was essentially an American one. In pursuance of these declarations, in 1825 the United States prevented the Spanish-American States, then at war with Spain, from attacking Cuba. For the same reason in 1853, the United States declined to enter into the Tripartite Convention with England and France guaranteeing Cuba to Spain, because unwilling in advance to suppress the free exercise of the future choice of the inhabitants of the island. On many occasions during the past wars the United States exercised a right of intervention in the affairs of the island whenever they thought proper to do so. This right of intervention resulted from the assumption of a peculiar interest in Cuba, only second to that of Spain herself."

CAN CUBA GOVERN HERSELF?

Mr. Philips is not an annexationist, but he insists that Cuba, like the South American republics, should have a fair field and no favor.

"The United States, by recognizing the independence of Cuba, will only follow the policy it pursued as to South America on the occasion of its separation from Spain. Such action was not then regarded as cause of war by Spain; no more should she now regard similar action as to Cuba. The sole motive of the United States is peace with order. If higher considerations were not paramount the government might justly intervene to protect its own interests and welfare; to arrest the destruction of its commerce with Cuba and outrages upon its citizens;

to relieve the burden of policing its entire coast in order to prevent a friendly and neighboring population from aiding the Cubans; to avoid the inevitable straining of neutral obligations in the effort to execute the demands of Spain, while at the same time Spain contends that there is no war; and, finally, to preclude the danger that all these and other vexations shall become chronic. But these issues, while sufficiently grave to justify intervention, are subordinate in their character. It is sufficient that the Cubans have successfully maintained the independence which they have declared, and that their success claims recognition. A provisional government is in existence under a Constitution, and only needs the cessation of hostilities to be in full operation. The question of what is best to be done is not to be affected by any doubt Spain may raise as to the capacity of the Cubans for maintaining self-government which they have won. Spain has always interposed the same objection whenever one of her colonies has revolted. It can safely be asserted by the Cubans that their government will at least be as good as that of Spain. It is but a moderate expectation that it will be better. The liberal and well-educated men now prominently connected with Cuban affairs will be identified with the new republic. A further factor in favor of good government is the absence of Indian blood intermingled with that of the whites. This mixture of races has been the bane of many of the Spanish-American countries. The negroes of Cuba are much in the minority and are a docile and hard-working class. It will be the object of the United States, when the independence of Cuba is attained, to sustain the new nation, without any political connection or interference with its local concerns. There is no party in the United States in favor of annexation. The Cubans must work out their own salvation, but all Americans believe they should be given the opportunity to do so."

THE ARMENIAN QUESTION.

MR. G. W. E. RUSSELL contributes to the *Contemporary Review* an account of the Forward Movement in relation to Armenia. He says:

"The Forward Movement in relation to Armenia is an attempt to do by the moral force of the Liberal party that which the 'non-party' movement, so grandly auspicated a year and a half ago, has signally failed to do."

Mr. Russell says that he yields to no one in his admiration of the ideal of considering the Armenian question independently of party, but in practice this involved giving *carte blanche* to Lord Salisbury, and this he declares he could not do, "as at Berlin, so at Constantinople, our heaven sent

Minister was still the lath painted to look like iron—the lath which crumbles into match wood when a strong grasp grips it and pierces the confiding hand which leaned upon it for support.”

Various dissatisfied Englishmen, he says, arranged for a small “private conference in London at the beginning of last October. To this conference I was invited. Just before we assembled came Lord Rosebery’s resignation, and then his speech at Edinburgh. The effect of that speech on the ‘non-party’ agitation may be illustrated by the prayer with which an American preacher concluded his Sunday services: ‘And, if any spark has been kindled by the exercises of this day, oh, water that spark.’ The ‘non-party’ agitation was most effectually watered by Lord Rosebery’s speech, and not merely watered, but drenched and drowned. As far as I am concerned, it perished unwept. Vitiating from its birth by a fundamental unreality, it has passed away into the ignominious limbo of lost causes and forgotten ideals.”

Still, the malcontents waited until Lord Salisbury had spoken at the Mansion House, and then seeing that nothing more could be done they launched their resolutions:

“Their reception was exactly what we expected. Good men sympathized, brave men were glad, timid men were frightened, and the smug philistinism of the comfortable classes found it incredible that sensible men should take an unpopular side for the sake of a moral cause.”

Mr. Russell thus describes his view of the part which should be played by Russia in this question:

“My own view is that Russia is the Power to whom naturally belongs the duty of coercing the Turk. She is pre-eminently fitted for it by her oriental character; by her religious sympathy with the Christian subjects of the Porte; by her geographical position; by her military strength. But she has no reason to trust us. She has not forgotten the Crimean War or the Congress of Berlin. It is for us to make the first move. We must ask oblivion of the past. We must give to Russia public and binding assurances that we are not seeking our own aggrandizement. We must pledge ourselves that even if it become necessary for her to seize Constantinople we, at any rate, should not oppose her. Have these things been done? Has Russia received these assurances? Has she refused the task assigned to her by humanity? We have a right to know.”

Turning from Russia to his own colleagues at home, he asks:

“Whom does the Liberal party follow just now? It follows no one absolutely; the leadership is in commission, and the party picks and chooses, and follows one man on one subject and another on another. Lord Rosebery gives us the right lead on Home Rule, Sir William Harcourt on finance, Mr. Asquith on social reform. But as no one seems inclined to give the faintest indication of a lead on

the moral aspects of the Armenian question, we must perforce lead ourselves.

“Will not the clergy of the Established Church help us? Or will the authorized and endowed teachers of national religion be content yet once more to pass by on the other side, while the work of guiding the national conscience in a great issue between right and wrong is performed by the ministers of the non-conformist communion?”

In the same review Dr. William Wright tells the story of the massacres of the Christians in Lebanon, and the part played by Lord Dufferin in securing the pacification of the country. He says:

“The chief result of the Conference was the permanent settlement of the Lebanon, now the most peaceful and prosperous district in the Turkish empire, and it is due to Lord Dufferin that throughout the length and breadth of that goodly mountain the Christians can sit, every man under his vine and under his fig tree, and none to make them afraid.”

THE CZAR’S CORONATION.

MR. RICHARD HARDING DAVIS, one of the eight Americans present at the actual crowning of the Czar, has a graphic description of that event in the February *Harper’s*.

AN IDEA OF THE CROWD.

“Imagine a city with its every street as densely crowded as was the Midway Plaisance at the Chicago Fair, and with as different races of people, and then add to that a presidential convention, with its brass bands, banners and delegates, and send into that at a gallop not one Princess Eulalie—who succeeded in upsetting the entire United States during the short time she was in it—but several hundred Princesses Eulalie and crown princesses and kings and governors and aides-de-camp, all of whom together fail to make any impression whatsoever on the city of Moscow, and then march seventy thousand soldiers, fully armed, into that mob, and light it with a million colored lamps, and place it under strict martial law, and you have an idea of what Moscow was like at the time of the coronation.”

THE CONTEST FOR PLACES.

The contest for places in the Cathedral made the lives of the functionaries in charge a grievous burden.

“An ambassador who happened to be unmarried was a man among men to ‘the ceremonies,’ and a prince who did not insist on having the commander-in-chief of his army standing at his side filled their eyes with tears of joy. It was their duty to decide between an aide-de-camp from Bulgaria and a Russian ambassador at home on leave, a Japanese prince and an English general, a German duchess and the correspondent of the *Paris Figaro*. It was a matter of so many square inches chiefly, and one man or

woman who got in kept a dozen applicants for the space out; and the pressure that was brought to bear in order to gain a footing—and a footing was actually all one obtained—threatened the peace of Europe, and caused tears of disappointment and wounds that will rankle in the breasts of noble Russian families for years to come.”

“The most interesting part of the ceremony, to my mind, was when the Czar changed from a bare-headed young officer in a colonel’s uniform, with his trousers stuck in his boots, to an emperor in the most magnificent robes an emperor could assume; and when the Czarina followed him, and from the peasant girl became a queen, with the majesty of a queen, and with the personal beauty which the queens of our day seem to have lost. When the moment had arrived for this transformation to take place, the Czar’s uncle, the Grand Duke Vladimir, and his younger brother, Alexander, lifted the collars of the different orders from the Czar’s shoulders, but in doing this the Grand Duke Vladimir let one of the stars fall, which seemed to hold a superstitious interest for both of them. They then fastened upon his shoulders the imperial mantle of gold cloth, which is some fifteen feet in length, with a cape of ermine and covered with the double eagle of Russia in black enamel and precious stones. Over this they placed the broad diamond collar of St. Andrew, which sank into the bed of snowy white fur, and lay glimmering and flashing as the Emperor moved forward to take the imperial diadem from the hands of the Metropolitan of St. Petersburg.

“The crown was a marvelous thing, fashioned in two halves to typify the eastern and western kingdoms, formed entirely of white diamonds and surmounted by a great glowing ruby, above which was a diamond cross. The Czar lifted this flashing globe of flame and light high above him, and then lowered it to his head, and took the scepter in his right hand and the globe in the left.

“From where I stood I could see their faces only in profile, but when the Czar seated himself upon the throne the Czarina turned and raised her eyes questioningly; and then, in answer to some sign he made her, she stood up and walked to a place in front of him, and sank down upon her knees at his feet, with her bare hands clasped before her. He rested his crown for an instant on her brow, and then, replacing it upon his own head, lowered a smaller crown of diamonds upon hers. Three ladies-in-waiting fastened it to her hair with long gold hairpins, the Czar watching them as they did so with the deepest interest; and then, as they retired, two of the grand-dukes placed a mantle similar to the Czar’s upon her shoulders, and hung another diamond collar upon the ermine of her cape, and she stepped back to her throne of ivory and he to his throne of turquoise. The supreme moment had come and gone, and Nicholas II. and Alexandra Feodorovna sat crowned before the nations of the world.”

FEATURES OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE British public seems never to grow tired of hearing about its favorite assembly. Daily and weekly newspapers are full of sketches of the House and its characteristics, and the monthlies are finding more room for less hasty pictures. In *Cornhill* this month the popular theme has for writer the brilliant Mr. Birrell. He remarks near the beginning on the popularity of politicians, and recognizes that the heroes of the House of Commons, the gladiators of politics, are popular as famous jockeys are or prize-fighters were.

NOTHING NOBLE OR EXALTED.

Mr. Birrell is not too merciful in his strictures:

“There is nothing noble or exalted in the history of the House of Commons. Indeed, a Devil’s Advocate, had he the requisite talent, could easily deliver an oration as long and as eloquent as any of Burke’s or Sheridan’s, taking as his subject the stupidity, cowardice, and, until quite recent times, the corruption of the House of Commons. I confess I cannot call to mind a single occasion in its long and remarkable history when the House of Commons, as a whole, played a part either obviously heroic or conspicuously wise, but we all of us can recall hundreds of occasions when, heroism and wisdom being greatly needed, the House of Commons exhibited either selfish indifference, crass ignorance, or the vilest passion. Nor can it honestly be said that our Parliamentary heroes have been the noblest of our race.”

“FREE FROM ALL TAIN OF MERCENARINESS.”

Its charm and strength and utility spring from its representing truthfully and forcefully not the best sense of the wisest people, not the loftiest aspirations of the noblest people, but the primary instincts and the rooted habits of the mixed race which make up the nation. After emphasizing the fact that the House of Commons is before everything a deliberative and consultative assembly, Mr. Birrell remarks:

“Another marked characteristic of the House of Commons is its total indifference to outside reputations or great fortunes. . . . Never was an assembly so free from all taint of mercenariness as the House of Commons. It doesn’t care a snap of its finger whether the income of a new member is £100,000 a year or £3 a week—whether his father was a duke or a blacksmith; its only concern with him is that, if he has anything to say, he may say it, and that if he has nothing to say, he will say nothing.

“I know no place where the great truth that no man is necessary is brought home to the mind so remorselessly, and yet so refreshingly, as the House of Commons. Over even the greatest reputations it closes with barely a bubble. And yet the vanity of politicians is enormous.”

ITS GENEROSITY.

A more pleasing feature is this:

“A marked characteristic of the House of Com-

mons is its generosity. We have heard far too much lately of contending jealousies. The only thing the House is really jealous of is its own reputation. If a member, no matter who he is, or where he sits, or what he says, makes a good speech and creates a powerful impression, nobody is more delighted, more expansively and effusively delighted, than Sir William Harcourt. On such occasions he glows with generosity. And this is equally true of Mr. Balfour; and indeed of the whole House, which invariably welcomes talent and rejoices over growing reputations."

After all his heavy criticism, Mr. Birrell still admits the charm of the Lower Chamber.

"But when all is said and done the House of Commons is a fascinating place. It has one great passion, one genuine feeling, and that is to represent and give practical expression to the mind of the whole nation."

WHAT IRELAND EXPECTS AT THIS SESSION OF PARLIAMENT.

IN the *Nineteenth Century* for January Mr. Redmond sets forth the whole difficulty of the British government from the point of view of the Parnellites. He states the question as follows:

"Another session is now at hand, and once more the question arises, What is the present government going to do for Ireland in redemption of its pledge to legislate for Ireland as Ireland would legislate for itself, if it had the power, and what ought to be the policy of Irish representatives, and especially of Irish Nationalist representatives, toward such beneficial measures as it may decide to propose?"

He answers it for himself and his friends decisively as follows:

"Ought Irish Nationalists at Westminster, under these circumstances, to 'block the way' and to expect all those minor benefits? To do so would, in my opinion, be utter childishness and folly."

He maintains that the result of the adoption of a different policy last session was thoroughly justified by results:

"The session which ensued was not wholly unfruitful in beneficial measures. A Land bill was passed into law, the actual working of which so far has unquestionably proved it to be a very useful measure which it would have been absolutely folly from the Irish tenants' point of view to reject. A Light Railway bill became law, under which half a million of Imperial money—or, as I would prefer to put it, Irish money in the Imperial Treasury—was made available for the further improvements of the means of internal communication in Ireland, and which is not unlikely to lead to the expenditure of twice that sum from local sources on the same object. A Laborers' bill and a bill for rendering workable the Housing of the Working Classes act also passed, the effect of which will be to hasten to a considerable degree the provision of dwellings

for the working community in town and country. Such a record of work done is not, on the whole, a bad one, and at any rate it is a better one than that left behind it by the last Liberal government after its three years of power."

There is, therefore, to be no instruction this session, only Ireland expects that in return for the permission to legislate government will carry out a very extensive programme of Irish reforms. Mr. Redmond says:

"Next session the government are expected to deal with at least two Irish questions of first-class importance. I refer to the financial grievance of Ireland and the question, or rather group of questions, raised in the report of what has been known as the Recess Committee. Let me say a few words on each.

"On the first of these two subjects Ireland is absolutely unanimous. It has long been so, but the light recently thrown on the financial treatment of Ireland at the time of the union and since by the report of the Financial Relations Committee, and the supplemental reports of various members of that body, has had an immense effect in quickening popular interest in the matter and directing it to practical ends. The latest public movement in Ireland indeed, is that arising out of the publication of the documents referred to, and among the warmest supporters of this movement are the special friends in Ireland of the present administration.

"On the question, or group of questions, raised by report of the 'Recess Committee,' the same unanimity of opinion does not appear to exist among Irish political parties. But the great majority of Irishmen, I believe, thoroughly approve of the main recommendations of the committee, and do so on the grounds that they are just what an Irish Parliament would enact for Ireland, if such an institution were in existence, that something like what the Recess Committee suggests is most urgently needed, and that the present is a peculiarly favorable time for obtaining it, if the government really mean to act on their avowed policy of 'killing Home Rule by kindness.' The old discredited methods and objects of British administration in Ireland must be abandoned; the new department must be a popular and representative body, and it must have ample funds at its disposal. The effort to restore the ruined industries of Ireland and to save from extinction those which still survive must, in other words, be a serious one, or it would be much better if it were not undertaken at all."

These two measures, which amount to, first of all, a reduction on Irish taxation by two and a half millions per annum, and, secondly, the establishment of homestead home rule for Ireland, are not sufficient to satisfy Mr. Redmond. He says:

"I have so far alluded to but two questions of urgent importance to Ireland, but others are pressing also, such as the further amendment of the Land acts (the necessity for which cannot be a sur-

prise to the government), the satisfaction of the too long denied claims of the Catholics of Ireland in the matter of university education, and the reform of the system of Irish Private bill legislation."

There must be also a measure remedying the grievance of the evicted tenants. If all this is done Mr. Redmond will be contented *pro tem.*, but only *pro tem.*, for, as he is careful to declare, not all these measures put together will for a moment impair his determination to get Home Rule as soon as he can get it.

ROOT DIFFICULTIES OF IRISH GOVERNMENT.

THE Hon. T. W. Russell, M.P., Secretary of the British Local Government Board, who is himself an Irish Unionist, describes in the *North American Review* some of the more vexatious problems encountered by Great Britain in the government of Ireland. In view of the recent exhaustive report of the Royal Commission on Irish Taxation, Mr. Russell's article has a peculiar interest at this time. It is generally believed, too, that the question of Ireland's financial relations to Great Britain will be much in evidence for some time to come.

Mr. Russell admits at the outset the seriousness of the Commission's findings regarding the enormous excess of Ireland's taxes over her fair share of the Imperial burdens, but he does not neglect the argument of Sir David Barbour that Imperial expenditure as well as Imperial taxation must be taken into account, and that the excess of this expenditure, calculated on the same basis as the revenue, over what it should be, is even greater than the excess of taxation. "We are quits," says the *Times*. "Ireland pays too much into the Treasury. The Treasury pays out too much to Ireland, and the one balances the other."

Mr. Russell declines to argue this point, saying that he prefers to wait and hear both sides, but he proceeds to point out the extravagant expenditure of the government of Ireland.

"As things stand, nobody in this poor country has any interest in economy of government. We are virtually charged with our share of the expense of 20,000 soldiers—and to remove a single man from a garrison town is to inflame the whole population; we have a police force which partakes of a semi-military character, and which costs something like one and a half millions per annum. We have a viceregal court, a judiciary—Superior and County—which in quality cannot be surpassed, but which in quantity is admittedly excessive. We have boards for everything—boards to educate our children, boards to fix rents, boards to dispense our charities, boards to lend money, boards to build bridges, boards to instruct people who are counted able to govern themselves, and other people as well, in the elementary principles of that science which teaches them how to earn their daily bread. But all this costs money, and a great

deal of it. The taxation of this country is mainly paid by the people who drink whiskey and tea and who smoke tobacco. Here are the figures for the year 1893-94:

Total tax revenue of Ireland.....	£6,392,943
Proceeds from spirits, wine, beer, tea and tobacco.....	4,848,489

"And what I desire to emphasize is that the people at large pay; but that with the exception of the sums voted for education, the police and the army, the expenditure goes largely among a narrow class. So far as I can see, we are bound to accept the argument that Imperial expenditure in Ireland is local expenditure. I know this is not the view of the Irish Nationalists. I know it will be fiercely resented. We shall be told to remove our soldiers, to disband our police, to pension our judges—that they are mainly kept going for Imperial and not for Irish purposes. But all the same the charge for these services is paid out of the common purse. It is spent in Ireland, and is, therefore, in my opinion, local expenditure, or money expended in this country in connection with the government of the country. But, as I have said, it is not the argument *pro* or *con* that I care about at present. What I desire to draw attention to is the fact that a country admittedly poor and backward, has to keep up an expenditure practically on the basis of the expenditure of a rich and prosperous country, and the still more ominous fact that nobody on this side of St. George's Channel cares one straw, or has any inducement to care, about any plans of economy."

EFFECT OF FREE TRADE ON IRELAND.

What Mr. Russell calls the bottom principle of free trade—that so long as the imports into a country are in excess of the exports from it, the country must be prosperous and trade profitable—"will not work out," Mr. Russell says, in Ireland. When applied to Great Britain as a whole, or to England as a whole, Mr. Russell concedes the soundness of the principle, but in Ireland, he says, the exports exceed the imports. In England, if people do not succeed in one industry they can try another, but in Ireland there are no new occupations to turn to. In other words, a system that has succeeded in a mixed agricultural and industrial community has failed in a purely agricultural community.

"Ireland once produced wheat in large quantities. She produces next to none now. And why? Because, with the ports of the United Kingdom open to all the world, she cannot compete with California, Manitoba, India and the Argentine. The industry is dead—has been killed off. So with other crops. The foreigner, with his superior climate, with his boundless tracts of practically free land, with freights that bring corn and cattle almost as cheap from the ends of the earth as our railways will take the same commodities from Galway to

Liverpool—a thing that Cobden never dreamt of—has it all his own way. And so it comes about that the Irish figures will not work out on free trade principles in favor of free trade. But, of course, we cannot have two fiscal policies in the two countries. I agree it is quite impossible. And what is called 'Home Rule' would not cure this evil. But it does not follow that England ought to calmly conclude that because a thing is good for her it must, therefore, be good for a people wholly and entirely different in conditions and in circumstances.

"To sum up, then, on this head, we have here an undoubtedly backward and poor country in close union with a rich and prosperous country. The poor country pays in taxation just what the rich pays—not, of course, in amount, but on the same principle. There is no compulsion. Let this be clearly understood. We do it out of our poverty and in the exercise of our blessed free will. But it is done. In addition to this we have an extravagant expenditure on the government of the country. And, finally, we have a fiscal policy which, benefiting the rich country, has grievously handicapped the main industry of Ireland. It has no doubt given the people cheap food—a priceless boon. It has enabled people to get luxuries who but for the change would have had to be content with bare necessities. But free trade, as the figures show, has not worked out in Ireland as it has done in the industrial and richer sister country. This poverty, accentuated by the means I have described, is at the very root of the Irish difficulty. A people living as thousands of Irishmen live can never be and never ought to be content. There must be a way out, and it ought to be the business of statesmen to find that way."

Mr. Russell also discusses the Irish agrarian system, the differences in race and religion among the people, and the absence of industrial enterprise. He calls upon the "English in Ireland" to recognize that the country is not entirely theirs, that they are a minority, possessing rights indeed, but rights to be shared by all. "Every vestige of privilege or inequality ought to go." From England he demands a "rigid policy of mending the wrongs of the past."

THE POSITION OF MR. RHODES.

IN the *Fortnightly Review* a writer signing himself "Imperialist" draws a parallel between the Jameson raid and the Garibaldi expedition to the Sicilies.

"To overthrow the Bourbon despotism Garibaldi in 1860 invaded a friendly state, the two Sicilies, preparing his expedition in the dominions of Victor Emmanuel with the ill-concealed and afterward admitted connivance and approval of Cavour. The government of the two Sicilies, like that of the Transvaal to-day, was a despotism, and it may be well here to remind Mr. Chamberlain of the distinction drawn by a former Foreign Minister, Lord

John Russell, between justifiable and unjustifiable invasion: 'A movement such as that Walker attempted in South America . . . with no higher object in view than his own selfish interests is one case; but a patriot fighting for the independence of his country is quite another case.' The patriot referred to is Garibaldi advancing into Sicily, whose raid, not Walker's, Jameson's raid resembles.

"A Secretary of State must, of course, observe the decencies, and, like Cavour in Italy, must not compromise the flag; but Mr. Chamberlain would win credit, not condemnation, in England, by openly avowing his sympathy with the struggle for freedom at Johannesburg and the attempt to establish representative government there, for a Secretary of State should be ashamed to sit unmoved when British subjects are suffering from a legislation which is intolerable to free men, and would be impossible if England insisted upon her rights as suzerain power, and intimated firmly that the spirit as well as the letter of the London Convention must be observed.

"The outcry of the Powers of Europe at the time of Garibaldi's raid was loud and general; but the verdict of history supports the judgment of Lord John Russell, the responsible representative of England, that, though Garibaldi's raid was, of course, technically, an outrageous breach of the peace ('an act of savage piracy perpetrated on a friendly state' the Neapolitan Minister called it), and the connivance of Cavour and Victor Emmanuel was, legally speaking, indefensible; yet, seeing that there was adequate cause for the discontent in Sicily, the action both of Garibaldi and of Cavour was justifiable, and, few Englishmen or other lovers of freedom would hesitate to add, praiseworthy."

As a specimen of the vexed question of Mr. Chamberlain in the matter, "Imperialist" says:

"It is quite possible that the cables which passed between Dr. Harris and his chief, inaccessible to the Cape Committee, may, if produced at the inquiry, establish the important fact that Mr. Rhodes had been led to believe that while he was behind Jameson in the preparations on the frontier, the Colonial Office—that is, the Imperial authority—was, as far as sympathy went, behind Mr. Rhodes himself. This is quite possible even without presupposing the connivance of Mr. Chamberlain, who may easily have misunderstood Dr. Harris or been misunderstood by him; for in negotiations of such delicacy the correct understanding on both sides depends less on what is actually said than on the impression conveyed. Legitimate and authorized intervention by Jameson's force is the only intervention with which Mr. Chamberlain seems likely to have been really connected, and his connection with this intervention, had it taken place, would be, if established, in no way outside his power or to his discredit. What are called the preparations for the raid were really the preparations for an intervention which might have been justifiable and legiti-

mate, but which never took place. With these preparations Mr. Rhodes also must be identified."

Speaking of Mr. Rhodes' position, "Imperialist" says:

"In simple truth this *annus mirabilis*, while it began by showing us Mr. Rhodes in the depths of dejection and adversity, ends by proving him to all that have eyes to see to be a greater man and a better man than but a few 'persistent' hero worshipers had supposed. This, then, is the position of Mr. Rhodes to-day. He has risen through great trials to a higher position than he occupied before his fall; he has made himself known in his real character to the English and Dutch in Rhodesia by sharing their difficulties and dangers, and the trust and devotion of the Rhodesians is his reward. His faith in the future of Rhodesia has inspired the settlers, while he has become the trusted father and friend of the rebel Indunas, to whom they come for council and help in their troubles; and this plain Cecil Rhodes, the humane and heroic pacificator of Rhodesia, stripped of all his official titles, will return to England a more commanding personality, one that better deserves the admiration and confidence of his countrymen, than the successful Premier who ruled over South Africa from Cape Town this time last year."

ENGLISH REVIEWS ON THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

THE November election is still an attractive subject, it seems, for the editors of the great British reviews. One of them, Mr. Maxse of the *National*, who has only recently returned to London from America, provoked by Republican denunciations of the Chicago platform, ventures on a somewhat unusual proceeding in the shape of a challenge backed by a bet.

"There was no socialism in the Chicago platform, which was the mildest political programme ever enunciated by an 'advanced' party, and apart from its declaration in favor of national bimetalism (against which no one who regards Mr. McKinley as his prophet can murmur), it contains no proposal which the average, steady going English Conservative need shy at, while the modern Tory democrat would be highly disgusted at so meagre a bill of fare. The editor of the *National Review* begs to offer the *Times'* correspondent the sum of £100 sterling (\$500) if he will point out to the satisfaction of two out of three English Conservative peers or members of the House of Commons—one selected by the correspondent, one by the editor, and the third by those so selected—any socialist plank in the Chicago platform. The correspondent on his side to forfeit £100 in case of failure. The editor of the *Standard*, the *Morning Post*, the *St. James' Gazette*, or the *Globe* to be invited to act as stakeholder, so that the transaction remain in unimpeachable Conservative hands."

Dr. Conway's Views.

Dr. Moncure D. Conway discusses the same subject in the first number of the *New Century Review*. He describes the presidential election as a quadrennial revolution, revolution being the chronic heritage of nations born of revolution. Of the American type of Presidency, with its enormous powers, he takes Mr. Cleveland's year-old manifesto as a striking illustration. He puts the paradox very neatly:

"That, as in a recent case, any individual citizen in a *soi-disant* republic should be placed in a position where he is competent, without consultation with Minister or Legislature, to hurl the gauntlet of war at a friendly nation, throw the finances of his country into confusion, damage its credit throughout the world, commit its people helplessly to the ordeal of battle if accepted, fills the foreign publicist with blank amazement; and that the irresponsible citizen should do all this as a fulmination against monarchy must, but for its serious effects, suggest to limited monarchs the comic opera. Even so reactionary a monarch as the one against whom America rebelled in 1776 would never in his wildest dream have aspired to half the monarchical authority repeatedly exercised by the President who had led in that revolution and his successors."

He finds the reason of these extraordinary powers in military considerations, the makers of the American Constitution fearing that Great Britain would shortly attempt to recover her lost colonies, and therefore arming the President with the authority of a commander-in-chief.

As "an old advocate of Free Trade," the writer sees no tremendous contrast in morals between the policies of the rival candidates in the recent election. "Free silver" is to him only a further application of the protective principles to which the United States have given their adhesion. "Dishonest money is no worse than dishonest iron. Bryan is thus the 'child of McKinley.'"

Dr. Conway has his doubts whether Mr. McKinley, "with protectivism on the brain," will be above a "deal" with the Silverites in order to advance his pet crotchet. In the writer's judgment the United States have by no means passed through the crisis, which will affect much more than the currency; and he reflects that the eyes of the people have been opened as never before to the dangerous weakness of parts of their organic law.

Mr. Courtney's Attitude.

Mr. Leonard Courtney, who is himself a bimetalist, is moved to say a word or two in the *Nineteenth Century* over the exaggerated importance that has been attached to Mr. McKinley's election. Both as a bimetalist and as a free trader, Mr. Courtney sympathizes with Mr. Bryan. He admits that the Republican party has done good work in the past, but at this election "its platform was an appeal to some of the worst tendencies of the American democracy, and a defense of one of the most un-

equal and unjust systems of taxation. Protection and jingoism were rampant all along the line. The best characteristics of American citizenship seem to have disappeared. In a former generation the Republican North was content with peaceful colonization of the untraveled West, while the Democratic South advocated aggression as a means of adding to the slave peopled states. Now the Republican party cast their eyes about the world and demand the protectorate of Hawaii, the acquisition of Danish islands in the West Indies, intervention in Cuba, and for these and similar purposes would extend the naval power of the Federation. To meet the cost of such a policy protective duties would be increased, and the burdens to be borne by the masses would be aggravated by the exclusion of foreign supplies extending to some of the necessities of life. This formidable tariff would not only shut out the manufactures of Europe, it would restrict every citizen to the use of sugar which was home grown. The Democratic party, on the other hand, was seen in their platform to be occupying much the same position as Sir Robert Peel filled among ourselves half a century ago.

"The Republican party has triumphed, but, apart from the consideration of the currency question, it will have been seen that the issues involved are developments of that social struggle which requires attention in America no less than in Europe, which, unless treated in a more serious, intelligent, and sympathetic spirit than has lately been shown, may reappear in an uglier form in a future contest."

DEMOCRATIC TENDENCIES.

MR. E. L. GODKIN, the able and militant editor of the *Evening Post*, has a telling article in the *Atlantic Monthly* on "Democratic Tendencies," which, as might be expected, he does not find over hopeful. He finds, after reviewing the conditions of the ancient democracies, that our own version differs chiefly from those in the character of the men which it elected to office. Until recent times all the high or important places were filled at least by men who had succeeded in life—if not always the best men they were at least the most prominent men. "Our democracies, on the other hand, are composed of vast bodies of men who have but small acquaintance with the machinery of public affairs or with the capacity of individuals for managing it."

Mr. Godkin finds the greatest danger of modern democracy in its failure to adjust itself to the modern complexities of life and government. "Its chief function, like the chief function of the monarch whom it has succeeded, is to fill offices. This is the chief function of the sovereign power everywhere, no matter by what name it is called. To find the right men for the public places is almost the only work which falls, or has ever fallen, to the

ruler. It is by the manner in which this is done, more than by the laws which are passed, that the goodness or badness of a government is tested. If the functionaries are honest and faithful, almost any kind of political constitution is enduring. If they are ignorant or tyrannical or corrupt, the best constitution is worthless." But the democracy of to-day is notorious for its preference for, or at least its sufferance of, not only incapable but actually dishonest officials.

"This disregard of special fitness, combined with unwillingness to acknowledge that there can be anything special about any man, which is born of equality, constitutes the great defect of modern democracy."

POPE LEO XIII.

THE distinguished French *littérateur*, Vicomte de Vogüé, has accepted the invitation of the *Forum* "to speak to Americans of that European whose thoughts are most engrossed by America"—His Holiness Leo XIII.

From interviews with the Pope M. de Vogüé says that he has always carried away the impression that the New World, and particularly that part of it populated by the Anglo-Saxon race, "was the pole toward which the meditations, calculations and hopes of this intuitive genius were in preference directed."

AMERICAN INFLUENCE AT THE VATICAN.

To an American cardinal and an American archbishop M. de Vogüé ascribes a remarkable part, ten years ago, in bringing about a change in Pontifical policy. The time to which he refers was the winter of 1887.

"The American prelates, Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishop Ireland, arrived in Rome to defend the rights of the Knights of Labor. The ideas they brought astonished and scandalized the venerable dignitaries of the Sacred College; it might be said that the all too bracing air of the Atlantic still clinging to the garments of the travelers made those aged Italians gasp. The Pope alone was unmazed; he understood this adaptation of Catholicism to a society free and democratic. Perhaps he was already meditating on the vanity of those diplomatic successes which had aroused the extravagant expectations of his *entourage*. A study of the transformations in Europe, and his own natural bent, inclined him toward the popular cause. The powerful doctrine of his master, St. Thomas Aquinas, was fermenting in his soul; suggesting that in the ancient Christian wisdom might be found solutions of the social problems of the present day.

"There is every reason to suppose that the words of the American prelates supplied the spark which rekindled the flame in this smouldering genius. This, however, is but a psychological induction,—a rash one perhaps,—and I alone am responsible for

it. To penetrate the secrets of his private meditations, or to pierce the organic development of his thought, is a privilege Leo XIII. has accorded to none. But the facts allow one to say that from this period the characteristics of his pontificate become determined, enlarged and complete. The able politician becomes above all a great social physician: the crafty diplomatist, who formerly appeared to work for immediate benefits, rises to the masterly conceptions of the historian; his vision embraces centuries, and henceforward he labors for the long future. The claims for temporal power are presented but rarely, and then in such prudent and general terms as to appear merely concessions to habit and to the exigencies of the situation. Leo XIII. soon removes the counsellors too deeply engaged in aggressive politics and court intrigues: he desires no other assistant or confidant than Cardinal Rampolla, the faithful servant of his master's mind."

THE POPE AS HE APPEARS TO-DAY.

One of the most effective passages in the article by M. de Vogüé is his description of a personal interview with the aged Pontiff.

"The visitor is admitted in his turn into a small salon draped with yellow silk; a crucifix hangs upon the wall; several chairs are ranged along the two sides of the room; at the back, beneath a canopy of crimson damask, a pale, white form is seated on a gilded chair. It is the embodiment of the spirit which animates all the spiritual governors spread over the planet; which unceasingly follows them to each inquietude, to all the sufferings whose distant plaint reaches his ear. So slight, so frail; like a soul draped in a white shroud! And yet, as one approaches him, this incorporeal being, who appeared so feeble when seen standing at the services in the Sistine Chapel, assumes an extraordinary intensity of existence. All the life has centred in the hands grasping the arms of the chair, in the piercing eyes, in the warmth and strength of the voice. Seated and animated in conversation, Leo XIII. seems twenty years younger. He talks freely, easily; he questions the speaker by word and look; eager for details of the country under discussion, of its prominent men, of public opinion. The Pope does not linger over the puerilities of piety; he introduces at once the serious problems of human existence, real and vital interests. Soon he grows animated in developing his favorite topics; presenting them with a few sweeping sentences, clear, concise, acceptable to all. 'We must go to the people, conquer the hearts of the people. . . . We must seek the alliance of all honest folk, whatsoever their origin or opinion. . . . We must not lose heart. . . . We will triumph over prejudice, injustice and error.'

"It would seem that the mind of the Pope is haunted by several all-absorbing projects. One is the reunion of the Eastern churches, to recall whom to the fold he has made so many paternal advances.

Another is the reconciliation of parties in France, and the return of my country, with new political and social form, to its former position of Christian vanguard. Yet another is the future of the United States, where European civilization assumes new aspects, opens out new paths to humanity and to the Church. A lengthy conversation with Leo XIII. leaves the impression of a very broad and clear intelligence, truly Roman in the former sense of the word; of a gently inflexible will persistent in the way it has outlined for itself; of a sincere liberalism which covers no clerical hypocrisy; of a hardy though enlightened faith, respectful of the faith of others; of a heart still warm, free from hatred toward his adversaries, without meannesses, very affectionate toward friendly persons, paternally divided between the nations in his charge beyond his Italy. It is impossible to forget the look, the gesture, the ring of the voice, with which he follows you, as you retire backward, your fingers already grasping the door knob; the hand extended with a sudden propelling of the whole body from the chair; the inflection of those last words which linger in the ear of the visitor returning to his own land: 'Courage! Work! Come back to see me again!' Never a melancholy word; never one of those allusions, so customary in the aged, to the lessening chances of meeting a friend once more. On leaving this man of eighty-eight one carries away a singular impression: it is, that he does not wish to die, so long as there is a battle to fight; that he does not think of death; that he will not die!"

HIS THOUGHTS ABOUT FRANCE AND AMERICA.

It is M. de Vogüé's profound conviction, repeatedly expressed, that the two nations of the earth in which Leo XIII. is peculiarly interested are France in the Old World and the United States in the New.

"An unbiased Frenchman cannot leave the Pope without taking with him an affectionate remembrance; and I believe that every American, whatever his opinions or his religion may be, will carry away from the Vatican a like sentiment. I repeat: Since a prejudice and an instinctive inclination have drawn him into the ranks of democracy, Leo XIII., in the depths of his heart, cherishes a special solicitude for France and the United States. A steadfast conviction shows him France as the field where the harvest for the coming summer will ripen; the United States as that in which he is sowing seed for harvests in years to come. He looks upon mysterious America as Noah must have gazed at the peak of Mount Ararat when the waters of the deluge were rising; seeking there the place of refuge in which the divine promises shall be fulfilled and whence the preserved races will start afresh and begin a new cycle of life. The ultimate course of the United States, and to what extent it will justify the expectations of Leo XIII., is the

secret which history will divulge. But, happen what may, the historian will pay due homage to the Pope, who, like a new Christopher Columbus, was the first to reach out to the transatlantic world."

THE MAKING OF THE BIBLE.

IN *McClure's* for February Mr. H. J. W. Dam recounts his experience in visits to the Oxford University Press and the Bible House of the British and Foreign Bible Society while endeavoring to get some data as to the construction of the Book of Books. This society disposed of a million Oxford Bibles in 1895 and issued nearly four million "Bibles, Testaments and bound portions of the Bible" in 1896. They have samples of all the famous and historic editions: the "Wicked Bible," issued in 1632, which said, "Thou shalt commit adultery," and brought a fine of 1,000 marks to its unhappy publisher for leading the weak world astray in so authoritative and magnificent a fashion. Here is the "Breeches Bible" (the Geneva Bible of 1560), which says that Adam and Eve "sewed fig leaves together and mayde themselves breeches." Here is the Geneva Bible of 1557, the first one in which the text was printed in verses, and you wonder how ministers managed to properly announce the texts of their sermons before that happy day. Here is the Tyndale Bible of 1525, the first printed in English; the Coverdale of 1535, and the Matthew's of 1537.

"Wyclif," says the doctor, "who first translated the Bible into English, about 1382, escaped torture, but his bones were dug up by the frenzied Roman priests and burned. Tyndale was strangled and burned near Brussels. Matthew whose real name was Rogers, was burned at Smithfield."

"Everybody, in fact, who translated this strange book, which came from beyond the earth to men, seems to have met with a violent death."

When the Revised Version of the New Testament was about to be issued in May, 1881, the event caused no little excitement throughout the world.

"Early in April Mr. Frowde, who is the publisher and the London representative of the Oxford Press, had received orders for over a million copies, and would undertake the delivery of no more than these upon the day of publication. The pressure to obtain an advance copy was enormous. One American publisher had offered \$25,000. Enterprising American journalists hung about in the shadows of Oxford like Russian diplomatic agents at Sofia. Bribes up to \$10,000 were offered where it was hoped they would do the most good, or the most bad, according to the point of view. All tricks were tried, even the forgery of Mr. Frowde's name on an order. They did not succeed at Oxford because the thirty press sheets, each carrying thirty-two pages of the Testament, were, in bundles of a million, in the hands of thirty dif-

ferent employees. Moreover, the employees were incorruptible. At the last moment the bundles were brought together and the volumes collated and bound. Mr. Frowde tells us later that thousands of copies were in the hands of nearly every bookbinder in London. There was no betrayal, no mishap, and no opening for journalistic enterprise, beyond that of the *Chicago Times*, which telegraphed the whole book from New York to Chicago."

PROGRESS OF THE CHURCHES.

IN its first issue for 1897 the *New York Independent*, according to its time-honored custom, gives a suggestive symposium, by competent writers, on the progress of the American churches for the year 1896, which is supplemented with interesting tables of statistics by Dr. H. K. Carroll, religious editor of that journal. According to this showing the general religious outlook in the United States is full of encouragement; the facts and figures, therefore, should be generally known. A synopsis of the reports shows that there are in this country 25,424,333 church members, 183,761 churches and 136,960 ministers of religion. The net gain of Christians last year was about three-quarters of a million, while there were about 3,700 churches and 5,000 ministers added over and above all losses. About one-third of the communicants are in the Catholic Churches—the six branches—the Roman, the Russian, the Greek, the Armenian, the Reformed and the Old Catholic Churches reporting a total membership of 8,287,048. They also claim 16,247 churches and 10,878 ministers, which is a gain of 272,137 communicants, 1,310 churches and 496 ministers within the last twelve months. The remaining two-thirds of the church forces belong to Protestantism, which, in point of numbers, the Methodist bodies (of which there are over seventeen in this country) still lead with a membership of 5,653,289, 50,258 churches and 35,237 ministers. Their gains for 1896 were 168,776 members, 619 churches, 1,062 preachers. The Baptists (thirteen bodies) hold second rank, presenting a vast army of 4,153,857 church members, 47,807 churches and 33,993 preachers of the Gospel. Their net increase is given as 85,318, while they have added 936 churches and 702 ministers to their roll. The third place belongs to the aggregate of the 12 Presbyterian bodies, which claim in communicants 1,460,346, in churches 14,559 and in ministers 11,154. At first glance the Presbyterian gains are disappointing, indicating that they increased by only 1,347 members, 29 churches and 57 ministers, the meagreness of which is explained, however, by the apparent decrease in the Cumberland branch, which on account of more correct methods of tabulating reports 27,546 communicants, 17 churches and 87 ministers less than in 1895. Next in the column are the 19 branches of the Lutheran Church, with members numbered at 1,420,905, churches at 10,022 and

ministers at 5,993. Their net gains are: Members, 30,130; churches, 529, and ministers, 308. The last belonging in the million column are the Disciples of Christ, whose total statistics give them a membership of 1,003,672, churches 9,607 and ministers 5,360. Their vigorous growth is shown by the net gain of 80,009 members, 136 churches and 100 ministers. There are two important denominations which stand between the one-half and the million mark. They are, first, the Protestant Episcopal bodies (two in number), with communicants numbering 645,566, churches 6,190, and ministers 4,705, which are a gain of 19,276 members, 211 churches and 125 ministers. The second are the Congregationalists, who report 622, 557 communicants, 5,600 churches and 5,475 preachers of the word. A net increase of 20,000 members, 118 churches and 128 ministers indicate their vital energy. The next eight denominations range from 500,000 to 100,000 members, as follows: Reformed (three bodies), 348,471; United Brethren (two bodies), 271,035; Latter Day Saints, 234,000; German Evangelical Synod, 186,000; Evangelical (two bodies), 148,783; Jews (two bodies), 139,500; Christians (two bodies), 120,000, and Friends (four bodies), 116,080. Most of these, together with many of the smaller denominations, have experienced a degree of growth quite satisfactory on the whole.

PROGRESS OF THE INSTITUTIONAL CHURCH.

UNDER the editorship of the Rev. E. B. Sanford, D.D., and a group of able associates, the *Open Church*, an illustrated quarterly magazine, appeals to people of all religious denominations who are interested in the adoption of progressive methods in church work and particularly in what is known as the institutional church, the church whose activities continue seven days in the week and which, as Dr. Josiah Strong puts it, undertakes certain functions of the home when the home itself fails to perform them.

By way of giving a concrete illustration of this central idea which the *Open Church* is intended to promulgate, the Rev. Dr. Frank M. North contributes a valuable illustrated article on "The New Era of Church Work in the City of New York." This article makes a remarkable showing of the educational and other "institutional" activities of the various Protestant churches in the metropolis.

In the Reformed Church, the oldest religious organization in New York, the most notable establishment for institutional work is the new Bethany Memorial Chapel of the Madison Avenue Church. The present structure is the gift of Mr. Isaac V. Brokaw as a memorial to his son, who lost his life in an heroic effort to save another from drowning. "Plain in exterior and free from unnecessary interior decoration, the building contains ample assembly halls, airy rooms for clubs, classes, reading and social gatherings, a fine gymnasium with baths and all modern appliances, and provides unusually

fine apartments for the large day nursery, in which an average of nearly seventy-five children are sheltered each day."

THE WORK OF PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

For the Episcopal churches in New York City this institutional work is by no means a new thing. We learn from Dr. North's article that Trinity Parish devotes \$38,000 a year to parochial, night, industrial, cooking and drawing schools, and to the care of the poor in hospitals. Of the great work carried on by St. George's, known as one of the pioneer institutional churches of America, under the rectorship of Dr. W. S. Rainsford, we are told:

"For its maintenance the work requires in money fully \$60,000 annually and in employed workers four assistants, four deaconesses, besides the specialists in charge of athletic and industrial departments. The Memorial House, erected in 1888 as a memorial to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Tracy, is admirably adapted for the manifold uses which tax its capacity. A complete organization of the parish mission work keeps the heart of the church in sympathetic relation with the remotest member of the church's constituency. By a recent revision of the parish lists it appears that upon the books are the names of 6,690 persons, 3,683 of whom are communicants. The home conditions can be realized by the additional statement that of this number, 6,690 persons, 4,484 live in tenements, 791 in boarding houses, 744 in flats, apartments and hotels, 487 in private houses, 107 out of town, and 77 are unclassified. That a free church does not necessarily ignore the claims of outside missionary fields finds proof in the gifts of over \$6,000 to such objects in addition to the large amount contributed by the congregation for the parish work. St. George's happily illustrates the co operation of volunteers with the regular staff of workers. For example, it may not be generally known that the Hon. Seth Low, the president of Columbia University, conducts each Sunday morning a Bible class for men in the Memorial building. It would be utterly impossible but for the personal activity of many of the church members to maintain so various and efficient an educational, social and humanitarian ministry. It is reassuring for the future to note that the endowment fund commenced in 1891 is now approaching the sum of \$200,000."

Special mention is also made of the work of Grace and Calvary churches, of the Galilee Mission of the latter, of St. Bartholomew's Parish House, over which the gifted Dr. Greer presides, of St. Michael's, on the upper west side, and of other Protestant Episcopal churches which are doing like service.

THE PRESBYTERIANS.

For some reason the Presbyterians seem to have been less active as a denomination in these forms of activity, possibly because as individuals they have contributed so generously in New York to or-

ganized charities and undenominational movements generally.

"Hope Chapel of the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, at 341 East Fourth street, is open for a variety of clubs, maintains a reading room and game room, a branch of the Penny Provident Fund, is the centre of the organization known as the East Side Federation of the Churches, and through its pastor, Rev. John B. Devins, influences the municipal authorities for the betterment of the conditions of life in the community of which it is a part."

The Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, under the pastorate of Dr. Charles L. Thompson, president of the Open and Institutional Church League, has been transformed from an aristocratic to an "open" church. "Goodwill Chapel, in East Fifty-first street, is the centre of the institutional feature of the church's work. Here in active operation are the clubs for girls and boys, the kindergarten, Penny Provident Fund, library and helping hand society, conducted by the associate pastors, and by volunteers from the church. The continued success of the free church method and the expansion of this institutional work cannot fail to impress even upon a conservative denomination the significance of the principles involved."

TWO IMPORTANT BAPTIST ENTERPRISES.

The Judson Memorial Baptist Church, on Washington square, erected largely through the efforts of the pastor, Dr. Edward Judson, as a memorial to his father, Adoniram Judson, the first American missionary to Burmah, is the home of a varied work. "Commodious rooms for kindergarten, clubs, gymnastic classes, library, dispensary, crèche and large assembly rooms for Sunday school and prayer services are amply provided and conveniently arranged. A temporary home for children has its fitting place in the very heart of the building, and on the western section of the property rises 'The Judson,' an apartment house built in architectural harmony with the church, and under wise management, yielding \$10,000 a year, not for the ordinary expenses of the church, but as an income from a permanent endowment for its manifold educational, missionary and philanthropic work. The pews in the church are free and undesignated. For thirteen years the people have given from \$5,000 to \$8,000 per annum in voluntary offerings."

Amity Baptist Church, under the pastorate of the Rev. Leighton Williams, his father's successor, "is becoming a positive influence for the betterment of the life of home and community, as well as for the salvation of the individual. Already under its auspices have been held several important conferences on religious and civic work. It is developing a deaconess home and training school, maintains a daily dispensary and a clinic for ear and throat diseases. An office of the Workingwomen's Society is open in the building, and an institute for Chris-

tian workingmen, designed to disseminate a wholesome Christian sentiment among wage earners and a brotherly sympathy for them among all Christians, works to these ends through lectures, classes and literature." A building has already been partially erected to house the institutional features of Amity's work.

WHAT THE METHODISTS ARE DOING.

Institutional work has been developed among the Methodist Episcopal churches of New York within the past five years. At two points in the city special experiments in this direction have been attempted. "At the Allen Street Memorial Church, in Rivington street, a ministry to boys and girls through club organizations, to mothers through special meetings, to the children through kindergarten and kitchen garden, to the homes by systematic visitation, to the community by plans of relief and popular lectures and entertainments, is continuously attempted. The building has a fine auditorium and vestry and class rooms sufficient for a large work, but it is located where Yiddish has come to be the vernacular, where Saturday is the Sabbath, and the open doors of the church, except where temporal relief can be expected, are not attractive. In such a population, certainly over 95 per cent. Hebrew, a problem is presented to the open church, the solution of which is desperately difficult. It is the conviction of those who conduct the work that only through the methods of the institutional church is there any hope of success. The other point is in Eleventh street, near Avenue B. Here, by enduring patience and heroic effort, in a church utterly unsuited to these newer methods, a ministry of many sided helpfulness has been substituted for the feeble inefficiency of an exhausted mission. An open church welcomes to many services on Sunday and on every other day of the week extends sympathy, advice, relief, where that is possible, and spiritual warning or comfort to the multitudes of strangely assorted folk who find their way up its well-worn steps. Medical aid through the dispensary, legal advice through volunteer service of competent lawyers, employment secured if possible, letters written, friendly help in all practical ways - this is deemed a function of the church. The daily kindergarten for fifty, and, recently established, a day nursery for fifteen, a kitchen garden class of twenty-four, a girls' club and a boys' club with training in the trades are efficiently sustained. The boys' brass band, organized a year ago, has become a pronounced success. A series of popular lectures is projected."

Dr. North mentions several other Methodist churches which are adopting institutional methods. "Calvary Church, at Seventh avenue and One Hundred and Twenty ninth street, maintains an employment bureau, a kindergarten and day nursery and a free dispensary. In the latter 2,449 cases were treated, of which 923 were new. Six physicians volunteer for this service. The number seeking the help of the industrial bureau was, employers 1,131,

employees 918, a total of 2,049. Situations were found for 438 persons. The parish house at 211 West One Hundred and Thirtieth street, rented for this purpose, accommodates the day nursery and the kindergarten, provides apartments for the matron and helpers and a few rooms as lodgings for women, the price per week being but \$1.50. A reading club and a stenographic class are also doing a useful work among the young people."

THE "PASTORES" OF MEXICO.

EACH year during Christmas week and on the day of the Epiphany groups of Mexican "shepherds" act a semi-sacred play on the border of the Rio Grande. As described by Cordelia Fisk Brodbeck in the *Gulf Messenger*, this play is suggestive of Oberammergau. No printed copy is known to exist, the words having been handed down from one generation to another without transcription, but copious notes have been taken by the managers and actors, and it is on these notes that the *Gulf Messenger's* account is based.

Besides Mary and Joseph the chief characters in the play are the angels, Michael and Gabriel, and Prince Lucifer. Satan is presented as a distinct personage from Lucifer, serving as one of that potentate's three attendant imps.

THE IMPS OF DARKNESS.

"There is a commanding form with dress of sable hue. He wears knee breeches with large buckles at the sides, hunting boots, a round cloak over his shoulders, and a black cap with two black plumes. A few spots of gilt illumine this sombre attire, and at his side a sword hangs in its scabbard. He wears a black mask with face of a lion, and two long horns protrude from under his cap. This is Prince Lucifer, with his imps Satan (*Satanas*), Sin (*Pecador*) and Leviathan (*Leviatan*). These imps are in sombre black, nothing relieving its intensesness, and with the exception of Satan, who is sometimes burdened with a very long tail made entirely of fire crackers, their suits are exactly alike. This tail of Satan's is set on fire when Lucifer and his imps are banished from earth (a ludicrous imitation of thunder, smoke and sulphur)."

The story of Lucifer's plots and defeat, of the journeying of the shepherds to Bethlehem, guided by the star in the east, and of their adoration of the Christ child in the manger, is all quite in line with the traditions common in other lands. The acting, it is said, is very crude; the enunciation of the lines is in chant or monologue; the singing is harmonious.

One of the prominent characters of the play is an aged hermit, who joins the shepherds on their journey. He becomes the clown of the company, and there are many wordy disputations between Lucifer and this hermit.

THIRTY YEARS OF THE PEABODY EDUCATION FUND.

PRESIDENT DANIEL C. GILMAN of the Johns Hopkins University contributes to the *Atlantic* a review of the workings of the Peabody Education Fund since its establishment in 1867. He finds its greatest influence for good not so much in the amounts actually expended as in the "stimulus given to local efforts for the promotion of public instruction." The trustees to whom the administration of this fund has been entrusted were "men who had been tried in public life and who had been accustomed to look at the interests of the country in their broad aspects, not with provincial or sectional jealousy."

"The published papers of the fund contain innumerable tributes to its value. The United States Commissioner of Education says that the wisdom displayed in the administration of the fund 'could not be surpassed in the history of endowments.' The State Superintendent in Virginia writes these words: 'Your work is the inspiration of public education in the South. It has no parallel in history.' From Louisiana we have this comprehensive tribute: 'We can think of no part of our public school system which has not been warmed into life, nursed and developed by Peabody counsel and financial aid.'"

President Gilman draws some interesting conclusions as regards public benefactions from the results which have been attained by this work. He considers the principal points brought out to be:

"The value of broad, comprehensive, far reaching views, as distinguished from temporary, provincial or personal preferences.

"The services that may be secured for the administration of a great fund, without compensation, from men of the highest character and of great experience in the conduct of affairs.

"The wisdom of concentrating authority in the hands of a single, strong, sensible executive officer, who is to be held responsible for the application of general principles to particular cases.

"The advantage of bestowing gifts in such a way as to encourage, and not supersede, outlays and efforts on the parts of the recipients.

"The possibility of securing good will among those who have been estranged from one another, by enlisting both sides in the promotion of special measures for the public welfare."

To show what remarkable evidences we have of the good that has been accomplished, President Gilman quotes these statistics: "In 1870 the white illiterates of twelve Southern States were 25 per cent., now they are 16. The colored illiterates diminished in the same period from 87 to 62 per cent. Virginia in 1870 did not have 51,000 pupils in public schools; now there are 356,000. In 1870 the revenues of public instruction in Georgia were \$432,283; in 1894 they were more than quadrupled. Texas reported in 1871 \$136,097 as the total fund available for public schools; in 1894-95 almost \$2,000,000."

HENRY BARNARD, THE PUBLIC SCHOOL PIONEER.

AMERICAN educators have united during the past month to do honor to the venerable Henry Barnard of Hartford, on the occasion of his eighty-sixth birthday (January 24). Dr. Barnard's name is linked with that of Horace Mann in the history of the great free-school revival which began sixty years ago, and which led to such marked results throughout the country and the world.

The story of Dr. Barnard's life has been told by Mr. James L. Hughes in the *New England Magazine* for July, 1896. It seems that Dr. Barnard was trained for the bar, but circumstances caused him to leave that profession very early and to devote his life to education. He first became distinguished as an orator, and having been elected to the Connecticut Legislature he secured by his eloquence the passage of a law which revolutionized the school system of the state.

"His wonderful power of impromptu speaking developed rapidly with experience and ripened scholarship, until he became one of the most attractive and convincing orators of America during his prime. After a speech of two hours, delivered at Barre, Mass., at the request of Horace Mann, to arouse popular enthusiasm in favor of a graded system of public schools, Mr. Mann said: 'If you will deliver that speech in ten places in Massachusetts, I will give you a thousand dollars.' This was before the era of the lyceum bureau, and shows Mr. Mann's estimate of the effect of Mr. Barnard's ability as an orator in dealing with what was then considered, as it is still too often considered, to be an uninteresting subject.

"His speech in the Connecticut Legislature, when he introduced the Education bill of 1838, was such a masterly effort that on motion of Roger Minot Sherman, the senior member of the House and the most eminent lawyer in the state, the rules of the House were suspended in order to admit of immediate action on the bill. It passed by the unanimous vote of both Houses of the legislature, although a similar bill drawn and advocated by Mr. Sherman was rejected only a few years before."

Dr. Barnard was also influential in obtaining improved school legislation in Rhode Island in 1843, and from that time on his services were in demand everywhere.

"His reputation as an orator spread rapidly throughout the United States. Before he was thirty-three years of age he had lectured on educational questions in every state then in the Union except Texas, and everywhere his lectures produced a deep impression. They usually had a direct influence on the organization of state or city school systems. He must always stand alone as the great educational missionary of America."

AN EDUCATIONAL STATESMAN.

Dr. Barnard for many years held important educational positions in various states. From the educa-

tional orator and missionary was developed the great educational organizer. In 1867 he became United States Commissioner of Education—the first to fill that office.

"It was fitting that the man who had done most to organize the state and city school system of the United States, who had conducted the first County Teachers' Institute on lines similar to the present summer schools, who had championed the cause of woman by demanding for her equal educational privileges with man as a student and as a teacher, who had established the first state system of libraries, who was the first to propose a national organization of teachers, and who had published more educational literature than any other man in the history of the world, should be the first Commissioner of Education appointed by the government of the United States. He remained four years in Washington. He organized the Bureau of Education, and issued four reports of a very valuable character. It is a striking fact, revealing the constructive character of Dr. Barnard's mind, that in the first report he advocated nearly every educational reform that has since been introduced into the United States."

DR. BARNARD'S LITERARY LABORS.

But official reports formed a comparatively small part of Dr. Barnard's contribution to educational literature. As editor of the *American Journal of Education* and other educational periodicals, Dr. Barnard performed a service which has never been fully appreciated by his contemporaries.

"The thirty-one volumes of his *American Journal of Education* and the fifty-two volumes of the *Library of Education* form the most complete cyclopædia of education ever issued. Every phase of educational work is treated exhaustively in these works. The *Westminster Review*, in speaking of the *Journal of Education*, said: 'England has as yet nothing in the same field worthy of comparison with it;' and the *Encyclopædia Britannica* says: 'The *Journal* is by far the most valuable work in our language on the history of education.' When Dr. Harris wrote to R. H. Quick, the great English educator, that it was probable the plates of the publications would be melted, Mr. Quick replied: 'I would as soon hear that there was talk of pulling down one of our English cathedrals and selling the stones for building material.'

"In addition to the *Journal* and *Library of Education*, he edited the *Connecticut School Journal* for eight years (1838-42 and 1851-54), three volumes of the *Journal of Rhode Island Institute of Instruction*, seven volumes of *Papers for Teachers* in Wisconsin, and over eight hundred tracts on educational topics. In doing so he spent out of his private fortune more than \$40,000."

Dr. Barnard and the Kindergarten.

The *Kindergarten Magazine* for January has an article by Will S. Monroe, showing that in his long

and honored career this "Grand Old Man" of American educational progress has done his part to advance the cause of the kindergarten.

"He was the sole American representative at the educational congress and exhibit held in London in 1854, where Froebel's system was for the first time brought to the prominent attention of the English world, and he was so favorably impressed with its promise that on his return to America he published in his *Journal of Education* (July, 1856) an article entitled 'Froebel's System of Infant Gardens.' So far as I have been able to learn, this is the first account of the kindergarten to appear in any American journal.

"In his *American Journal of Education*, that great encyclopædia of pedagogical lore, not less than a score of important articles on Froebel and the kindergarten appeared between 1856 and 1881. Among these may be mentioned: Wimmer's account of Froebel's work, Joseph Payne's lecture on the kindergarten system, Miss Wheelock's translation of Froebel's letters to the Duke of Meiningen, Dr. Harris' address on the kindergarten in the public schools, Mme. Claverie's account of her visits to German kindergartens, essays on the mother-play and nursery songs by Miss Blow, and frequent articles by Miss Peabody and Mrs. Mann. One has but to turn over the pages of these thirty one great volumes to realize how deep was Dr. Barnard's interest in the kindergarten movement.

"In 1880 he published his great volume of eight hundred pages on 'Kindergarten and Child Culture,' one of the most considerable treatments of the principles and methods of Froebel to be found in the English language. Writing to Miss Peabody and soliciting her co-operation in the publication of this work, he says: 'I propose to do more than I have done as publisher in any one year since 1838 for the elucidation of child culture, and particularly of the kindergarten as devised by Froebel and developed by himself and others who have acted in his spirit and after his methods.'

"The contents of this volume are too well known to kindergartners to require even mention here. The book has long ranked as a classic, and Dr. Barnard has earned, if he has not received in the fullest measure, the gratitude of every kindergartner. Aside from his literary labors may be mentioned his interest in the efforts to expand kindergarten education and his personal friendships with the leading kindergartners of the country. The writer recalls with pleasure the zeal with which Dr. Barnard passed about among the educational exhibits at Chicago four years ago, and his special interest in the kindergarten exhibits."

Dr. Barnard at eighty-six is an inspiring example to American educationists. His birthday was the occasion of many public school celebrations throughout the country. It is said that Dr. Barnard still rises at five o'clock every morning, and does the greater part of his reading and writing (which is considerable) before breakfast.

INTERCOLLEGIATE DEBATING.

ONE of the victorious debaters in the Harvard-Yale contest of 1895, Mr. Ralph C. Ringwalt, tells in the *Forum* how intercollegiate debating is now conducted. The growth of interest in this form of contest since 1892, when the first Harvard-Yale debate was held, has been marked and continuous. There is now a triangular intercollegiate debating league between Yale, Harvard and Princeton, while dual leagues have been formed between the University of Pennsylvania and Cornell, and between Leland Stanford, Jr., University and the University of California; debates are held, too, between universities and colleges which have not entered into league relationships with one another. Thus the University of Michigan has debated with the University of Wisconsin, the Northwestern University and the University of Chicago; Williams and Dartmouth last year had their first meeting of the kind.

The rules of procedure, or what Mr. Ringwalt calls "the mechanics of the debates," for the Harvard-Yale-Princeton league were adopted last May. "It was then decided that, in the future, the debates should consist of three speeches of twelve minutes on each side and three speeches in rebuttal of five minutes on each side. The subject for the debate must be submitted by the home college at least seven weeks before the meeting is to take place, and the choice of sides, which is always the privilege of the visiting college, must be made within two weeks after the subject has been received. The list of judges, which is to contain the name of no graduate of either institution contesting, must be submitted by the home college at least six weeks before the debate, and must be returned by the visiting college, with any objection noted, within one week. The judges so chosen must decide upon the merits of the debate without regard to the merits of the question."

CHOICE OF TOPICS AND SPEAKERS.

Under the present system the opposing college has the choice of sides; hence the first concern in selecting a question for debate is that it shall have two sides as nearly equal as may be. The question must also have an interest for the public.

"Last year, for example, when the currency and the Venezuelan boundary dispute were the chief subjects of political interest, Harvard and Princeton debated the retiring of the greenbacks, and Harvard and Yale an international board of arbitration. Princeton and Yale discussed a topic of perhaps less immediate interest, but by no means an unimportant one—referendum of State legislation. In preceding years, immigration, railroad pooling, protection and free trade, the annexation of Canada, party allegiance in politics, the Cabinet in Congress, labor organizations, and a property qualification for municipal suffrage have all been debated."

When the question has been selected and the sides

chosen, some kind of preliminary debate is held, perhaps between disputants already chosen as the result of society debates, to determine the final selection of debaters to represent the college. In this matter capacity for hard work becomes an important factor, as Mr. Ringwalt explains.

THE LABOR OF PREPARATION.

"On the day after the final preliminary contest the hard work begins. The debaters set about reading at once. They find little use in talking. From his preliminary work each man has derived a different idea as to how the question should be treated, and it is beyond his power to bring the others to his position. So the first thing is to get a common ground, and this can be had only by hard reading. Usually a bibliography of books, pamphlets and articles is prepared and divided among the debaters. Each man is instructed to look into everything on his list, to read what is pertinent, and to take notes and report to the others all that has especial value. When this has been done the general outlines of the question begin to be discussed. Next comes the making of the brief—in which each debater, since he may have to defend an attack on any part of it, must have a share—and the partition of the subject. The first part of the debate is usually given to a man who has a clear head for exposition and is a graceful speaker; he must get the question before the audience clearly and in such a way as to win their sympathy. To the second speaker is given the brunt of the argumentation; he presents the argument so far as time permits him. The last speech always goes to the best man, the most facile in rebuttal: he takes up that part of the argument which the second speaker has failed to touch upon, and in general strengthens the case wherever he can. After the divisions have been made each man turns to the preparation of his own particular part. He determines the points he will bring up, the evidence he will introduce under each, and the order. He may write his speech out and learn portions of it, or the brief may be the final form; this will depend upon his method as a speaker. When the parts have been put into some kind of shape, a week or ten days before the contest, by far the most exhilarating part of the preparation begins—the practice debates. Old debaters, graduate students, all men, in fact, who have any knowledge of the topic and who are willing, are called in to speak against the contestants. Meetings are held every day, different assignments being made, although the old debaters are usually on hand each afternoon. The contestants speak in the order they are to have at the debate, while the outsiders take the place of the visiting team, and try to present such arguments as they will offer. There is also constant criticism by all present of the most unsparing kind. The least misstatement, the slightest tendency to be dry or verbose or to miss a point, is caught up, and the attention of the speaker called to it. This

is exasperating at first, almost discouraging; but it is salutary discipline. For, as a result, when the men go on to the platform for the debate, their knowledge of the question and the best way to state it is well-nigh perfect. They are masters of themselves and of their whole line of proof."

So much for the preliminary training. We doubt whether the general public has had any idea that college students ever work so hard at anything—outside of athletics. As for the merits of the debate itself, they will never lack recognition in America. "The give and take, the sharpening of wits, the demand for cool heads and keen minds," are all the more indispensable in the intercollegiate debate, as Mr. Ringwalt points out.

OUR POPULAR SONGS.

MR. WILLIAM GEORGE JORDAN traces out in the *Ladies' Home Journal* the origins of a number of our most popular songs, and discloses many facts of interest relating to these well known melodies.

"'Yankee Doodle' is claimed by many nations. It was known in England as 'Nankee Doodle' in the time of Charles I. The Hollanders had an old song to this air called 'Yanker Dudel.' It is said to be also an old French vintage song, a native Hungarian air, and the ancient music of the sword dance of the Biscayans. In June, 1755, Dr Richard Schuckburgh, regimental surgeon under General Braddock, thought to play a joke on the ragged, tattered Continentals by palming off the 'Nankee Doodle' of the time of Cromwell upon the Colonial soldiers as the latest martial music. It at once became popular, but a quarter of a century later the joke seemed turned when the Continental bands played this same 'Yankee Doodle' as Lord Cornwallis marched out after surrendering his army, his sword and the English colonies in America to the Yankees."

"'God Save the King' (or Queen), the English national anthem, has been the subject of endless discussion. It is believed to have been originally a Jacobite song, referring to James II., 'the King over the water.' The words 'Send him victorious' imply that the King intended was not the one already in England, but the one far away, to whom the singers were loyal in his evil fortunes. It is believed to have been written originally by Henry Carey, author of 'Sally in Our Alley,' who lived in six reigns."

"'La Marseillaise,' the national anthem of France, which seems to be saturated with the frenzy of patriotism, was written at white heat, words and music, in a single night. Rouget de Lisle, who by a single song won literary immortality, was a young officer of engineers at Strasburg. In 1792 Dietrich, the Mayor of the town, asked him to write a martial song to be sung on the departure of six hundred vol-

unteers to the Army of the Rhine. That night, in the fervor of patriotic feeling, De Lisle composed the song, the words sometimes coming before the music, sometimes the music before the words. He sang the words and music as they came to him, but wrote nothing. On the morning following the chant of the night came back like the memory of a dream. He then wrote down the words, made the notes of the music, carried it to Dietrich, and in an hour the listening assemblage knew that the song of the nation had come."

" 'Marching Through Georgia,' the favorite of military bands, and sometimes called 'The American Marseillaise,' was written in Chicago, in 1865, by Henry C. Work, a remarkable song writer. He was a printer, and often composed the words of a song at the 'case,' as he set up the type, and then if he had access to music type he would also compose in his mind and set up the music, these pieces seldom requiring more than two or three alterations. 'Marching Through Georgia' was thus composed without ever being put in manuscript. Mr. Work wrote 'Wake, Nicodemus,' 'Father, Dear Father, Come Home,' 'Loss of the Lady Elgin,' and, among two or three hundred others, 'My Grandfather's Clock,' which brought him a handsome return."

" 'Comin' Thro' the Rye' is an old Scotch song, retouched by Robert Burns. It refers to the fording of the little River Rye, where it was the custom of the lads to demand kisses as toll from the lasses they met on the stepping-stones in crossing the stream."

" 'Home, Sweet Home' was written by John Howard Payne, an American and a homeless wanderer and exile. He was an actor for a time, and then turned playwright, being the author of more than sixty dramas. In 1823 Charles Kemble, manager of Covent Garden Theatre, London, bought from Payne a number of plays, and among them was one entitled 'Clari, the Maid of Milan.' In extreme poverty, in an attic in Paris, Payne received an order to alter the play into an opera. He did so, and wrote this song. It was an instant success. The prima donna won a rich man for a husband, the publisher of the song made \$10,000 in two years, the author received fame—but no money for the song."

" 'Listen to the Mocking Bird' was written by Septimus Winner, in 1855, under his pen-name, 'Alice Hawthorne.' It was composed for Dick Milburn, a colored man who wandered about Philadelphia whistling like a mocking bird. It at once caught the public ear and, paid its publishers over \$100,000."

" 'Ben Bolt,' revived by 'Trilby,' the late George du Maurier's heroine, was written by Dr. Thomas Dunn English, in 1843, for the New York 'Mirror,' at the request of N. P. Willis, who wanted a sea song. Dr. English could think of only one sea line, 'Ben Bolt of the salt-sea gale,' the last line of his poem; he made it the foundation and constructed the verses on this base. In 'The Battle of Buena Vista,' performed in Pittsburg in 1848, the song was

introduced to an air, adapted by Nelson Kneass from a German melody."

" 'Old Folks at Home,' of which over 400,000 copies have been sold, was written by Stephen C. Foster, who wrote nearly three hundred songs, words and music. E. P. Christy, of minstrel fame, paid \$400 for the privilege of having his name put forth as its author and composer upon a single edition. The song is commonly known as 'The Suwannee River,' and is a favorite the world over."

" 'My Old Kentucky Home' is said to have been suggested to Stephen C. Foster on hearing an old negro speak with love and longing of his old home in Kentucky. Several of Mr. Foster's best songs were composed on pieces of brown wrapping-paper, in the back room of a little grocery store in New York."

"BEN BOLT" AND ITS AUTHOR.

THERE is a too prevalent impression, says Mr. Arthur Howard Noll in the *Midland Monthly*, that "Ben Bolt" is the only, or at least the chief, contribution of its distinguished author to literature. While Mr. Noll cites abundant evidence to correct this impression, he shows at the same time that popular interest in the old song has never died out. Indeed, Du Maurier's "Trilby" was not the first modern novel in which "Ben Bolt" had a part. In George W. Cable's "Dr. Sevier" Mary begins to sing the song in her evening walk with John Richling, and later she is overheard by Dr. Sevier singing the first verse when she is busily engaged at her washtub. Before the appearance of Mr. Cable's story, however, an English novelist had made the singing of "Ben Bolt" the incident which brought about the reconciliation of lovers.

Dr. Thomas Dunn English, the author of "Ben Bolt," was born in Philadelphia, June 19, 1819. He studied both medicine and law, practiced the former, and early entered on a literary career.

"He had written for *Paulson's Advertiser*, and other Philadelphia journals at the age of sixteen or seventeen, and he was already recognized as a writer of promise when, in 1843, N. P. Willis—having with George P. Morris revived the *New York Mirror*—wrote to the young medical practitioner who was pursuing literature as a pastime, asking for a sea song which he thought would help the new literary venture along. In compliance with this request, Dr. English wrote several lines of the intended 'sea song,' and then concluded that 'the mantle of Dibdin had not fallen on him.' Subsequently, falling into a reminiscent mood, he produced four stanzas and a half, to which he added the first four lines of the discarded 'sea song,' and 'Ben Bolt' was complete. It was sent to Willis with a note telling him to burn it if it did not suit him, and that the writer would send him something better when more in vein. No title was given to it, and the author

signed his initials only. It was published with a commendatory note in the *New York New Mirror* of September 25, 1843.

"Such is the oft-told story of how 'Ben Bolt' was written. Almost immediately it became popular all over the United States and Canada, and was copied (without credit) in papers in England.

"It may be urged that the continuous popularity of the old song has been due to the exquisite melody to which it is now wedded; yet the words took hold of the popular heart at once. The tune now invariably suggests to the mind of the hearer the words of the old song. Perhaps the melody would never have gained a wider hearing had it been adapted to any other words. Such matters are hard to decide. It was in 1846 that an English barn-stormer, having seen the lines in an English newspaper, recited them to a young actor named Nelson Kneass. Kneass was in need of a song, and promptly adapted a German air to this song and sung it in Pittsburg, in a melodrama called the 'Battle of Buena Vista.'

"It made a 'hit' at once, and the musical version was published by rival publishers, who had a lawsuit over the copyright."

Dr. English was subsequently engaged in the editorship of various newspapers and magazines in New York City and Washington, and wrote many novels and poems. It is probably true that his work has not received due recognition.

"So far from his title to the name of poet being dependent upon the old song," says Mr. Noll, "it is probably safe to say that Dr. English's fame as a poet would have been far greater to-day had he never written Ben Bolt.' It is one of the pranks Fame occasionally plays upon her wooers, to accord to a certain work such a degree of popularity as to cause it to overshadow work of far greater merit. Thus has it been with Dr. English. A score of poems might be selected from the immense number of his contributions to the poetry of America, all of them superior in merit to 'Ben Bolt,' upon any one of which his fame might have been made to rest, if he must needs be known as a mono-poet."

Dr. English was elected to Congress from New Jersey in 1890 and again in 1892, but was defeated in the election of 1894. He has recently contributed some interesting reminiscences of Poe to the *New York Independent*. Of the famous Willis coterie of New York literary men, which flourished half a century ago, Dr. English is the sole survivor.

Mr. Noll's version of the trouble between English and Poe is as follows: "Dr. English had an altercation with Edgar A. Poe, growing out of some unprincipled conduct on Poe's part in regard to a lady known to Dr. English. Poe became very abusive and the editor of *The Aristidean* promptly knocked him down. It was characteristic of Dr. English that he spent the following night nursing Poe, to whom the punishment was severe, as was deserved."

CALVÉ'S HOME AND FRIENDS.

THE January *Arena* contains an interesting account of the home surroundings of Madame Calvé. The writer, Mr. George E. Cook, thus describes the *château* of the popular prima donna:

"Mme. Calvé has bought an old castle with some thousands of acres in the heart of the Cévennes. It was built by the Cabrières family in the eleventh century, and had been held by them for many succeeding generations. Of dark yellow stone, grayed with the accumulated moisture of centuries, perched on an almost inaccessible rock between seven and eight hundred feet above the valley of the Tarn, and overlooking the village, it is a very picturesque object in the wild landscape. Here Calvé makes her home high up among the vultures and the eagles. All about stretches her domain. She raises vegetables and snep, and has a dairy, for the estate comprises vast plains and three great mountains that she has named respectively 'Carmen,' 'Cavalleria' and 'Navarraise,' these three operas having provided her with means to purchase the estate, which she calls a souvenir of America, as it was in that country she earned the money to buy it. The 'Château Cabrières,' as it is called, has many towers, and clustered about it is a collection of low outbuildings that give it a look of great size, although in itself it does not contain more rooms than do the handsome homes of our American country gentlemen. By removing the floor between two stories she has built a music room that has not its equal in acoustic properties, as well as in extent and elegance, in any country. In this room she gathers the souvenirs of her artistic triumphs, gifts of monarchs and of the people; a room replete with works of art and *vertu*."

A PEDESTRIAN TOUR.

With her intimate friends, Mlle. A. de Walski and Miss Post, Madame Calvé last season spent eight days in mountain climbing, unattended, and "doing" the rapids of the Tarn in a boat.

Madame Calvé's companions on this adventurous tour are themselves attractive personalities.

"Miss Post resides in Paris. She is a wealthy American girl, who is a devoted friend of Calvé, and Mlle. de Walski is the daughter of Calixt de Walski, a famous Polish patriot. She is an exile from her native country, but is hard at work for the advancement of humanitarianism. In the village of Ploubazlanec in Brittany, which Pierre Loti has described in his '*Pêcheur d'Islande*,' she has founded an orphanage for the poor of that locality."

"Mlle. de Walski has always associated herself with artists. It was she and her father who first discovered Paderewski's wonderful genius, when he was a poor young fellow playing from house to house, and she interested in his behalf her great friend, Helena Modjeska, who first helped Paderewski to the place his genius merited (and who afterward, by the way, married Mlle. de Walski's cousin,

the Count Bozenta). Modjeska, like Calvé, is interested in occult sciences, and with Mlle. de Walski she has taken pedestrian tours in the Carpathian Mountains. These occultists like the high mountain fastnesses. There, in the pure, exhilarating atmosphere, in seclusion and far remote from the attractions of the busy world, they think they find freer access to high spiritual forces. Whatever may be the opinion of those who do not believe in these influences, all are willing to acknowledge the marvelous genius of those who, like Calvé and Modjeska, profess to draw their inspiration therefrom.

THE ARTIST'S HOME LAND.

"There is no part of France, and in fact there are but few parts of Europe, so retired from the tourists and yet so full of interest and beauty as is this country on the border of the Pyrenees. 'Montpelier le vieux' is extremely interesting, and the way the rocks are piled up resembles a Druidical city; it is not unlike the 'Garden of the Gods' in Colorado, especially when illumined by the setting sun."

"Calvé is revered by all the people of her country. She is the greatest daughter of her land, and they turn out *en masse* to see her. The mayors of the towns through which she passes give her ovations. The only class who are reserved about receiving her are the rich *bourgeoisie*, which is amusing, since without recognized position or place themselves, they hesitate about receiving those 'whom the king delighteth to honor.'"

THE POPULAR ÆSTHETICS OF COLOR.

MANY visitors to the World's Fair of 1893 will recall the Psychological Laboratory and a placard inviting the public to record its color preferences by means of a system of voting. The results of this balloting have been summarized in *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly* by Prof. Joseph Jastrow of the University of Wisconsin.

Numbered series of colors and lettered series of color combinations were printed on the placard, and the voting was conducted by means of cards numbered to correspond with the colors; men were requested to use square and women oblong cards, and in each instance the letter representing the preferred combination of colors, together with the voter's age, was to be written on the card, which was then to be dropped in the ballot box.

"By means of these devices the *shape* of each card dropped into the ballot box indicated the sex of the voter; the *printed number* on its face indicated the voter's favorite color; the *letter written* on its back, his preferred combination of colors; the *number written* on its back, his age; and the fact that all this information was recorded on one card established the relation between the preferred single color and the preferred combination of colors."

"In such a study only a small and somewhat arbitrarily selected range of colors can be conveniently presented, and it is likely that the results may be to some extent influenced by the particular colors among which a choice was requested. Regarding the nature of the colors here presented, it may be noted that the twenty-four single colors fall into two groups of twelve each, the second group forming respectively the lighter shades (in the same order) of the colors in the first group. Each group of twelve colors is composed of the six 'primary' or 'normal' shades of the colors red, orange, yellow, green, blue, violet, and of six intermediate or transitional colors—red orange, orange yellow, etc. In the color combinations no transitional colors are used, and, so far as is possible in twenty-four combinations, a wide range of grouping and combination is presented."

COLOR FAVORITES.

About 4,500 records of color preferences were thus obtained from visitors to the World's Fair during two months, and Professor Jastrow has evolved from this material some very interesting information regarding the range and distribution of such preferences.

"Our first interest lies in determining what colors are the general favorites. The first place is held by *blue*, which is selected as the most pleasing color by slightly more than one-quarter of all the voters; and the second place, though not a good second, by *red*, which is chosen by somewhat less than half as many as choose blue. In the next group of most pleasing colors are found *lighter blue*, *blue violet*, *red violet*, *lighter red* (or pink) *violet*, and 'no choice,' while the five least favorite colors are *orange* and its shadings toward red and yellow. In order to illustrate the significance of this result it may be noted that the four colors, *blue*, *red*, *lighter blue* and *blue violet*, constitute just about half the entire preferences; or, again, if we divide the number of records into four approximately equal parts, *blue* would constitute the first quarter; *red*, *lighter blue* and *blue violet* the second quarter; *red violet*, *lighter red*, *violet*, 'no choice,' *green* and *yellow* the third quarter; and the remaining *fifteen colors* would constitute the last quarter of the color preferences.

"It will be remembered that the colors presented for selection were divisible into two groups, the one group composed of the lighter shades of the colors of the other group. On comparing the preferences between the two groups it appears unmistakably that the *darker colors* are *decidedly preferred*. Of every seven persons five chose among the darker colors, and only two among the lighter. An equally unmistakable tendency is the preference for the primary colors—*i.e.*, red, orange, yellow, etc.—as opposed to the transitional ones—*i.e.*, red orange, orange yellow, etc.; this preference is nearly as marked as that of the dark above the lighter shades. This seems to indicate that colors more distinctly

corresponding to familiar shades and names are apt to be chosen as opposed to those that are less typical and familiar. All these results appear so clearly and strikingly that they may be regarded as possessing considerable general validity.

SEX PECULIARITIES.

"We may now consider the color preferences of the two sexes. The differences between the male and female preferences are considerable. While *blue* is pre-eminently and overwhelmingly the masculine favorite, it is by no means so general a feminine favorite. The favorite woman's color, standing at the head of the female list, is *red*. Roughly speaking, of every *thirty* masculine votes, *ten* would be for *blue* and *three* for *red*; while of every *thirty* feminine votes, *four* would be for *blue* and *five* for *red*. Red and blue are thus much more nearly equally popular among women than among men. Other relatively marked masculine preferences are for the colors related to blue (blue violet and violet), and other feminine preferences are for lighter red (or pink), and to a less extent for green and yellow. Further, men confine their selections to relatively fewer colors than do women; and finally, while all men and women alike are much more apt to choose a normal than a transitional color and a darker than a lighter shade, yet the tendency to do so (about the same in the former direction) is markedly different in the latter respect; of a *dozen* men, *ten* would choose among the darker colors and only *two* among the lighter for the most pleasing color; while of a *dozen* women, *seven* would choose among the darker and *five* among the lighter shades. This feminine fondness for the lighter and daintier shades appears also in other respects, to be noted presently.

COLOR COMBINATIONS.

"Passing next to the discussion of the preferences among the combinations of colors enumerated above, the first noteworthy result is that no combination of colors occupies the position of a decided favorite as did blue among the single colors, but that preferences for the several combinations vary gradually from the most to the least favorite. The two most frequently (and about equally) preferred combinations are *red with violet* and *red with blue*, which are somewhat similar in effect (the violet being very dark in appearance); more than *one-fifth* of all the persons contributing to the results choose one or the other of these combinations. The third in the list is *blue with violet*. The three most favorite combinations are those composed of the three colors, *red*, *violet* and *blue*. The next position on the list is taken by those who are unable to decide upon any one combination as their favorite, and it should be noted that this group is nearly twice as large in the selection of the combination as it is in the selection of a single color. Then follow *lighter red with lighter green*, *red with green*, *lighter red with lighter blue* and *red with lighter green*. Some

one of the above *eight* color combinations was chosen by *three* out of every *five* persons who recorded a preference, the remaining *two-fifths* of the preferences being distributed very widely and rather uniformly among the remaining *seventeen* colors. The combinations most generally avoided are *orange with green*, *orange with violet*, *lighter orange with lighter blue*."

"Having found characteristic differences between the single color preferences of the sexes, we are prepared to find them as well in the preferences for color combinations. On the whole, the order of preference of the combinations of colors for the men and for the women is very much alike; and when they differ it is frequently doubtful, especially when the combination of colors is rarely selected, whether such differences are accidental or not. Of the masculine preferences those which seem most decided are for the *red with blue* combination and the *blue with violet*, there being *five* men to *one* woman choosing the former and *three* men to *one* woman choosing the latter; while the most marked feminine preferences are for the *lighter red with lighter green*, *red with green* and *red with lighter green*, there being nearly *four* times as many women as men choosing the former, *twice* as many the second, and *two* and a *half* times as many the last of these three. We observe in these differences the reappearance of the masculine preference for *blue* and its related colors, and the feminine preference for *red*, and also the feminine preference for the lighter colors. The liking for combinations of red with green in their various shades seems also a particularly feminine fondness.

NEGRO FOLK-LORE AND DIALECT.

PROF. W. S. SCARBOROUGH, in the January *Arena*, gives several interesting illustrations of negro folk-lore. Signs and omens, as is well known, are religiously observed by these people. The power of witches, "witch doctors" and charms is universally accepted among them. These are not all; the writer thinks, a bequest from African forefathers; many seem to have descended to the negroes through the French in Louisiana and in more northeasterly localities through English influence. Some of the charms, indeed, are like those of the early English as seen in the Riddles of Cynewulf.

Professor Scarborough quotes the following story to illustrate the credence placed in "hag riding," as well as to show the use of charms or spells and the use of dialect in the telling:

"Yaas, hags is folks sho' 'nuff. I done seed 'em wid dese two eyes. One ole hag dun rid dis chile twell I'se so crawney dat yoh could er seed de bones. I tried eb'ryting. I done put cork in de bottles in de middle ob de floh, den I done put down co'n and peppah, but dere wan' no res'. Den someting done tole me to tek de Bible an' put it undah my haid an' tek my shoes off an' tu'n de toes f'um de bed

an' dat old hag she can' jump ober it. Sho' 'nuff dat night it comes jes' lak befo' an' it couldn' jump, an' it stood dar twell day crep slam enter it, so I could er seed it; an', honey, it wan' nobody but Sis Jimson, she dat libs jinin' me. Oh, yaas, ole hags 's people des lak we is."

Here are a few sayings which Professor Scarborough says are current in Africa:

"The man who gets up early finds the way short."

"When a cockroach makes a dance, he never invites neighbor fowl."

"The tongue of a liar has no bone."

"Trouble tree never blossoms."

"Good fungi never meets with good pepper pot."

"But whether in stories, sayings, signs or songs," says Professor Scarborough, "whatever form these characteristic expressions take, there is that quality of nearness to nature and her secrets that we find common to folk-lore the world over. The negro, too, is as epigrammatic in his way as any race, and there is at the bottom of the curiously wrought phrases a fund of sound common sense that shows a keenness of insight, a penetrative quality of mind that some are adverse to allowing the race as a whole."

A PERMANENT CENSUS BUREAU.

THE question of organizing a permanent census service at Washington is now definitely before Congress in the form of a bill drafted by Col. Carroll D. Wright and advocated by the American Economic Association and the American Statistical Association, as was stated in the January REVIEW OF REVIEWS. In view of this fact the discussion of the subject in the *Political Science Quarterly* by Prof. Richmond Mayo-Smith, a statistician of much experience, is timely and noteworthy.

Professor Mayo-Smith exposes unsparingly the folly and stupidity of our past administrative methods in connection with the taking of the decennial census. He says:

"The census of the United States is a stupendous example of the fatuity of paying generously for the attainment of a certain object, and then neglecting the practical means by which alone it can be attained. We appropriate enormous sums of money, we employ thousands of clerks, we issue tons of printed matter, our officials fume and sweat under their burdens, Congress passes supplementary acts, one after another--only to have the whole undertaking break down through the defects in the administrative machinery which simple common sense ought to have remedied. The census of 1870 was conducted under the antiquated and entirely insufficient law of 1860. In 1880 the law was changed; but so much was then undertaken that the office broke down, great delay ensued in publishing the results and part of the data collected was not even tabulated. In 1890 great promises were made that

the scope of the work should be reasonably restricted, that the material should be elaborated with scientific care, and that the results should be quickly made accessible. These promises have not been fulfilled. Notwithstanding improved methods of tabulation and an expenditure of money unparalleled in the census work of any country, we are going through the same old experience--volumes filled with non-census matter, and insufferable delay in printing the really important facts. A single miscalculation of this sort might be excusable; but to repeat it, decade after decade, argues not only gross extravagance, but lack of administrative ability.

"The reason for the failure of our decennial censuses has been pointed out again and again. It is impossible at a moment's notice to improvise a great scientific bureau, able to carry the burden which the census imposes upon it. When this impossibility is attempted the work is ill done, and the experience gained is thrown away by disbanding the office just as it has learned something. Both theorists and practical statisticians, such as Walker, Wright and Porter, have repeatedly emphasized this fatal weakness in our system."

Professor Mayo-Smith leaves to the statistical officials and experts at Washington the task of formulating a detailed scheme of technical organization, and proceeds to point out some of the scientific advantages which would be secured through a permanent bureau.

Concerning the statistical matter now published by the various departments of the government, Professor Mayo-Smith says:

"The mere mass of material furnished by our government is sufficiently formidable; but when we remember that it is scattered through hundreds of reports and mixed up with thousands of pages of other matter, it becomes simply unworkable. For example, during the fiscal year 1893-1894 our Department of Agriculture issued 205 publications, embracing 10,512 pages of printed matter, and of these publications 3,169,310 copies were printed. Contributions to social science dumped on us in this way can be of little service.

"The usefulness of material like this may be impaired not only by its mass and its scattered condition, but also by such lack of uniform classification as to render impossible the continuation of the same sociological inquiry from one department to another."

AN EXTREME CASE OF CENTRALIZATION.

Professor Mayo-Smith regards our decennial census as hitherto conducted as the most marked example of centralization which the world has ever seen.

"It is centralized in the sense that its organization is entirely independent both of local officers and of other departments. It is entirely self-centred and self-contained. Its material is collected and worked up at Washington through its own officers, and the results are published in independent volumes with

out regard to the other publications of the government. Its report on agriculture has no connection with the activity of the Department of Agriculture; its reports on transportation are independent of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and that on the precious metals of the director of the mint. Again, it is centralized in the sense that everything of statistical interest is included within its purview. It covers the statistics of population (the ordinary field of a census), of agriculture, trade, manufactures, public and private debts, mineral resources, mortality and vital statistics, and so on. It attempts to combine two functions—first, that of a decennial survey of the population and the resources of the United States; and, second, that of a registration of the continuous movement of population and the social and economic activity of the community—as, for instance, when it calculates birth, marriage, and death rates, the movement of mortgage indebtedness during the decade, the mineral products by years, etc.

"In the performance of both of these functions the efficiency of the census is lessened, and, in the case of the second, its results are rendered almost valueless, if not positively misleading and hurtful, by the third form of centralization—namely, that of time. Under our present system, all of this activity must be compressed into a few months. Once in ten years this survey must be made down to its minutest details, and the continuous movements must be calculated from the information that can be gathered at that time from records or from the memories of individuals. It is needless to say that in this respect we have pushed concentration too far, for no statistical organization in the world could stand such pressure. The mass of the material is too enormous to be thus handled with the best results."

A PRACTICABLE SOLUTION.

"The establishment of a permanent census bureau seems to be in the natural line of development and the best solution of these difficulties. This would, at the very least, give us an organized force and office facilities for dealing with the decennial enumeration. It seems possible, also, that part of the work now crowded into the census year might be distributed so as to fall at other times, thus relieving the pressure upon the bureau at the time of the enumeration and furnishing continuous employment to the permanent staff. All those investigations which are carried on mainly by expert agents could certainly be arranged for in this way. There seems to be no reason why a great part of the inquiries about industrial affairs would not be equally valuable if made to fall in the years between the censuses. The main figures might then be carried forward or backward so as still to give us a general survey of the resources of the country at the time of the census proper. Special investigations, moreover, might be undertaken by direction of Congress or on the initiative of the bureau itself; and much more care could be

exercised both in preparing for such work and in exploiting the material itself. Furthermore, under such conditions we should probably find that the attitude of the census officials would be modified in respect to undertaking new work. Under the present system it is inevitable that the superintendent should resist enlarging the schedule, already so unwieldy. He is obliged to do it in self-defense."

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. WORTHINGTON C. FORD, chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department, has prepared for the annual number of the *Tradesman* a review of our foreign commerce during the years 1892-1896, in the course of which he enumerates many encouraging features. It will surprise many people to learn that throughout the period of depression in the United States our export trade has been most satisfactory.

"In all this period of five years," says Mr. Ford, "the export movement, dependent as it is upon the conditions in foreign markets, held its own, and remained at goodly figures under a *régime* of very low prices. What was lost in price was compensated in bulk or quantity. It has met with insignificant drawbacks, such as have not modified the general direction and volume, and has amply proved the solid foundations on which this branch of trade is established. It has done more; it has in the last eleven months broken all previous records and given a greater excess over imports than has been noted since 1870. Nothing but war and a complete derangement of trade have yielded the same relation of import and export as the year of 1896—a year of peace and not unnatural trade conditions. The merchandise exported from January to December 1, 1896, was valued at \$888,680,369, and the net silver exports added \$44,985,015, making a total of \$933,665,384.

"The merchandise imported was valued at \$622,593,660. The difference in favor of exports was thus \$311,071,724. Only in the year 1878 was this sum approached, and the returns of the entire year of twelve months did not equal the returns of the eleven months of 1896. The highest record for twelve months in the past (\$305,139,642) has thus been surpassed by eleven months of the current year—a year of moderate prices, not to be compared with the prices of 1878."

PROPHECY BASED ON EXPERIENCE.

Mr. Ford finds the conditions for future commercial developments more favorable in the United States than in any other country of the world.

"Nowhere in a continent outside of Europe can the same extent and happy combination of natural resources of labor supply and machinery of commerce be found as exists in the United States. Economically, it is perfectly true that no power can

match the resources of the United States, and in the year of 1896 the world is paying homage to this power

"They are coming for food and cotton and mineral oil, and they are beginning to feel the pressure of competition in neutral markets of our manufacturing industries. In three years, or since 1893, the value of exported manufactures has risen by nearly \$100,000,000, and now constitute more than one-fourth of the entire exports. Nor has this growth been confined to a few products, but it extended to all the great representative industries, and the distribution in foreign markets has been as wide as the commodities have been various.

"Thus it is evident that so far from being injured by general depression, the great industries of the United States have progressed and developed in new and unexpected lines. In the face of foreign competition they are reaching out for outlets in other markets and obtaining them. Their great natural advantages now come into play, and avail in spite of foreign jealousy and attempts to restrict their free movement."

HEALTH IN THE INDUSTRIAL WORLD.

IN the January number of the *Engineering Magazine* (which is a special issue called the "prosperity number" and is chiefly devoted to a survey of present industrial conditions and prospects in the United States) Mr. L. G. Powers discusses "Evidences of Health Throughout the Industrial World."

Mr. Powers sees many encouraging signs, both for American agriculture and for engineering and business enterprise. He finds, for example, that the value of agricultural products exported for the first nine months of 1896 was nearly 17 per cent. greater than for the corresponding nine months of 1895. The advance in prices also has been noteworthy, and reminds Mr. Powers of conditions just preceding the remarkable era of agricultural prosperity during the years 1879-82.

"Wheat, as is well known, is the great staple of agricultural export raised in the North and West. The advance in its selling price in the last six months has been nearly as great as that witnessed in the corresponding six months of 1879. Cotton, the second great staple of agricultural export, the leading staple of the South, has likewise advanced in price in the last two years more than it did in the corresponding period at the beginning of the four years of wonderful prosperity mentioned. These facts, taken in connection with the crop and industrial conditions in other lands, indicate the beginning of an era of farm prosperity even greater than the one experienced from 1879 to 1882."

PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS.

"The figures showing the increasing exportation of live stock and live stock products lead to the same conclusion. One great factor in the advance of prices of farm products that occurred in 1879 was the increased demand in Europe for American

cattle, and their primary and secondary products, usually classified under the general name of provisions. The total value of the exports of animals and provisions for the year ending June 30, 1879, was \$128,346,404; for 1880, \$142,925,362. The increase from 1879 to 1880 was \$14,578,958. The corresponding total for the nine months ending September 30, 1895, was \$120,840,875; for the nine months ending September 30, 1896, \$132,246,924. Here is a gain of \$11,406,049 for nine months. A like gain for the year will make over \$15,000,000, or more than was realized in the first year of exportation at the beginning of the era of wonderful farm prosperity,—1879 to 1882."

"Since the increased foreign demand for the products of the American farm began to be felt last summer, prices of wheat, oats, hay, beef, cotton, pork, steers, hogs and most other staples of the farm have advanced in selling value. It is true that we have not yet reached that ideal of the farmer,—dollar wheat. Neither have we reached the earlier limit of maximum prices. We have, however, in all, as in the case of wheat and cotton, witnessed as great an advance in price as was realized by the farmers in the corresponding period at the close of the financial depression, 1874 to 1878, and the beginning of the era of extraordinary prosperity that followed it."

MANUFACTURES.

"But, while farm prosperity always causes general prosperity, its indices are not the only evidence of returning industrial health and strength. We can find the same in the records of manufacturing enterprise. In the nine months ending with September 30, 1896, the value of the domestic manufactures exported to foreign countries was \$184,792,443, while for the corresponding nine months one year before it was only \$145,793,834. Here is an increase of \$38,998,609, or more than 21 per cent. This is a larger relative increase than that experienced in agriculture, and a far greater increase than that achieved in manufacture during the first nine months of the prosperity that began in 1879. The nine products exported increased in the same nine months from \$14,246,029 to \$15,703,835; those of the forest from \$23,375,317 to \$27,417,136. Our exports of silver, of which we have an excess, increased from \$38,664,610 to \$46,441,041, while our exports of gold, which we desire to use as money, decreased from \$73,190,282 to \$55,570,421, and our imports of the same increased from \$28,839,939 to \$64,888,856.

"The two weeks next succeeding the election, according to the reports of the daily papers in the United States, saw the reopening of 284 mills, employing a total of 164,635 men. Granting, if it is claimed, that one-third or one-half even of this army of toilers were given work by the opening of factories that run only in the winter, there are left from eighty-five to one hundred thousands operatives who returned to the ranks of industry in two weeks after Uncle Sam found security against the threatened poison of free silver."

THE USE OF COMPRESSED AIR.

"THE Rise of the Young Giant, Compressed Air," is the title of an article in the *Engineering Magazine* by Curtis W. Shields, who describes many applications of pneumatic power which are of quite recent invention.

In railway work, as is well known, the greatest diversity of uses for compressed air has been found. The first important use in railroading was discovered in the air brake. Then came the application to the operating of switches and of semaphore signals. It is now used for many other purposes.

"It serves to signal the engineer, to ring the bell, to sand the track, and even to dust the cushions, clean the hangings and raise the water in the lavatories of the sleeping car; and in the shops it lends itself with equal readiness to heavier duties.

"A sand-papery machine made up of a framework on which is mounted a disk covered with sand-paper revolving at a very high rate of speed does the work of six good carpenters, and, operated by one man, finishes the surface of a baggage car, making it ready for the painters, in fourteen hours.

"A portable pneumatic saw for cutting off the ends of the boards on freight car roofs trims off both sides of a thirty four foot car in six minutes. Likewise a machine for planing floors or decks of ships is driven by a rotary air motor mounted on what seems at first glance to be an ordinary lawn mower."

A steel ditcher, scraper and excavator operated by compressed air is now much used by railroads in grading operations. This outfit, says Mr. Shields, performs work in a day at a cost of \$20 which would cost \$500 by former methods.

"All kinds of painting where large surfaces have to be covered, as is the case with freight cars, buildings, bridges and ships, may be done by compressed air, which blows on a spray of paint and penetrates interstices much better than the hand can do it. Much time is saved, and the necessity of costly brushes, skilled labor and scaffolding is done away with."

COMPRESSED AIR MOTOR CARS.

"At the present time the use of compressed air for street cars is exciting the greatest attention. Trials of these cars under actual working conditions are now in progress both on surface and elevated tracks in New York, Chicago and Washington. A compressed air motor car has been in successful operation on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, New York City, for several months, making in daily service seventeen miles without recharging, under the identical conditions met by trolley or cable service, and has conclusively demonstrated its ability to meet all requirements. In fact, the makers of these cars guarantee that a line equipped with them can be maintained and operated at a cost per car mile not exceeding that required for overhead trolley service under precisely the same condi-

tions. Economy of operation is the crucial test from the standpoint of the traction companies. The features that appeal most to the passengers and the public in general are the doing away with poles, overhead wires, and the continual excavating for cables, pipes or conduits. No fatal accidents from live wires; no obstructing the efforts of the fire department in moments of danger to life and property; no possibility of stalling on railroad crossings in front of approaching trains; no obstruction of the running of the cars by tampering with the source or conductor of power during riots or strikes; and no electrolysis of water and gas pipes by escaping currents."

PNEUMATIC CANAL LOCKS.

"One of the greatest strides toward the goal of perfection was made when it was determined that compressed air could be advantageously used in the building of large high-level canal locks. This simple contrivance, which is designed for installation at Lockport, N. Y., will, it is estimated, take the place of the sixteen locks now used at Cohoes, and at one operation boats will be raised to a height to which they could previously be raised only by sixteen locks. The immense saving in cost of construction and time of operation can be readily appreciated.

"The principle on which these locks work may be best described by the following simple experiment: Take two tumblers and fasten their bottoms together; you will then have a representation of one section of these locks. Partially fill the upper tumbler with water, and place both in a basin or tank of water with the empty tumbler open end downward. With a tube blow air into the lower tumbler until it almost rises clear of the water. A second pair of tumblers similarly arranged will represent the other section of the air lock. Connect the air spaces of the two bottom tumblers by means of a tube, and, thus balanced upon the compressed air, both sets of tumblers rise or fall and air is made to flow from one tumbler to the other through the connecting tube or pipe.

"This principle has also been applied to drydocks for repairing vessels, and has many advantages over the ordinary type of off-shore docks now in use.

"But for compressed air it would be almost, if not quite, impossible to obtain suitable foundations for the mammoth sky-scraping structures which stand out so prominently in lower New York. In this foundation work, both for buildings and piers for bridges, caissons have to be sunk gradually, as the excavation progresses. Compressed air is used to keep the working chamber at the bottom from being filled by the water and soft earth or mud that otherwise would prevent the men from working. It also operates the rock drills, and serves to ventilate the caisson work. With proper precautions a perfectly healthy man can work under an air pressure of seventy-five pounds per square inch, though forty pounds is rarely exceeded in ordinary work."

"The whole stone trade, from the first operation of quarrying to the finished carvings, has been revolutionized by the use of compressed air. In fact, the introduction of air operated machinery is about the only marked improvement in handling stone that has been brought forward since the stone age. The channeling machine cuts out blocks in the hard, unyielding masses of stone in much the same manner as we cut squares of cheese with a knife. This process obviates the use and expense of explosives and the enormous waste of material, inseparable from blasting. All the finest carvings, tracery and lettering on both building and monumental work are done by means of a small pneumatic engine weighing about two pounds, held in the hands of a workman."

Mr. Shields mentions many other applications of pneumatic power, such, for example, as the pressing together of bundles of kindling wood ready for binding twine by a compressed air ram.

Mr. Shields emphasizes the point that compressed air and electricity work in harmony rather than in competition. Compressed air cannot be used for lighting; neither can electricity be used to advantage to operate a brake on a train.

"One great advantage of compressed air is that it is entirely harmless in the hands of inexperienced persons. No special knowledge or training is necessary to enable the ordinary mechanic to operate compressed air machinery. As the artisans in the various trades become more and better acquainted with the ease with which air can be applied to their work, the inventive genius which is so thoroughly a part of the American workman's stock in trade will find numerous applications for this most tractable of servants, and we can expect to learn at no distant date that a company such as exists already in Paris has started to furnish compressed air for domestic use here. No doubt, before the end of the next decade, we shall have our refrigerators cooled by compressed air, and the thrifty housewife will run the sewing machine, rock the cradle and dust the furniture from the same hose pipe."

THE BICYCLE IN A KNAPSACK.

The Decisive Factor in Future Wars.

A SANGUINE enthusiast some time ago declared that civilized men will soon come to believe that it is as impossible to go about without a cycle as it is now to go about without shoes and stockings. It would seem that this is likely to be true at least of our soldiers. "Armies," Napoleon once said, "march upon their bellies," but in future they are going to be mounted on wheels. The cycle of the future, which is to revolutionize warfare and give to the foot soldiers a greater mobility than that of cavalry, is described by Major J. M. Macartney in the *United Service Magazine*. The following is his

description of the new folding bicycle, by which every foot soldier is in future to go a-bicycling against the enemy:

"A bicycle was exhibited a few months ago in Paris at the third exhibition of cycles which, if it possess all the qualities claimed for it by the inventors, will introduce a new and powerful factor into the tactics of the future. It should place at the disposal of commanders a means of locomotion practically solving the question of mobile infantry. This machine is the joint invention of Captain Gérard, 87th Regiment of French Infantry, and a cycle manufacturer, M. Morel, Mayor of Domène.

"A hinged bolt and a simple arrangement of screws enables the front wheel to be folded back and



FRENCH MILITARY BICYCLE.

fixed to the rear. A soldier can then carry it on his back, like a valise, with comfort and ease. This folding operation occupies only some forty seconds. The bicycle weighs from twenty-four pounds to twenty-five pounds English weight, without trappings. Were it necessary to carry it for a prolonged period this weight would doubtless be a great disadvantage, but as it is only intended that a soldier shall do so when it can no longer carry him, it is not a matter of great consequence, for such conditions would seldom continue for any length of time."

SHOOTING A-WHEEL.

"The inventors have aimed more at compactness than lightness, for this reason, that so long as the soldier can move over broken or difficult ground with his bicycle on his back, and at the same time use his arms in defense, it is all that is required of him. When the impracticable ground has been passed his machine carries him and materially adds to his mobility. Captain Gérard claims all these advantages for his invention, and in addition, that if a man be riding it, he can still fire without dismounting. He has accomplished this by slightly reducing the diameter of the wheels to about twenty-six inches and placing the rider more over the driving wheel. The joint, also, is thus relieved to a certain extent. In all other respects the bicycle resembles the everyday machine of commerce. When a soldier in motion has occasion to shoot, he stops, places his feet on the ground and, retaining the machine between his legs, fires his rifle. The moment he wishes to proceed in any direction he has merely to resume the pedals. The saddle is of an improved pattern, resembling a seat rather more than those in general use. It is said to produce none of the numbness of the limbs, etc., of which cyclists complain.

"During the exhibition a squad of six soldiers performed a series of feats under Captain Gérard's directions. They advanced and retired on the bicycles, fired without dismounting, folded them and placed them on their backs, each man manipulating his own. A Zouave rode up at about twelve miles an hour, halted and fired several rounds at a wall, then folded his machine and, slinging it on his back, ran up a ladder some eight feet, dropped the other side of the wall, fired again at an imaginary foe, unfolded the bike and rode away. All the men carried their rifles in their hands, but on the line of march they are slung.

ADVANTAGES OVER CAVALRY.

"The machines were not tested over rough ground, nor was the joint severely tried; but it appeared simple and strong. The field of operations opened up for such infantry is practically boundless. Moving in silence, without any of that noise and clatter which usually accompanies the movement of armed men, and avoiding the main roads, it can accomplish forty to sixty miles a day with but little chance of discovery. A path is only required fairly level and wide enough for a man to walk on. If obstacles occur, the riders have only to alight and carry their machines till they have been passed over. What feats are not possible to a few daring men thus equipped?

"Water, cultivation and sand are the chief enemies of the wheel. It is to surmount them that Captain Gérard's bicycle has been invented. Wherever an ordinary man can go, he says, his cyclists can follow, while on level ground they can outpace a horse. Infantry contains in itself such a power of resistance—it can venture where neither cavalry nor

artillery dare go without support. Cyclists have nothing to fear from mounted men, for on roads they are faster, and across country, carrying their machines, they can go where no troopers could penetrate. Lieutenant Scott of the United States Army has just completed, with a squad of eight men, a march of a thousand miles on bicycles in twenty-one days. He started from Fort Missoula. Each machine was loaded with kit and food to a total weight of 77½ pounds; the weight of the machines is not stated, but probably 40 pounds to 50 pounds extra were carried. He reports that results far exceeded his expectations."

A GREAT HOTEL.

IN this, the second of the series of "Great Businesses" in the *Scribner's*, Mr. Jesse Lynch Williams carries the reader into a world about which the most veteran hotel inhabitant is as ignorant as he is of "Timbuctoo the Mysterious." Perhaps the most interesting portion is the descriptions of the kitchens where the lordly *chef*, doing "little more cooking than a general does shooting," stands calm as a Napoleon in the midst of the hurly burly of cooks and waiters, watching and directing everything important enough to claim the attention of so great a man.

"He knows to the fraction of a minute how long it takes to prepare each dish, and he guesses pretty accurately how long it is to take each of them to be eaten. With these data he calculates, and orders accordingly. As each course goes up he scratches it off the bulletin board and marks down the time of its departure. Sometimes he has a number of these dinners going on at once. On such occasions he is apparently little interested in the ordinary orders from the public dining rooms, except when an important looking waiter pushes his way through the crowd to him and whispers in his ear impressively; then the *chef's* eyes brighten and he steps across to the *garde manger* and calls out authoritatively:

"Deux portions des soles pour Monsieur King, pour Monsieur King, François.' That means that Mr. King has sent his name to the *chef* and is some one who must be served well."

Lucky M. King!

Mr. Williams declares himself astonished after his investigation that the charges at a first-class hotel can be so "low."

"In the first place you are given a home, luxuriously and more or less beautifully and expensively furnished, at least, in the most fashionable or else the most central portion of the city, or, if at a mountain resort or watering place, on the most advantageous site; in other words, where real estate is highest. You are given every comfort and convenience you could have thought of, and a number that you could not, from the means of telephoning while seated in your private room to friends a thousand miles away to spring

lamb raised under glass and Turkish coffee made by a real Turk in costume. You have the finest cooks in the world to cook the finest delicacies from the best markets in the world, and a different cook for nearly every different delicacy, too. You have servants at every few feet, to open doors, and hang up your hat, and take you upstairs, and to perform the numerous other functions already mentioned. In short, you live on a scale of ease and magnificence at the modern hotel at from \$5 to \$10 a day that would cost in private life—few of us have any idea how many times more than that, and it involves no further anxiety or effort than the raising of the hand to touch a bell or the ordering of dinner from a rather long list of things that sound good."

You may not want some of these things, but that isn't the point—for your investment, he claims, you get a really surprising return, which will doubtless comfort many.

THE ART OF REFRIGERATION.

"SMALL Refrigerating Plants" is the title of an article in *Cassier's*, in the course of which the writer, Mr. Walter C. Kerr, succeeds in imparting much practical information about the modern processes employed in cold storage and ice production.

"To produce a refrigerating effect," he says, "some medium must be used which shall have considerable capacity for absorbing heat and carrying it away from the object to be cooled, and if this medium is used over and over its heat must again be transferred from the medium to some other object which may be run to waste. The practice of the world has decided that liquefied anhydrous ammonia is the most convenient medium through which heat shall be abstracted, and water shall be the substance to which this heat shall be eventually transferred to run to waste.

"It is not important in the present consideration to discuss why ammonia is almost universally used as a medium, except to say that it is cheap, easily and universally obtainable, and has a high heat-carrying power. To perform the act of refrigeration the ammonia must be pumped as a liquid into coils of pipe, where it can absorb the heat present in the space to be cooled. This absorption of heat has the effect of boiling the ammonia into a vapor. Its boiling point, at the low pressure carried in the coils, being about zero, is quite as low as the temperature to which any space would ever need to be refrigerated.

"The gas thus formed, carrying the absorbed heat, is piped back to the compressor, which is merely a pump, and is there compressed to about 150 pounds per square inch. Under this pressure it will again liquefy at ordinary temperatures, when the surplus heat has been removed. It is, therefore, led at this pressure into a condenser composed of coils of pipe over which water flows. By the cooling action the heat is transferred from the am-

monia, which condenses to a liquid, and passes to waste with the condensing water. This is where the heat goes which was in the articles refrigerated. The liquid ammonia is again ready to pass through the refrigerating coils, and thus the process is continuous.

"Such a simple operation would seem an easy one to apply on any scale, whether large or small, but the limitations surrounding the application to small service are much greater than with large."

REQUIREMENTS OF THE SMALL PLANT.

"In small plants the apparatus must be peculiarly simple and durable. For general adaptability the compressor must be operative from a line shaft, steam engine, gas engine or electric motor, and to this end it must be belt driven and so smooth running that the belt will not have the jerky motion which usually attends high compression machinery.

"The condenser must be of a type which shall use a minimum amount of water, for small refrigerating plants are usually situated where an abundant water supply is not obtainable except at a prohibitive cost. The piping and all adjuncts of the plant must be of such character as to stay tight, require but little care and have practically no cost of maintenance. This is the part of the plant where the cheap contractor makes most of his saving, and the customer learns it later."

Mr. Kerr calls special attention to the need of good insulation, stating that, generally speaking, the cost of refrigeration is the cost of abstracting the heat that goes through the insulated walls.

Mr. Kerr states that successful apparatus is now in use meeting the requirements of the market plant, hotel, restaurant and club house; all industrial works requiring the cooling of their products or by products, including paraffine, tallow, india rubber, photographic films, soap, nitro-glycerine, asphalt, sulphuric acid and condensed milk; the handling of chocolates, gelatine and other pasty materials; the refrigeration of morgues; the blowing of cool air for ventilation, to say nothing of cooling water for drinking purposes in numerous places, from the public library to the department store.

BACTERIA AND BUTTER.

MR. G. CLARK NUTTALL contributes to the *Contemporary Review* an extremely interesting article under the above heading. Bacteria have an evil name, but the secret of successful butter-making lies in the utilization of bacteria. Butter, as is well known, is best made from sour cream; it does not keep well unless the cream is soured before churning. The usual way of attaining this result is to allow the cream to stand until it sours by itself; but our foreign competitors have discovered, by a series of experiments carried on chiefly in Schleswig-

Holstein, that the souring of cream is due to the presence of certain bacteria which can be cultivated and introduced so as to produce the requisite souring artificially. Herr Witter addressed himself to the study of the production of bacteria, and "he so skillfully blended certain cultures together that when the mixture was added in due proportion to sterilized cream to effect souring, the butter made therefrom was of most delicious flavor, pure, and of great commercial value, inasmuch as it kept admirably."

As the result of his experiments it is now possible to buy in bottles the dried seed or powder of the bacteria that are recommended to sour the cream for the butter maker. Mr. Nuttall explains, as follows, the way in which this is used. A certain proportion of skimmed milk is heated to 35 degrees Centigrade, then "a definite proportion of the powder is added—the sealed glass bottle containing it should not be opened until it is actually required for use—the stirring is continued, and the vessel of milk put into a jar of moderately warm water, and both are covered down with a new towel, the stirring being repeated at intervals. A continuous moderate heat is absolutely necessary to the development of the bacteria. In from fifteen to twenty hours the milk will begin to thicken and finally become a slimy, almost gelatinous, mass. In this condition it is usually known as the 'fermentation starter,' and it is now ready to be added to the cream. It is only necessary to use the pure culture occasionally, say once a month or once in six weeks, for every day a portion of the 'fermentation starter' is left over to begin operations with on the following day. The great excellence of the Danish butter is mainly due to the care exercised in choosing the 'fermentation starter.'"

A STUDY OF AMERICAN LIQUOR LAWS.

PRESIDENT ELIOT, in his *résumé* of the enactments regulating liquor selling and their workings, in the *Atlantic Monthly* for February, finds that "experience with prohibitory legislation has brought into clear relief the fact that sumptuary legislation which is not supported by local public sentiment is apt to prove locally impotent or worse."

"The restrictions which the experience of many years and many places has proved to be desirable are chiefly these:

"There should be no selling to minors, intoxicated persons, or habitual drunkards.

"There should be no selling on Sundays, election days, or legal holidays in general, such as Christmas Day, Memorial Day and the Fourth of July. Where, however, such a restriction is openly disregarded, as in St. Louis, it is injurious to have it in the law.

"Saloons should not be allowed to become places of entertainment, and to this end they should not

be allowed to provide musical instruments, billiard or pool tables, bowling alleys, cards, or dice.

"Saloons should not be licensed in theatres or concert halls, and no boxing, wrestling, cock fighting or other exhibition should be allowed in saloons.

"Every saloon should be wide open to public inspection from the highway, no screens or partitions being permitted.

"There should be a limit to the hours of selling, and the shorter the hours the better. In the different states saloons close at various hours. Thus, in Maine cities in which saloons are openly maintained the hour for closing is 10 p.m. and in Massachusetts it is 11 p.m., but the county dispensaries of South Carolina close at 6 p.m.

"It has been found necessary to prevent by police regulation the display of obscene pictures in saloons and the employment of women as bartenders, waitresses, singers or actresses."

IS THERE AN ANTARCTIC CONTINENT?

PROF. ANGELO HEILPRIN writes in *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly* concerning "Our Present Knowledge of the Antarctic Regions," which he admits is more limited than our knowledge of any other portion of the earth's surface.

UNKNOWN ANTARCTICA.

"We speak vaguely of an antarctic continent stretching across the southern pole, and some have even gone so far as to locate its boundaries, and to give an estimate of its superficial area. This has been placed almost anywhere between four and six millions of square miles—therefore larger than, or nearly twice the size of, the semi-continent of Europe. But no one is in possession of the facts which would prove the existence of such a continent, although it is by no means unlikely that it exists; and if it does, we know practically nothing of the possibilities of its flora or fauna. Up to the beginning of the past year perhaps the most striking definition that could be given of so-called Antarctica was that it was a region whose land area was entirely destitute of a flora and of a strictly terrestrial fauna. Not a vestige of moss, not a shred of lichen had up to that time been discovered; not an animal, excepting aquatic birds, had been found to give life to the few patches of open country that had been seen or to the ice that almost everywhere covered it. The observations of the Norwegians Kristensen and Borchgrevink, made in the early part of 1895, to an extent modify this dreary conception, for at least one form of cryptogamous vegetation has been found within the Antarctic Circle—on Possession Island and on the opposite Victoria Land, near Cape Adare.

"If we bar out the work of the past three years (1893-1895) it can be said that nearly all the knowl-

edge we possess of this Antarctica dates from a period a half century back and more—to the period of the researches of Bellany, Biscoe, Dumont d'Urville, Wilkes, and Sir James Clark Ross, and to no explorer are we indebted for more information than the last named. These investigators have determined the existence of certain patches of land, in most cases defined by prominent mountain swellings, which appear here and there behind a great barrier or wall of ice, to which the name of 'Antarctic Barrier' has generally been given. Such land areas—perhaps not in all cases positively demonstrated to be distinct from sea ice—are Victoria Land (due south of New Zealand), Wilkes Land (not improbably a series of island elevations opposite Australia, and known under the various names of Adélie Land, Clarie Land, Sabrina Land, etc.), and Graham Land (somewhat east of south of the extremity of South America). The most extended piece of coast or land line is that which has been traced southward in Victoria Land by Ross from about the seventieth to the seventy-ninth parallel of latitude, or over about six hundred geographical miles. It is only here and in Graham Land (with the adjoining parts of Palmer Land, Louis Philippe Land, Joinville Island, Alexander Land) that our knowledge becomes at all definite."

VICTORIA LAND.

Kristensen and Borchgrevink, in the *Antarctic*, followed the route of Ross to about the seventy-fourth parallel of latitude, when, with open water still to the south, a return was made, owing to an absence of whale supply.

"Borchgrevink confirms in almost every particular the observations of Ross, and from the two accounts we learn that Victoria Land is a region of lofty mountains, largely and perhaps almost entirely of a volcanic nature, and almost entirely buried within a mantle of snow and ice. The covering of snow and ice is not sufficiently massive to obliterate the relief of the land—differing in this respect from the interior of Greenland—and the contours of valley and mountain are well and clearly retained. Giant glaciers descend toward and into the sea, terminating in vertical cliffs of ice of one hundred, one hundred and fifty and two hundred feet in height. A vast ice barrier of vertical cliffs, whether of glacial formation or otherwise, and retaining a nearly uniform elevation of one hundred and fifty to two hundred and fifty feet—with a reduction at one point to nearly eighty feet (or less)—defines a considerable part of the north and south coast line; beyond the seventy-eighth parallel of latitude this ice barrier trends eastward for at least three hundred miles, but it is not known that any approximate coast line lies back of it with a similar trend."

THE CONTINENTAL THEORY.

"Of the arguments that have been advanced in favor of considering Antarctica as a vast continent buried deep beneath its covering of snow and ice,

the most plausible are those which relate to the construction and form of the oceanic bottom within the region of the southern ice and the character of the ice itself. More explicitly stated, they are: 1, The shallowing of the sea toward the so-called antarctic tract—an approach to the borders of a continent—and the occurrence of what are stated to be sub-continental or terrigenous deposits, conditions that are well emphasized by Murray; and 2, the heavy massing of ice, which could seemingly not be other than of glacial origin. Ross found the depth of water opposite the barrier which stopped his farthest passage southward reduced to two hundred and fifty and one hundred and fifty fathoms, so that manifestly there was here a true shallow; somewhat similar results were obtained at a few other points along the barrier front. But it can be pertinently asked, In what special way would the approaches to an archipelago differ from those of a continent? With this special evidence of shallowing before him, Ross still believed in the probability of non-continental conditions, and he was in a measure justified in his belief by the fact that at many other points not far from the front of the barrier the lead indicated depths of from four thousand to six thousand feet, and even more.

GLACIAL ICE.

"The massiveness of the ice is in a condition which, so far as it is known to us, belongs exclusively to glacial formation; i.e., none but land ice is known to assume this form. The evidence which it offers, therefore, favors the notion of the existence of large terrestrial areas or gathering basins. Yet it is by no means impossible, or even improbable, that with the low summer temperatures which prevail in the antarctic tracts and the continuousness of fogs and clouds, the surface of the sea might of itself, through ages of precipitation and of comparatively little melting, build itself up in mountains of ice hundreds or even thousands of feet in thickness. This view has, indeed, been held by some physicists, and no facts that are accessible to us are really incompatible with it. The uniformity of the table surface of the ice, which appears to be uninterrupted in places for hundreds of miles, combined with the fact that it only occasionally shows an undulating or rising surface back of it to mark out a land relief, is in itself a suspicious circumstance. This is very different from what we might find in Greenland, the largest area of positive glaciation with which we are acquainted, and which certainly carries with it the constructional type of a continent. Whether seen from the east, south, west or northwest, the relief line is plain and continuous, and over the greater part of it, in clear weather, the great dome of receding ice cap is well visible."

Professor Heilprin concludes that the facts now known argue rather against than in favor of continental conditions, but he holds they are insufficient to complete a demonstration.

MAX MÜLLER'S RECOLLECTIONS OF FROUDE.

IN the January installment of Professor Max Müller's interesting "Literary Recollections," now running in *Cosmopolis*, considerable attention is given to James Anthony Froude, the historian, to whom Professor Müller was distantly related by marriage. It is Professor Müller's conviction that Froude was essentially a poet, even though he did not speak in rhyme. "But for really poetical power, for power of description, of making the facts of history alive, of laying bare the deepest thoughts of men and the most mysterious feelings of women, there was no poet or historian of our age who came near him. I knew him through all his phases. I knew him first when he was still a fellow of Exeter College. I was at that time often with him in his rooms in High street, opposite to St. Mary's Church, when he was busy writing novels, and I well remember passing an evening with him and trying to find a name for the novel which afterward appeared under the title of 'Nemesis of Faith.' I saw him almost daily while his persecution at Oxford was going on, gaining strength every day. He had to give up his fellowship, on which he chiefly depended. I will not repeat the old story that his novel was publicly burnt in the quadrangle of Exeter College. The story is interesting as showing how quickly a myth can spring up even in our own time, if only there is some likelihood in it, and something that pleases the popular taste. What really happened was, as I was informed at the time by Froude himself, no more than that one of the tutors (Dr. Sewell) spoke about the book at the end of one of his college lectures. He warned the young men against the book, and asked whether anybody had read it. One of the undergraduates produced a copy which belonged to him. Dr. Sewell continued his sermonette, and, warning with his subject, he finished by throwing the book, which did not belong to him, into the fire, at the same time stirring the coals to make them burn. Of what followed there are two versions. Dr. Sewell, when he had finished, asked his class, 'Now what have I done?' 'You have burned my copy,' the owner of the book said in a sad voice, 'and I shall have to buy a new one.' The other version of the reply was, 'You have stirred the fire, sir.'

EARLY PERSECUTIONS.

"And so it was. A book which at present would call forth no remark, no controversy, was discussed in all the newspapers and raised a storm all over England. Bishops shook their heads, nay even their fists, at the young heretic. And Froude not only lost his fellowship, but when he had accepted the head-mastership of a college far away in Tasmania, his antagonists did not rest till his appointment had been canceled. The worst of it was that Froude was poor, and that his father, a venerable Archdeacon, was so displeased with his son that he stopped the allowance which he had formerly made

him. It seems almost as if the poverty of a victim gave increased zest and enjoyment to his pursuers. Froude had to sell his books one by one, and was trying hard to support himself by his pen. This was then not so easy a matter as it is now. At that very time, however, I received a check for £200 from an unknown hand with a request that I should hand it to Froude to show him that he had friends and sympathizers who would not forsake him. It was not till many years later that I discovered the donor, and Froude was then able to return him the money which at the time had saved him from drowning. I should like to mention the name, but that kind friend in need is no longer among the living, and I have a feeling that even now he would wish his name to remain unknown. This is not the only instance of true English generosity which I have witnessed. But at the time I confess that I was surprised, for I did not yet know how much of secret goodness, how much of secret strength there is in England, how much of that chivalrous readiness to do good and to resist evil without lifting the vizor. Froude had a hard struggle before him, and, being a very sensitive man, he suffered very keenly. Several times I remember when I was walking with him and friends or acquaintances of his were passing by without noticing him, he turned to me and said, 'That was another cut.' I hardly understood then what he meant, but I felt that he meant not only that he had been dropped by his friends, but that he felt cut to the quick. Persecution, however, did not dishearten him; on the contrary, it called forth his energies, and the numerous essays from his pen, now collected under the title 'Short Studies on Great Subjects,' show how he worked, how he thought, how he followed the course that seemed right to him without looking either right or left. Bunsen, who was at the time the Prussian Minister in London, took a deep interest in Froude, and after consulting with Archdeacon Hare and Frederick Maurice, suggested that he should spend a few years at a German university. I was asked to bring my young friend to Carlton Terrace, where Bunsen received him with the truest kindness. What he tried to impress on him was that the questions which disturbed him required first of all a historical treatment, and that before we attempt to solve difficulties we should always try to learn how they arose. Froude was on the point of going to Germany with the assistance of some of Bunsen's friends when other prospects opened to him in England. But frequently in later life he referred to his interview with Bunsen and said, 'I never knew before what it meant that a man could drive out devils.'

FROUDE'S HISTORICAL LABORS.

"I confess I was somewhat surprised when Froude suddenly told me of his plan of writing a history of England, beginning with Henry VIII. My idea of a historian was that of a professor who had read

and amassed materials during half his life, and at the end produced a ponderous book, half text, half notes. But, hazardous as the idea of writing a history of England seemed to me for so young a man, I soon perceived that Froude had an object in writing, and he certainly set to work with wonderful perseverance. Few have given him credit for what he did at Simancas and at the Record Office in London. I have seen him at work, morning and evening, among piles of notes and extracts. I know how the pages which are such pleasant light reading were written again and again till he was satisfied. Often I had to confess to him that I never copied what I had written, and he was outspoken enough to tell me, 'But you ought; you will never write good English if you don't.' He learnt Spanish, French and German, so as to be able to read new and old books in these languages. He always kept up his classical reading, and translated, as far as I remember, several Greek texts from beginning to end. To these he afterward referred, and quoted from them, without always, as he ought, going back again to the original Greek.

AS LECTURER AT OXFORD.

"I saw much of Froude again during the last years of his life, when he returned to Oxford as Regius Professor of History, having been appointed by Lord Salisbury. 'It is the first public recognition I have received,' he used to say. He rejoiced in it, and he certainly did credit to Lord Salisbury's courageous choice. His lectures were brilliant, and the room was crowded to the end. His private lectures also were largely attended, and he was on the most friendly and intimate terms with some of his pupils."

A CHARMING PERSONALITY.

"Froude was not only the most fascinating lecturer, but the most charming companion and friend. His conversation was like his writings. It never tired one, it never made one feel his superiority. His store of anecdotes was inexhaustible, and though in his old age they were sometimes repeated, they were always pleasant to listen to. He enjoyed them so thoroughly himself, he chuckled over them, he covered his eyes as if half ashamed of telling them. They are all gone now, and a pity it is, for most of them referred to what he had actually seen, not only to what he had heard, and he had seen a good deal, both in Church and State. He knew the little failings of great men, he knew even the peccadillos of saints, better than anybody. He was never ill-natured in his judgments—he knew the world too well for that—and it is well, perhaps, that many things which he knew should be forgotten. He himself insisted on all letters being destroyed that had been addressed to him; and, though he left an unfinished autobiography, extremely interesting to the few friends who were allowed to read it, those who decided that it should not be published have acted, no doubt, wisely and in his spirit."

SHAKESPEARE'S CHARACTERISTICS.

By the Master of Balliol.

A GREAT theme nobly handled is brought before the readers of last month's *Contemporary Review*. One of the most thoughtful of living minds gives his idea of what is specially distinctive of our greatest dramatist. Professor Edward Caird begins his account of "Some Characteristics of Shakespeare" by emphasizing the extreme difficulty of his task. He finds no other way of discovering Shakespeare's limits than by considering what he has *not* spoken of or laid stress on, and thus comes to note "the somewhat aristocratic limitations of his political sympathies" and "the want of any indication of insight into the secrets of the religious life."

HIS ENVIRONMENT.

But from his environment and actual lifework is to be drawn a positive estimate:

"Shakespeare was, in a sense, the highest flower of the movement to which we give the name of the Renaissance, the most perfect outcome of the new birth of human life and thought in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Now, what did this new birth consist in? It was a movement by which insurgent humanity threw off the external yoke of the Latin Church, with its dualistic morality, its transcendent theology and its philosophy of foregone conclusions, and returned upon itself to enjoy the riches and fullness of its own natural life, and to discover in that life all that had hitherto been sought, as it were, in the clouds."

Politically, the time was one of national rather than of democratic freedom: Shakespeare's ideal was "an England gathered into an army against its foes, around a heroic king like Henry V." Both in religion and politics the period was one of emancipation without being one of internal conflict, and consequently "a great age for poetry."

HIS TWO CHIEF GIFTS.

Passing from the age to the man, Dr. Caird asks: "When we say that Shakespeare was the greatest dramatic genius which the world has ever seen, what exactly does this imply? It implies, I answer, an extraordinary measure of two characteristic gifts; on the one hand, that gift of sympathetic insight by which the individual escapes from himself into another individuality, so as for the moment to see the world with that other's eyes; and, on the other hand, the gift of rising above all special interests of individuals to a central point of view, and so of realizing how in the drama of life those individualities play upon each other, and by their action and reaction bring about the crisis which manifests their nature and decides their fate. Each of these gifts is closely connected with the other."

If we divide great men into men of action and men of thought or universal receptivity, Shakespeare belongs to the latter class: "perhaps we may

say that Shakespeare is nearer to Hamlet than to any other of his characters." He suggests a man likely to become passion's slave finally saved from moral shipwreck, not through preventive prudence, but through the self-despair and self-disgust which followed as "inevitable recoil" on self-indulgence.

HIS "ULTIMATE SECRET."

Just this universality of his sympathies leads him to evolve the catastrophe from within, as the rebound of the deed upon the doer, "the outward play of accident" being almost exclusively "the opportunity to let character display itself and work itself out:"

"He is active, we might say, by excess of passivity. He so lives in each of his characters that nothing external, nothing unmotivated by their own feeling and thought, seems to happen to any one of them. . . . The presentment of the issues is so natural and complete that they become all but transparent. . . . And this, perhaps, is the ultimate secret of great dramatic work and the reason why, in spite of the fearful catastrophe, a tragedy of Shakespeare sends us away, not with a mere feeling of horror and dismay, but with a sense of reconciliation. In the tragic crisis the movement of life has brought about a full statement of its problem; and fully to state the problem of life is almost to solve it."

STRONG BY VIRTUE OF "HIS WEAKNESS."

These two notes, of an "all but unlimited passivity of sympathy" and a consciousness of the law of life immanent in every character, are characteristic of the genius essentially dramatic:

"And Shakespeare was the ideal dramatic poet just because his all-tolerant soul set up no barriers between him and other men. We are, therefore, I think, entitled to say that he was the very reverse of a man of action, that he was one whose strength grew out of what might be called his weakness and impersonality of nature. For sympathies so open and impartial could not fail in the end to become just, and so to liberate him from the toils in which they seemed to ensnare him."

HIS PERIOD OF "CURSING AND BITTERNESS."

Dr. Caird considers this picture to be confirmed by all that we know of his life. The joy of living appears unchecked in his earlier plays. But about 1600 begins his period of disillusionment.

"If it be true of Shakespeare, as it was of Goethe, that he sought in art deliverance from thoughts and feelings which were overburdening his soul and poisoning his life, assuredly the author of 'Lear,' and 'Hamlet,' and 'Macbeth,' and 'Timon' had some 'perilous stuff' weighing upon his heart at this

time. Out of these plays one might collect a richer vocabulary of cursing and bitterness, the materials for a more emphatic commination service against man and nature, a more complete exposure of the seamy side of life, and a more fierce arraignment of the whole scheme of earthly things than, perhaps, is to be found in all literature besides."

HIS EMERGENCE INTO JUSTER VIEWS.

We find him "continually recurring to the idea of suicide." But "art had given Shakespeare the power to say and to say out, what he suffered, to console himself by the supreme consolation of consummate expression. In such expression he rose above his sorrow, and said, or at least felt, what he makes us feel, that there is a harmony which includes the discords of existence. By the very depth of his sympathy Shakespeare becomes just and recognizes a justice in the world."

Of his profession Shakespeare seemed often to cherish a low and resentful estimate; but while fretting under its bohemianism he felt its advantages.

WAS HE AN AGNOSTIC?

Of his specifically religious attitude Dr. Caird's closing sentences bear weighty witness.

"Shakespeare is no dogmatist or theorist; he certainly tells us nothing of his views as to the ordinary religious creed of his day, and some have even called him an agnostic. But, in any deeper sense, it would be altogether untrue to call him so. For, even in his darkest tragedy, it is a moral principle which rules the evolution of events and brings on the tragic crisis. Shakespeare, as we have seen, is throughout faithful to the principle of Heraclitus; it is a man's character that is his fate. And it would be the reverse of the truth to assert that, in its ultimate result and outcome, his view of life is skeptical or despairing. On the contrary, we are able to say that the man who most profoundly measured all the heights and depths of human nature, and saw most fully all the humor and pathos, all the comedy and tragedy of the lot of man upon earth, was not embittered or hopelessly saddened by his knowledge, but brought out of it all in the end a serene and charitable view of existence, a free sympathy with every joy and sorrow of humanity, and a conviction that good is stronger than ill and that the 'great soul of the world is just.'"

DR. CLIFTON H. LEVY contributes to *Peterson's* an interesting account of the work of the Hebrew Institute, in New York City. This work has developed remarkably within the past few years, until in some respects it probably excels all similar undertakings in the world.

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

THE CENTURY.

A CAPITAL article in the February *Century*, with especially telling illustrations, is from Mrs. M. G. Van Rensselaer's pen, on "Places in New York." She insists vigorously on the individuality of the metropolis, in spite of its 76 per cent. of population born of foreign mothers, and 40 per cent. born on foreign soil. The most valuable spots on the face of the earth to-day, leaving out the unpurchasable burial site in Westminster Abbey, are the four corners where Wall street touches Broad and the two where it meets Broadway. The suddenness of increase in land values is well illustrated by the fact that in 1845 the land on which the Herald Building now stands was sold for \$9,930; the annual rent of it is now \$60,000.

"Less than twenty years ago a much more northerly district, between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Tenth streets, west of Eighth avenue, would have shown you little but rocks and puddles and predatory goats and boys. Now much more than half its surface is covered with buildings, all of a very good class, and their estimated cost has been \$170,000,000."

With such rates for land it is but natural that the tenement districts should be crowded. One-sixth of the entire population of the city, 324,000 souls, is contracted in a space of 711 acres, with an average all over this great section of 476.6 to the acre.

R. Talbot Kelly, the illustrator of Slatin Pasha's "Fire and Sword in the Soudan," gives a vivid picture of the Bedouin as he really is, assisted by some striking drawings of desert scenes and types. Having gained the entire confidence and affection of the sheik Hassan-Abu-Megabel by "breaking" with his fingers the "meat" set before him, Mr. Kelly accompanies his new friend into the heart of the desert, and his description of the home life and noble manners of these nomads is most interesting. Occupying most of his time in painting, despite the daily blistering of hands, face and canvas, he particularly studied the camels, which he finds essentially picturesque and in keeping with their surroundings. "Man, however, upsets the artistic intention by making them beasts of burden—an interference with prime causes deeply resented by the long-suffering animals; for who has not noticed the look of lofty scorn with which the camel regards all things human?—an attitude of disdain once aptly summarized by a German friend of mine in the remark: 'I do not like the camel; he is too aristocratic.'" The horses naturally come in for much attention, and the tales of them are quite up to those which the romances have given us. "Nothing can exceed the intoxication of a race in the desert. Choosing a stretch of level sand, you give your horse the signal to go, and he is off with a spring that almost unseats you; and I have seen an instance where the sudden strain burst the girths, and left man and saddle in the dust, while the horse was a hundred yards away before the discomfited rider realized what had happened. The speed that these horses attain is very great, and their reach forward is prodigious, as I found on one

occasion when my horse's hind hoof cut the heel clean off my boot! After a gallop, instead of breaking into a canter and then into a trot before stopping, they simply put their fore feet together and stop dead, their impetus frequently causing them to slide several yards. I understand that it is on this account that Arab horses are shod on the fore feet only."

Mr. Julian Hawthorne continues his Jamaican sketches with a description of a New Year's climb up a mountain side through rank guinea-grass six feet high and part thatched huts plastered to the almost vertical hillside, while the usual war flavor is sustained by General Porter's "Campaigning with Grant" and Captain Mahan's "Battle of Copenhagen."

HARPER'S.

WE have quoted in another department from Mr. Richard Harding Davis' account of the Czar's coronation.

Leslie J. Perry presents some comparatively unexploited glimpses of Abraham Lincoln in an article called "Lincoln's Home Life in Washington." Mrs. Lincoln he declares the "peer of any woman in Washington in education and character, as well as the 'barren ideality' of birth;" and a number of telegrams illustrate forcibly the strange compound of homely, unaffected unconventionality with native dignity and ability which endeared the "typical American" to his countrymen.

Mr. Charles F. Lummis entitles his able plea for Mexico "The Awakening of a Nation," and proceeds to awaken his readers considerably with regard to that much maligned country. He declares it emphatically "the safest country in America." "Life, property, human rights are more secure than even with us." After a thorough review of the manners, customs and resources, he concludes that although "not ten per cent. of the mineral wealth of Mexico has been exploited—mines are becoming a secondary consideration," on account of the rapid growth of other industries. The exportation of cotton, coffee, rubber, cereals and all sorts of fruits are liable to increase our knowledge about and trade with our sister republic within the next decade.

Richard Wheatley has an interesting summary of the work done by the disciples of "Hygeia in Manhattan"—the New York Board of Health. These efficient guardians have made great epidemics a thing of the past, and carry on an unceasing warfare against the various and omnipresent bacilli.

Mr. Thomas Hastings, in his "Architecture and Modern Life," makes a strong plea for the assistance of the artists in teaching the public to tell good from bad art. After inveighing against the mere copying indulged in by many architects, he goes on to the subject of taste.

"The true way for a man to educate the public judgment is to teach it how to discriminate for itself. If one has a prejudice against any good thing in the world of

art, and he writes about it for the public, the world suffers for it, for he inspires the patrons of art with his prejudices; and when one unduly praises a bad thing, the world of art suffers. The surprising thing to me is that so many honest men have done so much harm inadvertently, and I look forward to the day when the artists will come forth, though with perhaps feeble literary ability, to respond to such opportunities as are offered them in the way of writing about art."

Mr. Poultney Bigelow, who has evidently taken to heart the Biblical precept against speaking evil of dignitaries, continues his appreciations of the magnates and rulers of "White Man's Africa" by a laudatory article on President Steyn of the Orange Free State, whom he hopes to see some day the head of a "United South Africa free from the influence of all outside intrigue, whether from Holland, from Germany or from Portugal."

SCRIBNER'S.

MR. C. D. GIBSON, using his pen first in the style which has made him famous and then to supply his impressions in words, endeavors to give the untraveled some idea of the world's metropolis.

"First six days on the ocean, then a faint blue coast that gradually turns to a rich green. A little later Southampton, dry land and England. After that a short journey through country divided by hedges into a green and gold checkerboard; thatched roofs disappear, and chimney-pots take their place and flourish until you come to the Thames and black barges in midstream waiting for the muddy tide to turn, between banks of masts and smokestacks; then the Gothic buildings of Parliament, and 'Big Ben,' and Charing Cross Station; and in another moment you are in London, riding through the never-ending restlessness of its streets in a cab that you can afford, with your hat-box safe by your side and your trunk up by the driver, and London with its history on all sides of you, its wooden streets and polished sidewalks and bright shop windows, and at every corner small sweeps and big policemen, providing clean and safe crossing, while pushcarts dodge in and out between steaming bus horses and hansom cabs. This is always my first impression of London."

The lately recognized school of Italian landscape painters has for its foremost representative a man almost unknown in this country, Giuseppe Segantini, who is the subject of an article by Alfredo Melani. Inadequate as half-tone reproductions necessarily are, the illustrations accompanying seem to fully bear out the author's claim of exceptional virility and technique for this painter.

The Hon. Robert C. Cornell contributes some most typical experiences which have accrued to him in the discharge of his duty as a City Magistrate. These courts of "inferior criminal jurisdiction" have been established over a year now, and the scope of their influence is shown by the fact that the law requires every person arrested to be first brought before a City Magistrate, who either inflicts a penalty, discharges or holds for trial. These officials can be a power for good or evil, since in many cases they are "judge, jury and prosecutor" at the same time, and it is suggestive that "advice and reconciliation is frequently the summing up of many complaints."

"A Great Hotel" has already been noticed in another department.

MCCLURE'S.

"**T**HE Making of the Bible" has been already quoted from in our "Leading Articles."

Mr. Kipling continues his record of his "Captain Courageous" in this number. It is one of the many things by which he is proving the universality of his genius, which even his most ardent admirers thought at one time rather wing-clipped, save in Anglo-Indian air.

Hamlin Garland follows General Grant through the Mexican War in a paper which gives many characteristic stories of the subsequent soldier-president. Among these is Grant's ride during the battle of Monterey:

"'Boys,' said Colonel Garland, 'I've got to send some one back to General Twiggs. It's a dangerous job, and I don't like to order any man to do it. Who'll volunteer?'"

"'I will,' said Quartermaster Grant, promptly. 'I've got a horse.'"

"'Good. You're just the man to do it. Keep on the side streets and ride hard.'"

"Grant needed no instructions. He was the best horseman in the command. He had the resource of an Indian. He flung himself on his horse, with one heel behind the saddle's cantle and one hand wound in his horse's mane, with the other guiding his course. Amid cheers from his comrades he dashed down a side street leading to the north, a street which looked like a dry canal. At every crossing he was exposed to view, and the enemy, getting his range, sent a slash of bullets down each street as he flashed past. Hanging thus he forced his horse to leap a four-foot wall. He rode to the north till out of fire, then turned to the east, and in a few moments' time drew rein before General Twiggs, and breathlessly uttered his message. General Twiggs gave the order to collect the ammunition, but before it could be done the troops came pouring back."

LIPPINCOTT'S.

MR. R. G. ROBINSON contributes to *Lippincott's* a protest against the one crop policy in Florida, entitled "South Florida Since the Freeze."

"The early inhabitants raised mounds; the Seminoles 'raised Cain'; the pioneers raised cattle; their successors raised oranges—and nothing more."

"The first died out; the second were killed out; the third were pushed out; the orange-growers froze out Anno Domini 1895."

That there is no need for such concentration is proved by the list of products which are actually grown to a greater or less extent: Cotton, sugar, tobacco, rice, corn, oats, cassava, potatoes, oranges, lemons, limes, grape-fruit, pineapples, bananas, guavas, pears, peaches, plums, grapes, strawberries, melons, cantaloupes and nearly all kinds of vegetables. Seeds of one kind or another can be planted in every month of the year, and in each something can be had by way of harvest from field or garden.

Life in South Florida seems to be rid of many of its problems, but there, as everywhere else, a little capital is a necessity to the would-be producer.

The advantages of "Irrigation" are strongly portrayed by Albert G. Evans.

"Enlightened cultivators of the soil generally concede that whatever may be done without irrigation can be so far surpassed with it that no one can afford to be with-

out it where it can be had, a belief indorsed by all who have witnessed the reclamation of the arid portions of the Middle West from the thralldom of intermittent sufficiency of rain. It has not only been shown that crop-failure can be entirely overcome where water can be raised from wells by windmills or other cheap power, but also that irrigation makes small and lively settlements, while farming on rainfall alone makes large holdings with slow and sleepy neighborhoods. Under irrigation nearly every one who owns more than forty acres of land wants to sell part of it; without it the tendency is to accumulate large areas and become land-poor. And the reason lies in the fact that irrigated land produces two or three times as much as dry land with less expenditure of labor."

Frances Albert Doughty points out the recognized fact that the "negro question" can only be solved by the South itself in "The Southern Side of the Industrial Question."

"In the North the Afro-American obtains more recognition in the abstract, and in the South more in the concrete: this is the difference in his position in the two sections. South of Mason and Dixon's line harangues of agitators about the 'rights of the negro' are seldom heard, but his daily needs are understood and his defects tolerated. Personally, he is disliked at the North, as a curio of an unpleasant constitution; in New England, it is said, individuals are to be found with a common school education who even believe that he is born white and turns dark, becoming white again after death. Southerners, on the contrary, are attached to the negro's personality from early and traditional association."

"If some future political economist is destined to bring land, capital and labor at the South into more stable and satisfactory relations, he may be born a white man or born a black man, but one thing is certain, that he will be born and dwell on Southern ground, for an elect leader of thought and action always arises out of a conjunction of the hour and the place, not from the conjunction of an editorial office and a benevolent meeting that are a thousand miles away."

"Overdoing the Past" is the heading under which Dr. Charles C. Abbott attacks the practice of worshipping dead heroes. He claims for the present men "equally heroic" with those of any other time. "Never a hero but was concerned more about his own neck than about the necks of those to come after him," is a sweeping assertion. Dr. Abbott's "heroes" evidently are akin to that wise Irishman who demanded to know what posterity had done for him that he should be always considering her.

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

FREDERIC REMINGTON is always in his happiest vein when a-soldiering, even if the expedition be peaceful, and his "Vagabonding with the Tenth Horse" is a realistic description of some adroit manoeuvring and sham fighting by colored regulars. The following is characteristic:

"It is a fact that officers have such enthusiasm each for his own arm that infantry take cavalry as they do 'summer girls,' whereas cavalrymen are all dying to get among 'foot' and hack them up. Neither is right, but both spirits are commendable. Few cavalry orderlies stood near me while the infantry were intrenching.

"How much dirt does a dough-boy need for to protect him?" asked the saber.

"There ought to be enough on 'em to protect 'em," laughs his comrade."

Mr. W. M. Gray corrects some popular misapprehensions as to the "American Ostrich." There are at present only three ostrich farms in the United States, and the present prohibitory duty of five hundred dollars a bird hardly augurs a sudden increase in the industry, yet the experiment has been a success, and since a limited number of "three-months-old chicks" can be purchased for fifty dollars a pair (African birds once sold for five thousand) there is no reason why the suitable land in Southern California should not be used in this way.

"A Fool's Paradise," by Wolf von Schierbrand, shows the hold which the state lottery has upon the German people. "In Schützen Strasse, Berlin, in the very heart of the busiest part of the city, stands a house which, for a goodly portion of each year, holds to hundreds of thousands—often to a million or more—of human beings the key to happiness or despair. It is an old-fashioned building whose style of architecture alone singles it off from its neighbors, yet withal a structure of rather imposing mien. Its lower windows are barred strongly, and only one massive portal gives access. This is the central administration building of the Royal Prussian lottery. From the business done there the coffers of the state derive a regular annual revenue of thirty million marks or more. At the regular drawings, held there on certain days each month, excepting in the hot season, one may see as queer and interesting a throng of players as any in the world."

As the author points out, there is just as much gambling done in the United States, but here it is illegal and *sub rosa*, while in Germany the "Emperor and Empress, the whole court, the government itself, encourages this species of gambling."

Dr. A. L. Benedict, in the "Progress of Science," has an instructive article on the relations between "Physician and Patient." After some hints as to the choice of a family doctor and some exposures of "tricks of the trade," he concludes:

"Select your pilot deliberately, having regard both for his experience and his technical knowledge; then rely upon his judgment implicitly, and do not discharge him while he is in active service in conducting a case of disease toward the haven of health, unless for the most weighty reasons."

MUNSEY'S.

MR. PHILIP RODNEY PAULDING contributes to *Munsey's* a sketch of the terribly relentless figure of Richelieu. Plotted against on every side, twice exiled from court and again restored to power, the great Cardinal "forgot the meaning of the word mercy, and thenceforward fully trusted no one."

"Show me six lines written by the most honest man in the world, and I will find enough therein to hang him," he said to his secretaries, and when one of them, hoping to trap him, wrote upon a card: 'One and two are three,' the Cardinal proved his readiness by the immediate comment: 'Blasphemy against the Holy Trinity. One and two make one!'"

Carolyn Halstead details the rise and growth of the "Daughters of the American Revolution," and their good work in preserving historic spots and publishing historical data.

The usual proportion of talks about, and portraits of, prominent men and women, beauties and stage celebrities make up most of the rest of the number.

GODEY'S.

RUPERT HUGHES, continuing his "Music in America" series, gives some facts about the "New York Colony" of musicians.

"The best-abused composer in America is doubtless Reginald de Koven, Esq. His great popularity has attracted the searchlight of minute criticism to him, and his accomplishments are such as do not well endure the fierce white light that beats upon the throne. The sin of over-vivid reminiscence is the one most persistently imputed to him, and not without cause. While I see no reason to accuse him of deliberate imitation, I think he is a little too loth to excise from his music those things of his that prove on consideration to have been said, or sung, before him. Instead of crying, *Pereant qui ante nos nostra cantaverunt*, he believes in a Live-and-Let-Live policy. But ah, if Mr. de Koven were the only composer whose eraser does not evict all that his memory installs!"

The "New Profession for Women," which is described by Marion Foster Washburne, is photography, which the writer believes to be big with possibilities for those of her sex who attack it earnestly and diligently.

Mrs. Martha McCulloch Williams gives some interesting data about the orchid, the "Flower of Paradox." The monstrous prices paid for choice varieties—\$50,000 by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain for an especially desirable *Cattleya*—have created a large class of orchid growers and seekers.

"One American florist has always at least three expeditions afield in the orchid-growing regions. At the head of them there are a few white men—a botanist, a topographer, and one or two others. They engage from fifty to three hundred natives, and penetrate far unsettled regions, gathering as they go the cream of the flowers they seek, and keeping both eyes open for new sorts.

"When one is found, its habit and *locale* are carefully recorded—temperature, exposure, height above sea-level—everything indeed down to the minutest particular. And this record goes with it to the greenhouse man, who, when he plants the find, does all that science can suggest to give it exactly its native environment."

THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

SOCIAL Life in Modern Greece" is analyzed in the *Chautauquan* by Professor Edward Capps. By his account the men are an idle enough lot, spending most of their time in political discussions which often get very heated. The spoils system in the governmental service has "gone mad," and both military and civil lists share the universal overcrowding found in the professions. Woman is distinctly an inferior. "She is the housewife, rearer of the children, servant, and little more."

Dr. Edward Hooker Dewey endeavors to convert Americans to the habit of exercising before eating in the morning. In direct opposition to many of our medical men he maintains that the "Science of the Morning Fast" is based upon facts and logic irrefutable. He believes "morning hunger at the ordinary time of the American breakfast" to be a "physiological impossibility, the seeming hunger being only appetite—a craving as abnormal as the morning dram. . . ." It is a plausible enough case made out by the author who must be

bold indeed to attack such an omnipresent and sacred institution as the eight o'clock breakfast.

Dr. Frank J. Thornbury, in considering "The Purification of Water," points out the fact that household filters are of very little practical use, and are generally sources of danger. He believes that a general use of the "crystal water," which is purified, sterilized and aerated by a complex process, would save in the United States each year 50,000 lives and \$100,000,000.

"The Age of Electric Travel," by George Ethelbert Walsh, contains some hints of the remarkable revolution in transportation methods which is going on slowly and unostentatiously all around us. The officials of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad have "practically demonstrated" that electricity must gradually supersede steam within the limits of large cities, "and the Pennsylvania people are almost ready to go a step further and introduce the electric locomotive in the suburbs and on all short-service lines. This will practically limit the steam engines to the long-haul service, and they will be seen only in the country running between cities and widely separated towns."

Since the heavy electric locomotives are not only far more comfortable for passengers but also less expensive to run, we may well hope that no distant future will greatly ameliorate the present ills of railway travel.

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

THE restrictions and difficulties of love-making in Mexico are set forth by Edward Page Gaston. Having been smitten to the heart by the expressive eyes of some *belleza* during the daily evening airing, the love-lorn swain follows her home and thenceforth for hours every day and night stands a sentry beneath her window. Often it is months before mademoiselle notices his presence; when she does the effect is to double the length of his vigils. All his courtship and his definite offer of marriage must be accomplished in this public place—the young lady far up on a balcony, the interested neighbors listening at closed blinds and the life of the street flowing constantly past.

"The Most Famous Cook in America" is the dizzy elevation at which Mrs. Talcott Williams places Mrs. W. A. Rorer, the founder of the Philadelphia Cooking School, over which she still presides. Mrs. Rorer finds time between her classes, lectures and housekeeping to proselyte extensively with her pen. A dozen books on various culinary branches have issued from her sanctum, and her contributions to the *Ladies' Home Journal* are extended.

"Personally, Mrs. Rorer has the strong physique, full figure and glowing health inherited from her English and Dutch ancestors. Her fresh, unwrinkled complexion and fair hair, untouched by years, are living proofs of her favorite assertion that 'Everything depends upon the food a person puts into his stomach.' Long contact with men and women in all the walks of life has given Mrs. Rorer the assured poise of the woman of affairs, while still retaining the gracious presence and engaging reserve which are the charm and attraction of womanhood. Her usefulness has been great, but as I have seen her for fourteen years passing from platform to platform of widening influence I can but feel that her work has before it fields larger and yet more large."

Max von Benzer introduces his readers to a dazzling array of royalties in his reminiscences of his life as "A

Page at the Berlin Court." At the Royal weddings in 1878 he had a chance to observe the table manners of "the Emperor and Empress of Germany, the King and Queen of Belgium, the Crown Prince 'Fritz' and Crown Princess Victoria, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Prince and Princess Frederic Charles of Prussia, the Duke of Connaught, the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Baden, the Grand Dukes and Grand Duchesses of Saxe-Meiningen and of Oldenburg and others," who seem to behave much as other mortals less distinguished.

The scenes "When Kossuth Rode up Broadway" are made very real by Parke Godwin, who was an eye-witness of the ovation given to the great Hungarian patriot forty-five years ago.

"Kossuth was evidently amazed. It was more than he expected, and as he calmly viewed the scene he was startled by the thunderous shout of welcome from admirers that had gathered at the Astor House. He looked up and saw every man in the windows and on the porch cheering and waving his hat in a frenzy of enthusiasm, and the women saluting him with equal favor. Kossuth gracefully bowed, not once, but twice, thrice, a dozen times. During this recognition the scene grew in enthusiasm until the effect was almost bewildering. It seemed as if the populace had gone mad. Again and again did Kossuth rise and bow, until finally he stood up in his carriage, hat in hand, radiantly smiling. But the scene did not end here. The procession was temporarily halted by the immense crowd. The passage of the carriages was almost impossible. Again loud huzzas for Kossuth were thundered forth by thirty thousand persons of all classes and ages, and once more did Kossuth rise and stand in his carriage. The Hungarian aides, who followed immediately after Kossuth's carriage, came in for their share of applause; they, too, were cheered heartily. They returned the compliment by waving their Hungarian banner. Again thirty thousand voices were raised in honor of the great Hussar, and again the Hussar flag was lowered. It is impossible to adequately describe the scene that followed. Those who witnessed it remember it, and will recall it as the most remarkable event of its kind in the history of our country."

THE ATLANTIC.

FROM the *Atlantic* we have already selected President Gilman's "Thirty Years of the Peabody Education Fund," "Democratic Tendencies," by E. L. Godkin, and Charles W. Eliot's "A Study of American Liquor Laws," for notice among our "Leading Articles."

Professor Basil W. Gildersleeve tells of his "Sixty Days in Greece" during the recent Olympic games, and contrasts the old order with the new. He considers it necessary to take the annals of the Greek Renaissance with such a modicum of salt that the apparent modern degeneration becomes extremely doubtful. He found himself received everywhere with enthusiasm merely because he was "a countryman of the men who had done so well at the Olympic games."

Mary Caroline Robbins pleads for more "Village Improvement Societies." These organizations are all over the country improving the sanitary and æsthetic conditions of their surroundings, and the author finds in the following out of this impulse an effective influence for good upon the moral sense of the reformers in that "the impulse toward the beautiful is closely interwoven with purposes of large benevolence."

Henry Van Brunt presents an appreciation of the

work of John Wellborn Root and Charles Bulfinch under the heading of "Two Interpreters of National Architecture." The latter's work, marked by rare modesty, discretion and dignity, does not date later than the incorporation of Chicago, for he was really the "pioneer of his profession in America;" Mr Root, who died in 1893, would be long remembered for his general architectural scheme of the World's Fair alone, since the studies for this evince in a remarkable degree "the fertility of his professional resources," the "exuberance of his poetic temperament," and "his fidelity to his conviction regarding a national architecture."

THE MONTH.

THE Critic Company comes to the fore with a monthly publication ostentatiously labeled on the cover as "Something New!" The mission of this novelty is to present selections from the columns of the *Critic*, covering the month's happenings in "Literature, Art and Life," and it claims to be "A Journal of Cultivation."

The first issue, January, 1897, has, in addition to the "Lounger's" well-known chat, "To Hafiz," a poem by Thomas Bailey Aldrich; "A Sabbath for Brain Workers," by Frank R. Stockton; "The Time and the Place," by Bliss Carmon, and articles by Locke Richardson, Gerald Stanley Lee and James Herbert Morse. There are also copious reviews of books, music, the drama and the fine arts, with the usual array of portraits.

THE FORUM.

ELSEWHERE we have quoted at length from the Vicomte E. Melchior de Vogüé's important study of Leo XIII., and also from Mr. Ringwalt's article on intercollegiate debating.

President Ashley of the Wabash Railroad writes in advocacy of a "Middle Ground on the Tariff," arguing that the differences in the cost of labor and raw materials between home and foreign manufactures should first be definitely ascertained as the basis of tariff duties, and that with the overcoming of inequalities of conditions protection fully accomplishes its end. The duty should never go beyond this point.

Dr. J. M. Rice continues his discussion of elementary education, considering in this number the essentials of the curriculum and the accepted standards as regards the proportion of time required for these branches. At present the time devoted to "the three R's" alone in what Dr. Rice calls the "mechanical" schools is about 70 per cent. It might be possible, he thinks, to reduce this time by 50 per cent. or more.

"Indeed, so great may be the change brought about that what is now regarded as the body of the work of the elementary school would constitute only a side issue. If this should be true, then of course the possibilities of enriching the course of study would be almost unlimited. Moreover, the exclusion of unnecessary material would form only one part of the reduction in time. An equal reduction might be secured by an exercise of economy in actual teaching," a subject that Dr. Rice promises to take up in his next article. In discussing such branches as spelling and geography, Dr. Rice shows that there is now a wide discrepancy between what the child in school is compelled to memorize and what the citizen in actual life is expected to know, and he regards it as no exaggeration to say that the traditional course in topographical geography, for example, might be shortened by 70 or 80 per cent. without neglecting what is useful.

Herr Alexander Moszkowski, in an article on "Modern Composers in the Light of Contemporary Criticism," emphasizes anew the dominance of the Wagnerian influence.

"To-day, without reference to Wagner—who has become the sole criterion in the general estimation—it is impossible to define the true position or importance of any modern composer. When a composer, relying on the consciousness of personal ability and creative genius, presents a claim for recognition, the public ultimatum is based upon the relation of his art and personality to the art and personality of Richard Wagner."

Fernando A. Yznaga, who writes as an American citizen, calls attention to the widespread destruction of American property in Cuba during the present revolution. He asserts that the destruction of farm buildings and machinery, and the burning of villages, has been wanton and entirely unjustified by military necessity. The losses of American citizens, it is said, have already amounted to \$50,000,000. This writer's proposition is for immediate purchase of the island by the United States.

President Jordan of the Leland Stanford, Jr., University defines "The Urgent Need of a National University." Such an institution, in President Jordan's opinion, should *not* be a place for general education, "with its rules and regulations, college classes, good fellowship and football team." It should be a place for the training of expert investigators.

"Graduate work has yet to be taken seriously by American universities. Their teachers have carried on original research, if at all, in hours stolen from their daily tasks of plodding and prodding. The graduate student has been allowed to shift for himself; and he has been encouraged to select a university not for the training it offers, but because of some bonus in the form of scholarships. The 'free lunch' inducement to investigation will never build up a university. Fellowships can never take the place of men or books or apparatus in developing the university spirit. Great libraries and adequate facilities for work are costly; and no American institution has yet gathered together such essentials for university work as already exist at Washington."

Junius Henri Browne describes the philosophy of meliorism as follows:

"Meliorism is, as its etymon intimates, the belief that the world is not only improvable, but steadily, though slowly, improving. If we could but measure and compute it, we should find the world is better this decade than the last; the present year than the previous one; to-day than yesterday. And this not more by the eternal law of progress than by the ceaseless aim and effort of man to elevate and benefit his fellows. Meliorism is dynamic no less than ethical: it seeks to promote amendment of the social condition through intentional, deliberate calculation and the selection of indirect agencies. Not satisfied simply to relieve suffering, it strives to introduce preventives of suffering. It is a regulating, practical principle; not in any way passive, as are the theories of optimism and pessimism."

Two excellent book reviews appear in the January *Forum*. Theodore Roosevelt discusses Brooks Adams' "Law of Civilization and Decay;" from many of the positions taken by the author the reviewer differs, and he expresses the divergence of view with characteristic terseness and lucidity. Professor William P. Trent reviews Dr. Eggleston's "Beginners of a Nation." He describes Dr. Eggleston's method as that of a commentator rather than of a narrator, and pays a deserved tribute to the unique merit of Dr. Eggleston's services to American history.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

MR. T. W. RUSSELL'S article on "Root Difficulties of Irish Government" has been quoted in another department.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, writing on "The Meaning of the Votes," gives a series of tables showing the percentage of illiteracy, wealth, population and proportion of foreign-born population in the states voting for McKinley and Bryan, respectively.

Poultney Bigelow furnishes some instructive comment on "The German Press and the United States." He shows that the newspaper press in Germany is necessarily subservient to the government, for to advocate any policy distasteful to the government is ruinous to the business interests of any newspaper publisher.

"Every official will, of course, boycott him, and he will be unable to secure advertisements from such as have any relations with the government. When we recall that all the railways of the state, all the eating-houses and drinking places connected with this system, are indirectly government institutions; that the telegraph and express service are managed by the state, and that the contracts for the army make up a large part of the country's industry, we can readily appreciate the fact that the state has a means of influencing the advertising columns, if not the editorial columns, of many newspapers.

"But in the matter of securing news the position of a German editor is more delicate still. Should he apply to the Foreign Office or to any other department of the government for an interview with any official, the first question raised is as to the political views encouraged by his paper. Should these views be opposed to those of the officials our editor will be shown the door with the remark that disloyal papers need not expect assistance from the government which they are seeking to overturn."

Miss M. E. J. Kelley, writing on "Strikes as a Factor in Progress," mentions the fact that the New York bricklayers have not struck in twelve years, and yet are receiving a third more pay and working two hours a day less than before their system of conciliation and arbitration was instituted. This would generally be accepted as a point against the effectiveness of the strike, but Miss Kelley asserts that this state of things could never have been brought about except as the result of strikes in the past.

"This is one of the greatest benefits of strikes, that they ultimately lead to better ways of settling labor disputes, and there seems no other way of reaching this peace except through war."

Mr. Andrew Lang says of genius in children that great care must be taken with such rare cases as fall within that category.

"For my part, genius or no genius, I do hate a boy who 'shuns boyish sports,' as you so often read in biographies. But, on a general survey of genius in childhood, I think that we ought to try to put up with it, and not bully it at school, 'at least as far as we are able.'"

Mr. Herbert Beerbohm Tree utters a protest against the ultra-realistic theories of the drama which are so prevalent in these times.

"Briefly, mechanical devices should be avoided, if illusion can be given without them; and it should be remembered that the real thing may, on the stage, be not so effective as the ingenious make-believe. Suggestion is often better than an undue insistence on detail. In the same way the art of the dramatist and of the

actor is not to give us a mere photographic representation of life, or of its detached and perhaps commonplace incidents, but rather to epitomize for us a whole career, to present the heart of an incident, to give in one crystal of a thousand facets the aspects, impressions, inflections and modifications of a life, to suggest to the imagination of the audience by the illustration of dialogue, or by the presentation of character, the artistic embodiment of a man or a woman, rather than the photographic actuality."

Mr. Lloyd Bryce gives his reminiscences of a long campaigning tour with Bourke Cockran; these are exceedingly interesting and often amusing. The impressions which Mr. Bryce formed of his political antagonists are as significant as anything else in his article.

"While Mr. Bryan's speeches lack argument, and in print appear diffuse and tawdry, they attract the hearer. 'What did he say?' I asked of an enthusiastic bystander at one of the stations where he spoke a few words. 'I don't know and I don't care,' was the reply; 'it was the way he said it.'"

Mr. Bryce concludes that what really gives Mr. Bryan his power over an audience is "a certain note of prophecy, of self-believed inspiration, that he unconsciously breathes."

Mr. Andrew Carnegie ends his article on "Mr. Bryan, the Conjuror," with a word of kindly appreciation and good-will.

"The country cannot cease to retain kindly interest in Mr. and Mrs. Bryan, nor to expect to hear of them in the future; nor can the American people as a whole, without regard to party, fail to be deeply touched by the sweet, humble, loving home—the true palace of all the virtues—which the political campaign has revealed to the world, nor to pray that for many long, happy years to come it may be preserved."

John E. Milholland urges the enactment of primary election laws similar to that of Kentucky, by which primary elections, caucuses and conventions of political parties are as completely regulated as are general elections.

In "Notes and Comments" for January Alexander McAdie advocates a plan to abolish fog by the use of electricity, Harry P. Robinson writes on "The Railway Vote in the Campaign," and Edward Porritt gives an interesting account of "Boss Rule in Old English Municipalities."

THE ARENA.

WE have selected from the contents of the January number for quotation elsewhere Professor Scarborough's study of negro folk-lore and Mr. Cook's account of Mme. Calvé's home life and friendships.

The Rev. Andrew W. Cross writes on "The Religion of Burns' Poems"—a rather difficult theme, which this writer handles in a sympathetic and unhackneyed way, though he is unable wholly to avoid the defensive attitude into which his hero is always pushed in the discussion of moral questions. Of the poet's remarkable life he says:

"His record is unparalleled. No man in the whole history of literature ever achieved so much with such niggardly help, with such terrible impediments, as did Scotia's famous poet in the short space of thirty-seven years. With Nathaniel Hawthorne we would say: 'Consider his surroundings, his circumstances; the marvel is, not that the poet sinned, but that he was no

worse man, and that with heroic merit he conquered these hindrances so well.'"

"A Court of Medicine and Surgery" is a plan proposed by A. B. Choate, with a view to introducing into the practice of medicine some of the supposed advantages of courts of law. Hospital work should be conducted, in this writer's opinion, somewhat like a lawsuit. A clinical judge should preside at each hospital. There should also be a state physician.

"When a case is brought to the hospital or prepared for a clinic, require the physician in charge of the patient, as well as the state physician, to file with the clinical judge a written diagnosis of the case. Make it the duty of the state's physician to know and make a record of every step taken in the treatment of the case, together with his criticism of the manner in which it is conducted. In no case should the state's physician interfere in the least with the management of a case or of a clinical operation, except to call upon the clinical judge to prevent any error likely to result in death to the patient; the judge's decision should be final, and absolutely control without delay or argument."

Such an arrangement, we fear, would only suggest to the unregenerate the truth of the following lines, which Mr. Choate quotes without apparently perceiving their bearing on the situation:

"See, one physician like a sculler plies,
The patient lingers and by inches dies;
But two physicians, like a pair of oars,
Waft him more swiftly to the Stygian shores."

"England's Hand in Turkish Massacres" is the title of a pointed article by M. H. Gulesian. We quote the concluding paragraph:

"There are over one million Armenians left under Turkish rule, more than two-thirds of them dying in prison and from starvation. England can save them yet, either by coercing Turkey single-handed or, if she would expect the co-operation of the other powers, by doing three things—namely: First, settling the Egyptian difficulty with honesty and in a manner satisfactory to France. Second, declaring off the treaty of the Anglo-Turkish convention and giving up the island of Cyprus to be governed by the powers. Third, giving her word of honor, with guarantees sufficient to convince the other powers, that she has no selfish object in view this time. If she cannot comply with these conditions, let her stand aside and invite Russia to occupy Armenia."

"Pan-Aryan," who in 1894 suggested through the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, as a means of reconciliation between France and Germany, that one-sixth of Alsace-Lorraine—namely, the French-speaking districts around Metz—should be restored to France, now renews his suggestion in the *Arena*. Although "Pan-Aryan" announced himself as a native of Prussia and a naturalized American, so that Germans could not regard his advice as that of a foreigner, while the French could not taunt Germany with showing the white feather, he says that his proposition was not favorably received in either country.

Mr. Ernest Howard Crosby reviews a book recently written by a Russian peasant, Timothy Bondareff, as a plea for agricultural labor and a protest against oppression. The general, this Russian peasant asserts, should remain standing before him, the peasant. Why? "Because the general eats bread produced by my labor, while the converse is not true."

OTHER ARTICLES.

General Herman Haupt makes an argument in this number for the restoration of bimetalism; Forrest Prescott Hall writes on Daniel Webster's school days; Captain William W. Bates advocates American ships for our foreign trade; Dr. J. J. Morrissey discusses hereditary influences and medical progress, and S. P. Colburn gives a brief exposition of modern theosophy.

REVIEWS OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE.

AMERICAN productivity in the departments of political, economic and social science is illustrated by the fact that since our last number went to press no less than six regular issues of journals exclusively devoted to these lines of research have appeared on this side of the Atlantic.

The Political Science Quarterly.

We have quoted elsewhere from Professor Mayo-Smith's cogent and forceful appeal for a permanent census bureau in the current number of the *Columbia Political Science Quarterly*.

Another article of distinctly practical interest in this number is the concluding paper on agricultural discontent, by C. F. Emerick. This writer analyzes the agrarian conditions of the whole United States, and especially the mortgage question. His article calls for a reform of the existing system of state taxation.

The second paper of Sidney and Beatrice Webb on "Trade-Union Democracy" is an instructive study in the evolution of representative institutions in British trade-unionism.

Professor Franklin H. Giddings contributes a discriminating review of Lecky's "Democracy and Liberty."

Professor William A. Dunning's "Record of Political Events" covers the period of our long and exciting presidential campaign.

Annals of the American Academy.

The January number of the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* (bi-monthly) is rather heavy and technical, as indeed it is eminently proper that such a publication should be.

Professor Edmund J. James describes "The First Apportionment of Federal Representatives in the United States." In view of subsequent developments, this becomes an exceedingly "live" subject, and is handled by Professor James in the thorough and scholarly manner which is characteristic of his work.

Professor Roland P. Falkner criticises the statistics of crime furnished by the last census, and suggests improved methods for future work.

The *Annals* has recently devoted much space to the subject of transportation. In this number Dr. Emory R. Johnson edits a department of "Current Transportation Topics." This is a valuable feature. The "Notes on Municipal Government" and "Sociological Notes" are continued.

The American Journal of Sociology.

From the University of Chicago comes the bi-monthly *American Journal of Sociology*. The most conspicuous feature of the January number is Professor Frank W. Blackmar's illustrated article, entitled "The Smoky Pilgrims," in which he exploits the various types of social degeneration to be found in country districts.

Paul Monroe outlines "An American System of Labor Pensions and Insurance;" H. L. Bliss reviews and criti-

cises certain "Eccentric Official Statistics;" Professor Lester F. Ward discusses "Social Genesis;" Professor Edward A. Ross presents another chapter in his work on "Social Control;" Dr. O. Thon begins an account of "The Present Status of Sociology in Germany," and Dr. Muensterberg undertakes a discussion of "The Principles of Public Charity and of Private Philanthropy in Germany." It would seem that German influence is not waning among our sociologists.

The Quarterly Journal of Economics.

The *Harvard Quarterly Journal of Economics* confines itself strictly to its designated field. In the January number appears the Cambridge address of Professor Alfred Marshall on "The Old Generation of Economists and the New;" Andrew M. Davis continues his account of "Currency Discussion in Massachusetts in the Eighteenth Century," begun in the October number; C. W. Mixer has found in John Rae, who published in 1834 a treatise on political economy, "A Forerunner of Böhm-Bawerk," the distinguished Austrian economist.

The editors' comments on the services to economics of the late General Francis A. Walker are interesting:

"His stimulating and freshening influence on economic thought came at a time when stimulus and freshness were above all needed; and the debt which the present generation owes him is great and permanent. His vigorous and independent mind led him to large generalizations and bold conclusions, as to whose final embodiment in accepted economic doctrine it would be rash now to predict. But adherents and critics alike will admit the power of his influence, the breezy vigor of his arguments, the generosity of his welcome to new thoughts and new men, the spell of his personality."

Guntton's Magazine.

In this group of periodicals should be classed Professor Guntton's vigorous and able little monthly. Among the principal articles in the January number is a severe editorial arraignment of President Cleveland. There is also a noteworthy summary of "Spain's Extortions from Cuba," by Raimundo Cabrera, who reinforces the statements made by Mr. Hazeltine in the December *North American Review* concerning the fiscal atrocities that have been perpetrated year after year by the parent government.

The Bankers' Magazine.

The *Bankers' Magazine* has timely editorial comment on the government's financial situation and policy, and interesting notes on foreign banking and finance. In the January number appears the first of a series of illustrated articles describing the Bank of England. There is also a series of biographical sketches of comptrollers of the currency.

THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW.

THE appearance of the *American Historical Review* so late in the month of publication has made difficult a prompt mention of its contents in the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS*. The last two numbers fully maintain the high standard of excellence set by the first volume of this valuable quarterly. The editors have been able to preserve variety in the subject-matter, and thus far no tendency to hobbies or isms has disclosed itself. We should say that the *Review* has shown itself to be particularly strong in the field of American political history, but other departments of historical research have been ably represented in its articles.

In the number for October, 1896, Julian Corbett treated the subject of "The Colonel and His Command;" Dr. James D. Butler had an interesting and scholarly paper on "British Convicts Shipped to American Colonies;" Archibald Cary Coolidge presented reasons for "The Study of the History of Northern Europe;" Professor C. H. Haskins described "The Vatican Archives," and showed how access to them may be obtained by historical students, and in what respects they are especially interesting to Americans; Dr. Bernard C. Steiner wrote on the American libraries founded by the Rev. Thomas Bray in Maryland at the close of the seventeenth century—the first library system in the Colonies—and James B. Perkins on the partition of Poland. In this number, also, there was published a bibliography of the town records of Great Britain accessible in the United States.

In the January number there are three political articles of much interest. Gaillard Hunt gives an account of "Office Seeking Under John Adams." Adams did not believe that political services alone constituted a claim to office. "That the general opinion was not favorable to the appointment to office of persons who belonged to a different political school from the administration is clear enough, but the doctrine that mere efficient party work should be rewarded by office does not appear to have been prevalent."

Joseph S. Walton furnishes the first complete history that we have ever seen of "Nominating Conventions in Pennsylvania"—a very suggestive chapter in American party development.

The rather intricate subject of "Representation in the National Congress from the Seceding States, 1861-65" has been investigated by Frederick W. Moore, and the first of the series of papers giving the results of his researches appears in the January number.

In the department devoted to original documents are published some letters of John Marshall when Envoy to France, 1797-1798, and also letters of Richard Cobden to Charles Sumner, 1862-65.

Each number contains a large installment of signed book reviews.

THE OPEN COURT.

DR. PAUL CARUS of Chicago signalizes the completion of the tenth volume of his able philosophical weekly, the *Open Court*, by changing that publication from a weekly to a monthly.

The new journal, like its predecessor, is devoted to "the science of religion, the religion of science and the extension of the religious parliament idea." The first number contains a recent address by Professor Carl Heinrich Cornill of Königsberg on "Science in Theology."

In "A Controversy on Buddhism" the Rt. Rev. Shaku Soyen of Japan, the Rev. Dr. John H. Barrows of Chicago and the Rev. Dr. F. F. Ellinwood of New York City participate.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE *Fortnightly Review* is a good average number. We notice elsewhere the article on the position of Mr. Rhodes by "Imperialist."

THE CASE OF CORNELIUS HERZ.

Sir E. J. Reed tells at some length the story of the long and disgraceful persecution of Dr. Cornelius Herz by the French Republic. It seems pitiful that Great

Britain should have allowed itself to be made the tool of France in this matter. Sir E. J. Reed says:

"Incredible as it may appear, the government of France was able to perpetrate the injustice and cruelty of arresting, and maintaining under arrest on British soil for the extraordinary period of three and a half years, without a trial, this distinguished gentleman, who, as they were perfectly well aware all along, or at least were always able to readily ascertain, had not the remotest connection with any of the offenses charged against him. The long and cruel persecution Dr. Cornelius Herz has undergone is a martyrdom to be forever regretted. His vindication as a man of honor was bound to follow, and has now become an accepted fact in this country and elsewhere."

THE BLIGHT ON THE DRAMA.

Mr. William Archer's paper on this subject is divided into two parts. In the first he endeavors to make out that the renaissance of the British drama has received a sudden check, while in the second part he laboriously endeavors to show that the state of things is by no means so bad as might be imagined. Speaking of last year, he says:

"One original English play of a certain modest merit has been produced and has succeeded—Messrs. Parker and Carson's 'Rosemary'—at the Criterion. That is the whole dramatic harvest of 1896.

"May we not say, then, that a blight has fallen on our nascent or resurgent English drama? Our dramatists of proved intelligence and skill are silent or find no hearers; our younger writers knock in vain at the managers' doors; the stage (a few revivals and adaptations apart) is entirely devoted to trivial and ephemeral, if not brutal and degrading, spectacles; our two dozen theatres, in the course of a twelvemonth, produce one new play which may, at a pinch, be held to touch the confines of literature. Where are the hopes of yesterday?"

Mr. Archer is particularly savage with the "Sign of the Cross." Of this play he says:

"Had it appealed exclusively to the theatrical inexperience and literary incompetence of the religious public, the mischief would not have been so great. But there can be no doubt that its vulgarity, puerility and brutality have had an unholy attraction for the ordinary playgoer as well. Here was a craze ten times more hurtful than the acutest 'Tribby' mania—a phenomenon that could not but strike a chill to our hopes of progress."

His last word is one of hope:

"The blight we have been studying will probably turn out to be a transitory and negligible phenomenon, important only if it should prove to have discouraged our serious playwrights and betrayed them into paltering with their ideal."

THE NEW REALISM.

Mr. H. D. Traill writes an article concerning the recent stories of Stephen Crane and Mr. Arthur Morrison:

"The picture, as a whole, is overdrawn. It is not only that the note of exaggeration runs through its details, but that when they are substantially true they have been so selected as to render the total impression false. For the impulse to that selection has not been artistically sincere. A public avid of sensation and critics wanting in the sense of measure have corrupted it, until the desire of each writer to strike and shock more violently than his competitors, to be more 'relentless' and 'unflinching,' to write a 'stronger,' even if only in the

sense of a more pungently malodorous, book than they, has first driven them to load their literary palettes with only 'lurid' colors, and is now rapidly demoralizing, if it, with some of them, has not already demoralized their artistic sense to the extent of blinding it to all other hues. That this fate should befall some of them is not, perhaps, a matter worth any sensible man's regret; but Mr. Arthur Morrison not only shows the promise but has given proof of the power of better things."

DR. CARL PETERS.

Miss Edith Sellers gives a very interesting sketch of the German explorer, to whose energy and daring she accords high praise, but it is a terrible picture which she gives of this civilized savage. Miss Sellers' account of the manner in which he murdered wholesale and letarin any unfortunate natives he met in the course of his travels is a very sickening story. It is relieved by one bright gleam of light in the tribute which Dr. Peters pays to the humanity of English travelers. Dr. Peters sneers at the Englishmen who endeavor to conciliate the natives. He pours infinite scorn upon the Englishmen who had endeavored to gain the good-will of the Massais by giving them presents and seeking their presents. In Dr. Peters' opinion the one thing that makes an impression on these wild sons of the steppes is a bullet. Hence he shot a Massai dead merely because he asked him to lead his troop around, not through, the midst of a herd of cattle lest he should frighten them away. "I permanently silenced his insolent tongue."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Howard Spender writes a pleasant description of a visit which he and three friends paid recently to the Republic of Andorra. Major Ormsby-Johnson pleads for the establishment of "Marine Garrisons for Naval Bases." Mr. G. Barnett-Smith, under the title of "A Brilliant Irish Novelist," describes the life and works of William Carleton, the Walter Scott of Ireland. "A Son of the Marshes" gossips pleasantly concerning "Old Guns Used in Wild Fowl Shooting" and Mr. Whittle, discoursing on "Mr. McKinley's Opportunity," urges the newly elected president to lift the administration out of the ordinary professional grooves.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE *Contemporary Review* begins the year well. We quote at some length elsewhere from Mr. Russell's account of the new movement on behalf of Armenia and Mr. Nuttall's paper on "Bacteria and Butter."

RECENT DISCOVERIES IN BABYLONIA.

Professor Sayce describes, with great satisfaction, the progress that has been made in unearthing the clay tablets on which are impressed the early history of Babylonia, the authentic records of which now date back to the period about three thousand years before the date at which our fathers believed the world was created.

"M. de Sarzec, the French Consul at Basrah, devoted himself to a thorough exploration of the mounds of Telloh in the extreme south of Chaldaea. Gradually a Babylonian city, whose origin is lost in the mists of antiquity, has been brought to light. Its Babylonian name was Lagas, and it has yielded an immense number of monuments of all kinds. The most valuable of its treasures has been a library, discovered last year. This library

contained no less than 33,000 clay tablets, and was formed very nearly 5,000 years ago. The larger part of the tablets has gone to Constantinople, where Assyrian scholars are busily working at them. The library of 33,000 tablets discovered by M. de Sarzec at Telloh belongs to the age of Gudea. Like the 32,000 tablets and fragments carried away by the American expedition from the ruins of the library of Nippur, the collection contains—to quote the words of Professor Hilprecht—'syllabaries, letters, chronological lists, historical fragments, astronomical and religious texts, building inscriptions, votive tablets, inventories, tax-lists, plans of estates, contracts,' etc. When to these collections we add the contents of other libraries of the same date disinterred for the Turkish government, under the direction of Dr. Scheil, at Abu-Habba, or Sippara, at Jokha, or Isin, at Warka, or Erech, and elsewhere, it will be seen that the Assyriologists have plenty of work in store for them, and that even the historical revelations of to-day are likely to be surpassed in interest and importance by those of to-morrow."

RELIGION AND ART.

Mr. W. Holman Hunt contributes the paper on "Religion and Art," which he read before the Church Congress. He argues:

"That all paintings and decorations in churches should aid people to understand the spirit of Scripture history and teaching."

This, he thinks, has too much been lost sight of:

"What the authorities have done in this matter of art has been not only to use the old fashions, but to discover the worm-eaten weapons of Poictiers and Cressy, without bow strings and arrows, and harness with broken buckles and straps, and to make Chinese-like copies of these. Throughout my life I have looked upon the artificiality of religious design with despair. It was impossible to cure the evil, for some artists acquiesced in the practice it had given rise to. What gives new hope for the generation to come is that ecclesiastics have arisen with a new sense of the value of living art, and a small number of young artists have thought it high time to combine to denounce the prevalent taste, and to strive to serve religious thought with designs of original conception, and they have formed the 'Clergy and Artists' Association.'"

JAPANESE COMPETITION.

Mr. H. Tennant writes on the "Commercial Expansion of Japan" with the authority of one who knows what he is writing about. He takes a sanguine view of the situation which to many seems to be very gloomy:

"Japan cannot escape a struggle between capital and labor any more than other manufacturing countries can, and when it occurs it will be found that the only advantage Japan possesses over Europe will disappear. The cost of machinery is heavier, since it has to bear the freight from Europe; cotton is dearer, much of it being imported from America *via* England; the expenses of management are often higher than in England, and in case of overdrafts the banks charge a higher rate of interest. There is nothing, then, in the commercial expansion of Japan that should cause the slightest uneasiness in Europe or the States, and cheap production, on which so much stress is laid, will be found to be more imaginary than real. Only unskilled labor is cheap, and that cheapness is illusory, since it requires at least two Japanese to do the work of one European. That European manufacturers will find in Japan an enterprising

competitor it is impossible to deny; but whatever success she achieves will be well deserved for the earnestness with which she devotes herself to the task. It is not Japan's success they have to fear so much as her failure. Her consumption will always keep pace with her production, and if the English merchants do not retain the bulk of the trade in imports, they will have only themselves to blame."

ITALY AND AFRICA.

Mr. W. L. Alden, writing on the "True Policy for Italy in Africa," says:

"It is greatly to England's interest that Italy should abandon Erythrea. Of course, it is understood that in case of abandonment Massowah and Kassala will be reoccupied by Egyptian troops, a result which England would certainly have no reason to view with disapprobation; and even if it were a burden rather than a gain to Egypt to resume possession of her former territory, the evacuation of Erythrea by the Italians would still be a gain to England, for it would enable her one European friend to make ready to meet any European contingency that might arise."

THE HOROSCOPE FOR THE YEAR.

Dr. Dillon contributes a careful survey of the state of Europe at the beginning of the New Year. He says:

"So far as it is possible to cast the horoscope of the New Year, its principal characteristics would seem destined to be the continued expansion of Russia, the further decline of Spain and Turkey, trouble between the former power and the United States, possibly also between Spain and Japan, the convalescence of Italy, the crumbling away of the Greek Orthodox Church, accompanied by the recrudescence of troubles in Macedonia, the sharpening of the conditions of commercial competition among protectionist nations, and an enormous increase in naval expenditure all over the world. The naval budgets in 1889 amounted to £120,000,000 per annum. Last year they had risen to £216,000,000."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Miss Julia Wedgwood delivers one of her eloquent discourses on "Ethics and Literature." There is a reply by H. and B. Bosanquet to Mr. Hobson's criticism of the Charity Organization Society. Dr. Wright eulogizes the part taken by Lord Dufferin for punishing the massacres at Damascus, while the number is completed by the usual paper on Money and Investments.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

WE notice elsewhere Mr. Leonard Courtney's article on the recent Presidential Election and Mr. Redmond's "Ireland Next Session."

LORD ROSEBERY'S LEADERSHIP.

Dr. Guinness Rogers, apparently stirred to action by the anathemas which Mr. Price Hughes hurled at Lord Rosebery, has come to the defense of the owner of Ladas. Dr. Rogers protests against the attempt to ostracise Lord Rosebery because he has racehorses, and takes up the cudgels on behalf of the late Liberal leader. Dr. Rogers says:

"The Liberal party needs the Moderates as well as the Radicals. Whether Lord Rosebery is the man most likely to unite these two sections is the question which will ultimately have to be settled. He is simply encountering to-day the same kind of criticism which Mr. Glad-

stone had to face at a certain period of the Crimean War, and indeed even so late as 1878. The injustice and bitterness of the attacks upon him only attached his friends more closely to him, and the same spirit has induced me, differing on some points from Lord Rosebery, to write thus on behalf of one whom I believe to be a high-minded patriot, a far-seeing statesman and a Radically Liberal politician."

THE VERDICT OF THE BARRACK SCHOOLS.

Mrs. Barnett, who is indefatigable in her zeal in the cause of the "Children of the State," contributes an interesting article under the above title. It is evident that there is work enough to be done by "the large body of persons who have recently associated themselves under the name of the State Children's Aid Association. With Viscount Peel at its head, that association has started to try and obtain for the children of the state what, after all, is every human creature's inalienable right—the right to be treated as an individual."

Mrs. Barnett, whose views upon the subject have already been set forth in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, demands that the children of the state should be transferred from the control of the Local Government Board, for, she says:

"Children, with their tender natures, their delicate balance between good and evil, their insistent demands for individual treatment, are not an appropriate item in the immense organization which has to do with drains, vagrants, asylums, guardian boards and workhouses, election orders, sanitary authorities, dangerous trades and workshop inspection."

The following figures as to the comparative prevalence of the practice of boarding out are interesting:

"Scotland boards out 84 per cent. of its state-supported children. In Switzerland 74.2 per cent. dwell in the homes of working people. In Germany, since 1878, the boarding out of state-supported children has become compulsory. Belgium treats its barrack schools only as depots before boarding-out. France, Italy, Holland, Massachusetts, South Australia, Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland and Canada rear their children in a similar way, and yet from London only 5 per cent. are boarded out, and in all England less than 2 per cent. Almost all other nations trust the people with the state-supported children."

PRAYERS FOR THE DEAD.

Professor St. George Mivart, in an article entitled "The Burial Service," points out with much detail the radical difference which there is between the burial services of the Eastern and Western Churches and that of the Church of England. The High Church party will groan and be troubled when they read this paper, but the Evangelicals will naturally rejoice. Mr. St. George Mivart, after a comparison between the burial services of the Churches of Rome and of the East, summarizes the following points of agreement between them:

1. The dead are helped by the prayers of survivors.
2. They are, above all, so helped by the eucharistic sacrifice offered up for them.
3. It is the duty of all Christians to pray earnestly for the dead.
4. It is a praiseworthy act on the part of the laity to cause sacrifice to be offered for the dead.
5. It is the duty of the clergy not only to offer sacrifice (say private masses) for the dead, but also to recite the liturgical offices of the Church for the repose of the soul of individuals and of the souls of all the faithful departed.
6. No one will dispute that the Roman Church inculcates great devo-

tion to the Blessed Virgin and the surpassing efficacy of her prayers for the living and the dead."

The plain man's answer to these pleas for prayer for the dead is that while the exercise may possibly be beneficial to the dead, the time and energy and thought devoted to such intercession for those who are out of the body can ill be spared in view of the immense but imperfectly recognized claims of the living.

THE REVOLT IN MADAGASCAR.

The Rev. F. A. Gregory, an English missionary who is stationed in Madagascar, gives a lucid and very melancholy account of the devastation which has followed the French conquest of Madagascar. The devastation has not been occasioned by the French, but by the insurrections which have broken out against the French. He declares that in five months the insurrection has destroyed the work of from thirty to forty years. In some districts the native tribes killed out the Hovas as soon as they heard the news of the capture of the capital. Elsewhere there seems to have been a general relapse into idolatry and an outburst of robbery. The insurgents were never able to muster into force sufficient to meet the French in the field, but "from industrial, educational and religious points of view, the rebellion has been a complete success, and however soon it may be suppressed, the progress of the country in some parts has been thrown back for years, a large tract reduced to desolation and the inhabitants to little better than savages. This destruction has been effected in five months, for, beginning in May, it has spread over the whole of Avaradrano, Vonizongo, part of Imerovatana and Vakinankaratoa, four out of the six divisions of Imerina."

Mr. Gregory writes with great fairness concerning the French, who, he thinks, have done well in abolishing slavery and in making roads; but they have evidently got a very heavy task before them.

THE MARCH OF THE ADVERTISER.

Mr. H. J. Palmer, editor of the *Yorkshire Post*, contributes a brief article upon a very important subject. He notes that "in newspaper history the year 1896 will be said to have witnessed the successful revolt of the advertiser from the stifling bondage in which he had been enchained for over a century."

And then he takes occasion to point out the great danger of allowing the advertisements to intrude themselves into the space devoted to news and literary matter. These advertisements, under false pretences which are so industriously palmed off upon the unsuspecting reader by the ingenious advertiser, will in the end, Mr. Palmer thinks, defeat their object and create a feeling of revolt. Mr. Palmer's article is a very moderate one, and might have been made much stronger with advantage.

THE ART AND MISSION OF MR. WATTS.

Mr. M. H. Spielmann, editor of the *Magazine of Art*, takes the exhibition of Mr. Watts' pictures as a text for a discourse upon the art of England's greatest painter. Mr. Spielmann says "an opportunity is now afforded of studying the lifework of incontestably the greatest of the few essentially intellectual painters to whom England has given birth."

It is impossible in the brief space of this REVIEW OF REVIEWS to do more than note one of the points made by Mr. Spielmann in this thoughtful and interesting appreciation.

"Leaving untouched for the moment the debatable ground of the place of allegory in art, we must admit, I

think, that Mr. Watts is the greatest symbolist who in this country has ever used paint to express his ideas. If comparison be made with all who have attempted it, from Reynolds to Leighton, no doubt of his supremacy can be entertained. They touched their subjects; he touches his spectators. For he seeks not only abstract beauty, but beauty of ideas and spiritual truths—essentially the beauty of morality and of thought; not as a preacher merely—for he does not seek to be didactic—but as a poet."

FRENCH NAVAL POLICY IN PEACE AND WAR.

Major Charles à Court writes an article on this subject which is extremely cheerful and confident from the English military and naval point of view. He lays great stress, not without cause, upon the lack of consistency and continuity in the naval policy of France. He says:

"While England lays down her programme, adheres to it, and completes it in the allotted time, and, practically speaking, with the allotted funds, France does neither one nor the other; while the very spring and mainstay of naval power, consecutive thought and consistent policy, is thrown to the winds, to allow some scheme that it is well known cannot be carried out in its entirety to be at least initiated so far that it destroys all unity of doctrine and design. While friction has been taking place at headquarters, the fighting navy has been going from bad to worse. During the past twelvemonth no less than 24 battle ships, cruisers and smaller vessels have either broken down or been incapacitated from one cause or another, while some 80 vessels of all classes have been either struck off the list of the fleet or marked down for a similar fate. The French fleet is showing all the well known symptoms of *cholera morbus*.

"In all French military organization, if one wishes to arrive at the truth, one has to take the theory and deduct 10 per cent. to arrive at the practice; in naval matters one might increase this to 25 per cent. Programmes grandly conceived but never executed; the double national objective constantly deflecting national interests from naval affairs; schools of thought diametrically opposed; Parliaments aggressively hostile and prejudiced against the naval service; marine machinery defective, and a third of the fleet constantly unserviceable; types of vessels widely varying; naval squadrons at home and abroad inadequate in numbers and largely out of date; ships built not to 'lie in a line,' but for every other purpose on the water and under the water."

CORNHILL.

THE January number is very agreeable reading. The serious value of its contents is enhanced by the brightness and sprightliness of its style. Mr. Augustine Birrell's paper on the characteristics of the House of Commons is noticed elsewhere. An excellent feature is introduced in the *Englishman's Calendar*, an endeavor to do for the English race what the *Positivist's Calendar* attempts to do for mankind.

THE QUEEN SIXTY YEARS AGO.

Very interesting glimpses of Her Majesty in her maiden days are given in leaves from the diary of the late Hon. Sir Charles Murray, P. C., kept during three weeks at the Court of Windsor in September, 1837. The young man, then thirty-one years, and given the post of Groom-in-Waiting, writes with fervid loyalty of his young and royal mistress:

"Her Majesty's seat on horseback is easy and graceful, and the early habit of command observable in all her movements and gestures is agreeably relieved by the gentle tone of voice and the natural playfulness with which she addresses her relatives or the ladies about her. I never saw a more quick or observant eye. . . . Her countenance when smiling is most delightful to look upon, so full is it of simplicity and cheerfulness, while there is always a something inexpressible which would check familiarity and annihilate impertinence. . . . I never saw a sweeter smile upon any countenance than that which accompanied these words: 'If this small favor affords you any gratification, it gives me the greatest pleasure to do it.' The words are simple, but the tone and manner were such that I could have knelt down and kissed her feet."

PARADISES IN ENGLAND.

Mr. J. C. Cornish writes on "The Making of a Paradise." By paradise he means, correctly enough, a forest or park stocked with wild animals. He expects that with the beginning of the next reign many of the Crown domains will be taken over by act of Parliament and kept like the New Forest, a sanctuary for wild creatures. Already large proprietors have stocked private sanctuaries with foreign animals. The Duke of Bedford owns a number of foreign deer. The Hon. Walter Rothschild has a number of kangaroos at Tring. The moose-deer is being imported with a view to acclimatization. Sir Edward Loder has hundreds of antelopes, gazelles, foreign deer, kangaroos and Patagonian hares running loose in his park near Horsham. From two pairs of Japanese deer imported into Ireland twenty-five years ago three hundred descendants are now thriving. Crossing with the native cattle has produced new species.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. E. V. Lucas chats vivaciously and humorously "concerning tea." Mr. Clive Philipps-Wolley writes enthusiastically about the great game of Canada. A wide experience of hunting fields leads him to give the palm to the Dominion. The feature of "Famous Trials" retold has evidently come to stay. It is as good as detective stories, and has the additional charm of being true. Mr. Atlay this month serves up the "Road Mystery." Mr. Henry Seton Merriman begins the serial, "In Kedar's Tents."

• THE NEW CENTURY REVIEW.

THIS is the latest addition to the ranks of the more serious monthlies. It describes itself as an "international journal of literature, politics, religion and sociology." Judged by its first number, it will fail like the *Progressive Review*, and for the same reason. It is too strenuous and serious. The place of honor is given to Dr. Moncure D. Conway's paper on the Presidential election, which claims separate notice.

DECAY OF ELOQUENCE IN PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Justin McCarthy discusses the question, "Is Parliamentary Eloquence Decaying at Westminster?" and answers with a decided affirmative. He compares a first-class debate thirty-five years ago and now. Then there would have spoken Disraeli, Sir Hugh Cairns, Pal-

merston, Lord John Russell, Mr. Gladstone, Sidney Herbert, Cobden, Bright and Roebuck. Where would such an array be found to-day? Conservatives have no successor to Disraeli, or Liberals to Palmerston, Cobden, Bright or Mr. Gladstone.

"Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain are the only really good debaters on the Treasury Bench, and neither of them has the slightest claim to be considered a great parliamentary orator. Mr. Balfour is certainly not another Disraeli, any more than Mr. Chamberlain is another Bright. On the side of the Opposition Sir William Harcourt is what might be called a rattling good debater, 'a first-class fighting man,' like Mr. Kipling's 'Fuzzy Wuzzy,' but he is not a Gladstone. Mr. Asquith and Sir Henry Fowler can make brilliant speeches, but they do not exactly fill the places of Cobden and Bright."

Mr. McCarthy finds no speaker now comparable for impassioned and argumentative eloquence to Mr. Joseph Cowen. But for the falling off in eloquence there is no compensation in the shape of more rapid progress in practical business. The passion for parliamentary speaking, merely as speaking, to empty benches even, is said to be stronger than any other passion whatever. We are growing more prosaic, and at the same time less businesslike.

SCHEME FOR CODIFYING ENGLISH LAW.

Mr. Blake Odgers, Q.C., writes on the prevailing ignorance of the law of England. Says he: "The law of England—when once we can find out what it is—is the best and the noblest system this world has ever seen. Talk of the Roman law! Our law is infinitely more just and infinitely more sensible." The only advantage which the Roman law possesses over ours is—Justinian. Mr. Odgers argues for a similar arrangement now. He proposes, therefore, that the process of consolidating various portions of the law should be carried further and crowned by a complete code:

"The responsibility must be thrown upon one man, who must be answerable for the whole. . . . His first duty would be to settle the proper order in which the various topics should be arranged in the Code. . . . He would select his assistants, who would work under him and on his method, each taking some special branch of the law with which they were already familiar. It would be the duty of the codifier to fit the work of each assistant into its proper place in the general arrangement. . . . He would revise and mold the whole Code, which, when it left his hands, should be printed and laid upon the table of the House of Lords, and subjected to the fiercest criticisms of the Bench and the Bar, of solicitors and merchants, and of the public generally, before it passed into law. This is a work well worth doing. It would take, no doubt, ten or twelve years to complete it. And it would cost the nation not one-tenth part of the price of a single ironclad!"

THE SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM OF ISLAM.

Mr. Haweis reports a Persian prince's views of the Eastern Question. The Persian traces the European deadlock to English inability to understand the problem of Islam. Non-Moslems under Moslems must be content with the protection given to dogs and slaves; if they want more, they must accept conversion or extermination. This is the Persian's message to the English: "The game ought to be in your hands. Your Indian Empire, your commercial relations, your dealings with Mussulmans in Africa and India, your power of ruling

Islam, everything favors you. The game might be yours, but your eternal proselytism ruins all. Leave off parading your special tenets, and trying to convert him; set to work to understand what is good and progressive, though *latent*, in his system; indorse the language which is now being held by his own more enlightened Mollahs, who tell him that in the heart of Islam tradition is the truth of God; tell him civilization, progress, the arts, sciences, all that the Christians have and glory in, properly belong to Islam. Do you not think he would then eagerly embrace your cause? . . . Islam, with its invincible hordes, would become your enthusiastic allies. The triumph of truly civilizing principles, though not under the flag of Christian dogma, would be assured. Massacres of unbelievers would cease directly they were shown to be out of harmony with the *latent* principles discovered in the heart of Islam tradition by the most enlightened Mollahs."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Maltman Barry sets himself to expose the failure of the July International Labor Congress. Mr. John M. Robertson observes with satisfaction the decline of Premiership and one-man leadership in general, and pleads for the abolition of the institution of Cabinet. Mr. Geoffrey Drage, M.P., discusses rather discursively problems of poor law reform. Mr. J. C. Kenworthy contributes a memory, personal and otherwise, of William Morris. Fiction is represented by Mr. Baring Gould, who writes a somewhat lame skit on the difficulties of technical lectures in agricultural districts.

THE NEW REVIEW.

PAUL VALÉRY contributes an article in French on the German Conquest. Mr. J. L. Kipling reviews Mrs. Steele's novel of the Mutiny. There is the usual modicum of fiction. Mr. Whibley's paper this time deals with Beckford, under the title of the "Caliph of Font-hill."

ARE THE ENGLISH AN ATHLETIC PEOPLE?

An anonymous writer maintains that they are not. He says:

"England, so far as regards the great majority of its inhabitants, is not really athletic; and, on the other hand, there is a great deal more physical culture abroad than most Englishmen choose to believe. But, in this matter, if the Englishman is levelling down, the foreigner is levelling up."

After all, he offers England some consolation, for he reminds us that one of the least athletic nations, the Scotch, is by no means the least among its peers in other fields.

"Scots rowing has not made its mark at Henley, Scots cricket has been a dismal failure, Scots football is largely professional, Scots tennis is nowhere beside that of England and Ireland, and even in golf, though it was practically unknown in the South a dozen years ago, we have sometimes had to go to Liverpool or Westward Ho! or Scarborough for the champion. If excellence in games were a criterion, Scotland would be one of the least among nations instead of being—for its size—one of the greatest."

A DEFENSE OF BRITISH PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Dr. H. H. Almond, replying to Mr. Ready, who attacked the public school product, maintains that "the public school product remains—not perfect, or nearly so, but—probably the best school product in the world."

Dr. Almond's article is a thorough-going defense of public schools, especially vindicating them from the charge of paying too much attention to outdoor sports. He severely criticises Mr. Ready's statements as to the cost of public school education. Boys usually stay at public schools four years. Mr. Ready talks as if their education cost their parents \$10,000. Dr. Almond says:

"Now the total necessary cost at Clifton is one hundred and four pounds; at Fettes, one hundred and five pounds; at Haileybury, for sons of laymen not nominated, ninety pounds; for sons of clergymen, eighty pounds; at Harrow, in a large house, one hundred and thirty-five pounds; at Marlborough, for a boy in college, eighty-seven pounds; at Rugby, one hundred and twelve pounds; at Sedbergh, seventy-five pounds; at Winchester, one hundred and fifteen pounds. I will trouble him to make the additional items in any of these cases, except possibly Harrow, amount to two hundred pounds a year."

AN ATTACK ON ARBITRATION.

"Colonial" declares that arbitration is detestable.

"Practically it has always amounted to a sacrifice on the part of England, and this result could be just as well attained by diplomacy. Diplomacy, in fact, would spare us the follies of the International Arbitration and Peace Association, with the inanities of the Peace party generally, great expense and something of dignity. Therefore, the sooner arbitration is understood to be synonymous with surrender the better.

"Arbitration has been trying to settle the fishery dispute in Newfoundland for the past half century; and it has failed. In South Africa it has deprived the east coast of its only safe harbor, Delagoa Bay, which, like the British Gate of the West, San Juan, was practically given away by statesmen who, while incapable of adding a single rod to the Empire, showed themselves past-masters in the art of making it less."

COVENTRY PATMORE.

Arthur Symons writes a brief but eulogistic article on Coventry Patmore, whose "Unknown Eros" Mr. Symons regards as much his greater poem than the "Angel in the House." Mr. Symons sums up his estimate of Mr. Patmore as follows:

"Like Landor, with whom he had other points of resemblance, Coventry Patmore was a good hater. May one not say, like all great lovers? He hated the mob, because he saw in it the 'amorous and vehement drift of man's herd to hell.' He hated Protestantism, because he saw in it a weakening of the bonds of spiritual order. He hated the Protestantism of modern art, its revolt against the tradition of the 'true Church,' the many heresies of its many wanderings after a strange, perhaps forbidden, beauty. Art was to him religion, as religion was to him the supreme art. He was a mystic who found in Catholicism the sufficing symbols of those beliefs which were the deepest emotions of his spirit. It was a necessity to him to be dogmatic, and he gave to even his petulances the irresistible sanction of the Church."

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

WE have noticed elsewhere the articles on the United States and Cuba, and American affairs. We are glad to see as a result of the visit of the editor to America that an article "The Month in America" is to form a regular feature in future of the *National Review*. It would be a good thing if the editors of all the other publications issued in London would make a pilgrimage across the Atlantic.

TRIFLING WITH NATIONAL DEFENSE.

Mr. Spencer Wilkinson insists strenuously upon the importance of framing the estimates in accordance with the views of the Commander-in-Chief.

"The future of England, in so far as it depends on the military forces, lies in the hands of Lord Lansdowne. If he takes the bold course he will find the country at his back and he may safely insist, against the Chancellor of the Exchequer, upon the government's asking in the estimates for all that Lord Wolseley thinks needful. If now, when the public mind is intent upon the subject, and anxious at any cost to have the military organization established on the basis of readiness for war, Lord Lansdowne flinches, the opportunity will be gone, perhaps forever, and his responsibility will be immensurable."

A CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY FOR IRELAND.

Mr. Bernard Holland, in an article entitled "Some Irish History and a Moral," strongly supports the plea of the Irish for an endowed Catholic University. He says:

"It will be a thousand pities if the Unionist party repeats the fatal mistake made at the beginning of the century with regard to the Irish Catholic clergy, and loses the opportunity offered at the present moment of doing handsomely and graciously a friendly act, which the Church of the majority of the Irish people is now willing to accept. If we delay too long, Occasion may once more shake her swift wings and depart."

IBSENISM.

There are two articles on Ibsenism, the first by Mr. H. D. Traill, which is vehemently hostile. He describes the plot of "Little Eyolf":

"And this is the play, so crude in its characterization, so weak in its fable, so cheap and staid in its situations, that we are invited to accept as a triumph of psychological analysis, a model of construction, a masterpiece of dramatic effect. This play, with its loosely knit and loitering story, its unmotivated and unimpressive evolution, and its huddled, ineffective and indeed impossible dénouement, would, if it were the work of an unknown hand, be ascribed to a possibly promising but unmistakably callow amateur, who had still the rudiments of his art to learn."

Mr. Ronald McNeill is much more favorable to Ibsen. He says that the first act is strongly dramatic throughout and the curtain falls on an admirably conceived situation. He marvels at the violence and virulence of its critics.

"The play contains some absurdities and some commonplaces, but it is perfectly coherent, perfectly intelligible; and as to coarseness, unless every allusion to the intimacy of sex is to be forbidden, and such works as 'Othello,' 'Cymbeline,' 'A Winter's Tale,' 'Faust' and other of the world's masterpieces thereby banished from the playhouse, it is hard to see how the standard is to be satisfied."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. C. Morgan Richardson declares that there is no more a land question in Wales than there is in England. The Hon. Mrs. R. C. Boyle gossips pleasantly concerning "Hampton Court in Bygone Years." Two British battles, Sluis in 1340, and the battle of Hastings, are described by Mr. Alfred T. Storey and Mr. J. H. Round. Professor Dicey contributes a somewhat cumbersome review of Lord Pembroke's political letters and speeches.

COSMOPOLIS.

WE have elsewhere quoted at length from Professor Max Müller's "Literary Recollections" in the January number.

Sir William Martin Conway and Hugh Robert Mill contribute an interesting account of the mountains of Tierra del Fuego, to be followed, we take it, by articles descriptive of other mountainous portions of South America.

In an article on "New World Muses and Old World Helicons," Mr. T. H. S. Escott seeks to establish the proposition that the American muse must needs cross the Atlantic to find a fruitful Helicon. He seems to have been disappointed by the failure of the Venezuelan flurry to give rise to an American national epic.

The *chroniques* on literature, the drama and foreign affairs, in English, French and German, are noteworthy features of *Cosmopolis*. Mr. Henry Norman, in his monthly article on "The Globe and the Island," gives more attention to American politics than is customary in London journalism.

The French department is particularly strong this month in French comment on English literature, and there is also an article by George Brandès on Ibsen in France.

The American presidential election of 1896 is reviewed by Herr Bamberger in an article which constitutes the *pièce de résistance* of the German section.

REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

M. BENOIST concludes his series of articles in the first December number on the organization of universal suffrage. In this article he meets various objections on points of detail which have been urged against his scheme.

AN AMERICAN LOTI.

Th. Bentzon writes a highly appreciative study of Mr. Charles Warren Stoddard, the brilliant American novelist, whose extraordinary studies of life in Hawaii and the islands of the South Seas are beginning to be known in England, where the work of Stevenson and Louis Becke in the same field has already met with recognition. Mme. Bentzon pays Mr. Stoddard a very high compliment, from the French point of view, in calling him an American Loti.

M. Dehéraïn continues his series of articles on scientific agriculture with one on beetroot. He clearly explains the enormous commercial value of the beetroot, from which is extracted not only sugar, but also alcohol; and if it were not that the British farmer seems entirely impervious to the advice which is so constantly offered him, one might almost urge him to imitate the French agriculturist and cultivate the beetroot.

M. Valbert contributes an interesting historical article on some German women of the past.

THE NEW BOOKS.

RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

The Indian Village Community. By B. H. Baden-Powell, M.A., C.I.E. Octavo, pp. 472. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$4.

It is refreshing to find a book on the village community of India which has not been written for the sole purpose of supporting a particular theory of primitive land tenure. The present learned treatise is such a work. It deals primarily with facts and only incidentally with theories, though it should be said that the author's researches seem to have disproved some of the most cherished theories of Sir Henry Maine and his school. He seems to have shown that the so-called "joint village" was not the primitive form of Indian land holding.

The Balkans: Roumania, Bulgaria, Servia and Montenegro. By William Miller, M.A. 12mo, pp. 476. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.

The Balkan States, whither attention has lately been drawn afresh by their relations to the ever-present Eastern question, as well as by the celebration of the Hungarian Millennium, which is concerned in part with Balkan history, have not heretofore been treated by English historians in any exhaustive or systematic way. We now have, as an addition to the "Story of the Nation" series, a very complete and satisfactory treatise covering all four of these peninsular provinces. The author has had a difficult task, but has succeeded in imparting a lively interest to his narrative.

Italy in the Nineteenth Century, and the Making of Austro-Hungary and Germany. By Elizabeth Wormeley Latimer. Octavo, pp. 436. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$2.50.

Those who have read Mrs. Latimer's other volumes of nineteenth century history will not mistake her book on Italy for a learned or profound contribution to the literature of the subject; it is rather a series of clever sketches of personalities and events, so mingled that the significance of the events is sometimes all but lost in the portrayal of the personalities. The book is helpful in outlining the relations of modern Italian history to the history of the other nations of Continental Europe.

The Romance of Commerce. By J. Macdonald Oxley, LL.B. 12mo, pp. 58. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.25.

Under this title Mr. Oxley has brought together vivacious accounts of such episodes as the Mississippi and South Sea "Bubbles," the so-called tulip mania in Holland, and the rise and fall of the East India Company, with chapters on famous exploring expeditions and some especially interesting material on Hudson's Bay and the Canadian Pacific Railway. In the concluding chapter (which the superstitious would think appropriately numbered the thirteenth) Mr. Oxley describes "An Ocean Graveyard" (Sable Island), where two hundred vessels have been wrecked during the present century.

Historical Tales: The Romance of Reality. By Charles Morris. Greek. 16mo, pp. 366. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$1.25.

Historical Tales: The Romance of Reality. By Charles Morris. Roman. 16mo, pp. 340. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$1.25.

Mr. Morris, in these volumes, has aimed to provide the historical and semi-historical stories culled from classical lit-

erature with an attractive and modernized dress. The books are suitably illustrated.

Last Days of Knickerbocker Life in New York. By Abram C. Dayton. Octavo, pp. 416. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.50.

The late Abram C. Dayton's delightful reminiscences of New York City in the thirties fully merited the distinction of the new illustrated edition in which they now appear. The book describes an era of transition in New York social and business life, and the facts which it relates are essential to an understanding of the growth of the metropolis.

Half Moon Series of Papers on Historic New York.

Edited by Maud Wilder Goodwin, Alice Carrington Royce and Ruth Putnam. "The Stadt Huys of New Amsterdam," by Alice Morse Earle; "King's College, Now Columbia University," by John B. Pine. Paper, 12mo. New York: Brentano's. Five cents each; yearly subscriptions, 50 cents.

The great interest that has been shown in the history of the city of New York within the past two years is a most hopeful sign. A knowledge of the beginnings, the localities, and the tales and traditions that belong to the early period of any community helps greatly to give life and spirit to movements for a worthy present and a glorious future. The Old South Leaflets have been of real consequence in the right education of the rising generation in Boston, and we are glad to announce that something just as useful, as ably planned and as well carried out is now in hand in New York. The "Half Moon" series of papers on historical New York has not been undertaken without careful preliminary planning. It is under the editorship of Mrs. Maud Wilder Goodwin, Mrs. Alice Carrington Royce and Miss Ruth Putnam. Two of the papers have already appeared, and they are to be issued monthly at the low price of 5 cents each, or 50 cents for a yearly subscription. At the end of the year we may find it well to review these papers for our readers, but it will be enough now to call their attention to the series. The first of the booklets was by Mrs. Alice Morse Earle, whose name is so familiar as a student of American colonial life. Her subject was the old City Hall—"The Stadt Huys of New Amsterdam." The second paper is on "King's College, Now Columbia University," from its foundation in 1754 down to the present year. Mr. John B. Pine is especially competent to write of the University. Other papers which are to follow will be extremely attractive. The series is published in the interest of the New York City History Club, and it is announced that the monthly numbers may be purchased at Brentano's or G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, and that subscriptions will be received at either of these places.

American Orations. Studies in American Political History. Edited with Introductions by Alexander Johnston. Re-edited with Historical and Textual Notes by James Albert Woodburn. Second Series. The Anti-Slavery Struggle. 12mo, pp. 440. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.25.

This volume contains valuable material for the study of the slavery controversy in American politics. In the revised edition several important speeches have been included for the first time. Professor Woodburn's notes add materially to the usefulness of the book for the student's purposes. The orators quoted are Rufus King, William Pinkney, Wendell Phillips, John Quincy Adams, John C. Calhoun, Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, and Charles Sumner.

The Life of Roger Sherman. By Lewis Henry Boutell. 12mo, pp. 361. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$2.

That hard-headed old Puritan, Roger Sherman of Connecticut, signer of the Declaration of Independence, member of the Constitutional Convention of 1787, Representative in the First Federal Congress and Senator in the Second, surely deserves a biography. He will be remembered always as the author of the compromise plan in our Federal Constitution, by which representation according to population is secured in the House of Representatives and equal representation of the states in the senate. But his many other public services entitle him to an honorable place among the fathers of the Republic. Most of the material employed in this volume was collected by Senator George F. Hoar of Massachusetts, a grandson of Mr. Sherman. Another grandson, Ex-Senator Evarts of New York, also contributed to the book.

Life of Alonzo Ames Miner, S.T.D., LL.D. By George H. Emerson, D.D. Octavo, pp. 569. Boston: Universalist Publishing House. \$2.

This volume records the life and services of one of the foremost leaders of the Universalist denomination. As a preacher in Boston and elsewhere, as president of Tufts College, and as a promoter of general church interests, Dr. Miner was always a zealous champion of his faith. He was also identified with the anti-slavery movement and with temperance reform. He died in 1865, at the age of eighty-one.

Life of Richard F. Trevellick, the Labor Orator, or the Harbinger of the Eight-Hour System. 12mo, pp. 226. Joliet, Ill.: J. E. Williams & Co.

LAW AND FINANCE.

A Preliminary Treatise on Evidence at the Common Law. Part I. Development of Trial by Jury. By James Bradley Thayer. 12mo, pp. 186. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

Professor Thayer has done wisely, we think, to publish this first portion of his elaborate work on evidence, without waiting for the completion of the whole. Many readers who may not care to follow the subject further in detail will be interested in this introductory discussion of the jury system. Furthermore, this portion of Professor's Thayer's work has a particular value to the historical student. It constitutes a treatise by itself.

The Elements of Commercial Law. By Albert S. Bolles. 16mo, pp. 344. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$1.

Dr. Bolles lectures on banking and commercial law in the University of Pennsylvania and in the Drexel Institute of Philadelphia. The book which he has prepared is an elementary treatise on the subject, fitted for popular instruction and information; it avoids technicalities as much as possible. Important court decisions are cited as the necessity arises.

Joint Metallism. By Anson Phelps Stokes. Fifth Edition. 12mo, pp. 277. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.

In the last revised edition of Mr. Stokes' book the statistical tables have been brought down to date and considerable new material added. It will be remembered that Mr. Stokes advocates the free coinage of both gold and silver at a ratio based on the market ratio, and changed only when the market ratio changes as much as one integer,—e.g., from 25 to 1 to 24 to 1, or from 29 to 1 to 30 to 1.

The Standard of Value. By William Leighton Jordan. Seventh Edition. 12mo, pp. 211. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$2.

Mr. Jordan's book voices the opinions of the English free-silver party. It is not a plea for international bimetalism;

the author, on the other hand, contends that the leaders of the Bimetallic League have clouded the question at issue by insisting on an international agreement. Mr. Jordan would have England take the practical lead for the restoration of silver, just as she took the lead in closing the world's mints against it. What Mr. Bryan advocated in the presidential campaign as the policy for the United States to pursue, Mr. Jordan advocates as the proper policy for Great Britain.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.

A-Birding on a Bronco. By Florence A. Merriam. 16mo, pp. 237. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

Not merely bird lovers, as such, but all who rejoice in nature and nature's ways, and especially all who find a fascination in the wondrous landscapes of Southern California, will take genuine delight in Miss Merriam's last book. The photographic views of trees and valleys and mountains, as well as those of various California birds, will interest those who have been so fortunate as to visit that enchanting land, and the text is charmingly free from technical descriptions or any similar overdisplay of the naturalist's lore. The volume makes a worthy shelf companion of John Burroughs' nature studies.

Two Health-Seekers in Southern California. By William A. Edwards, M.D., and Beatrice Harraden. 16mo, pp. 144. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$1.

This is a particularly helpful book to such as wish, for any reason, to know the facts about the climate of the far-famed "California of the South." To the invalid especially it offers sensible and conscientious advice. It does not hesitate to describe drawbacks as well as advantages. Miss Harraden's opinions were formed after a residence of nearly two and a half years, and Dr. Edwards' own conclusions are the result of eight years' residence.

The Madeira Islands. By Anthony J. Drexel Biddle. 12mo, pp. 111. Philadelphia: Drexel-Biddle & Bradley Publishing Company.

Mr. Biddle has found in the Madeira Islands a fresh field in which to exercise his descriptive powers. His book is illustrated with many interesting views of the natives and their homes. Mr. Biddle gives much helpful information to travelers.

The World Through a Woman's Eyes. By Jessie A. Ackermann. Introduction by William E. Curtis. 12mo, pp. 325. Chicago: O. H. Williams. 75 cents.

Miss Ackermann, who has recently completed a world tour of 150,000 miles in the interest of the missionary work of the W. C. T. U., has brought out a book describing many of her experiences in these remarkable journeyings. She gives us hurried glimpses of Alaska, the Sandwich Islands, New Zealand, and Tasmania, Japan, China, Siam, Java and Burmah, India and Africa. The text is illustrated from photographs, and while the mechanical execution of these pictures is not wholly satisfactory, the views in themselves are generally interesting and attractive. Miss Ackermann's keen powers of observation, coupled with an intense eagerness to understand and better the conditions of women in foreign lands, have enabled her to write a useful as well as an entertaining book.

From Cairo to the Soudan Frontier. By H. D. Traill. 12mo, pp. 266. Chicago: Way & Williams. \$1.50.

A reprint of sketches which first appeared serially in the columns of the *London Daily Telegraph*. Mr. Traill gives an exceedingly interesting account of conditions in the Nile Valley just before the advance of the Soudan expedition. The picturesque features of the land and the people are well brought out. Mr. Traill has a terse and breezy descriptive style which well befits the subject matter.

LITERATURE.

A Library of the World's Best Literature, Ancient and Modern. Edited by Charles Dudley Warner. Edition de Luxe. In 45 vols., Quarto. Vol. I., Abe to Ami; Vol. II., Ami to Aue. New York: The International Society.

Only two of the forty-five volumes which are planned to compose this "Library of the World's Best Literature" have as yet reached our table, but it is possible to get from these two volumes a hint as to the elaborate nature of the scheme on which the work is based. This scheme involves not only the selection and alphabetic arrangement of extracts from standard authors of all ages and lands, but also the presentation of much biographical and critical material. The preparation of this latter, it is important to know, is conducted under the most competent editorial direction. The catholicity shown in the choice of authors in these two volumes is a most hopeful indication. The alphabetical arrangement, too, affords the greatest possible variety in the subject matter of each volume. The chronological order would have had certain advantages for students, but, as Mr. Warner points out, it would have resulted in a somewhat "heavy" massing of similar materials which has now been entirely avoided. It is, perhaps, hardly necessary to say that the literatures of America and England have been more largely drawn upon than those of other countries, but neither the ancient classics nor the great masterpieces of modern European writers have been in any sense slighted. The range of selections is as wide as could be desired in such a work.

English Prose Selections. Edited by Henry Craik. Vol. V. 12mo, pp. 781. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.10.

The fifth volume in this series contains selections from the works of nineteenth century authors only. It is a matter of regret that in the opinion of the editor Washington Irving was the only American writing in this century whose prose was deemed worthy to rank with that of Harriet Martineau and Hugh Miller. We may be pardoned for noting the absence from this compilation of a few such masterpieces of English style as might have been selected from the works of Lowell or Emerson or Curtis or Hawthorne, but with this exception the volume is satisfactory.

English Literature. By Stopford A. Brooke, M.A. 16mo, pp. 283. New York: The Macmillan Company. 90 cents.

Students and others who for many years have been familiar with Dr. Brooke's excellent "Primer of English Literature," in successive editions, will accord a hearty welcome to this larger manual of the subject which Dr. Brooke has recently prepared.

FICTION.

The Leather Stocking Tales. By J. Fennimore Cooper. With Introduction by Professor Brander Matthews. Five volumes, 12mo. Boston: T. Y. Crowell & Co. \$7.50.

Making Fate. By Pansy (Mrs. G. R. Alden). 12mo, pp. 396. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company. \$1.50.

Philippa. By Mrs. Molesworth. 12mo, pp. 328. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$1.25.

The Metropolitans. By Jeanie Drake. 12mo, pp. 270. New York: The Century Company. \$1.25.

Stories of a Sanctified Town. By Lucy S. Furman. 12mo, pp. 230. New York: The Century Company. \$1.25.

A Triumph of Destiny. By Julia Helen Twells, Jr. 12mo, pp. 281. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$1.25.

The Star Sapphire. By Mabel Collins. 12mo, pp. 311. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.50.

The Prince of the House of David; or, Three Years in the Holy City. By Rev. J. H. Ingraham. 12mo, pp. 474. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$2.

The Pillar of Fire; or, Israel in Bondage. By Rev. J. H. Ingraham. 12mo, pp. 600. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$2.

The Throne of David. By Rev. J. H. Ingraham. 12mo, pp. 603. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$2.

Juana. By Honoré de Balzac. Translated by Katharine Prescott Wormeley. 12mo, pp. 516. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.50.

The Country of the Pointed Firs. By Sarah Orne Jewett. 16mo, pp. 213. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

A Garrison Tangle. By Captain Charles King. 12mo, pp. 280. New York: F. Tennyson Neely.

Taquisara. By F. Marion Crawford. Two volumes, 16mo, pp. 309-317. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$2.

Barker's Luck, and Other Stories. By Bret Harte. 16mo, pp. 265. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

Marm Lisa. By Kate Douglas Wiggin. 16mo, pp. 199. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.

The Final War. By Louis Tracy. 12mo, pp. 464. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.75.

The Wheels of Chance: A Bicycling Idyll. By H. G. Wells. 12mo, pp. 321. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.50.

The Wizard. By H. Rider Haggard. 12mo, pp. 293. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.25.

Revenge. By Robert Barr. 12mo, pp. 308. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

Scholar Gypsies. By John Buchan. 16mo, pp. 206. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.75.

A Fearless Investigator. Anonymous. 16mo, pp. 353. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.25.

The Joy of Life. By Emma Wolf. 16mo, pp. 253. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.

Not All the King's Horses: A Novel of Washington Society. 18mo, pp. 210. New York: The Cassell Publishing Company. 50 cents.

The Crowning of Candace. By Katharine Person Woods. 18mo, pp. 233. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 75 cents.

A Full Confession. Anonymous. 18mo, pp. 183. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. 75 cents.

A Tame Surrender: A Story of the Chicago Strike. By Captain Charles King. 18mo, pp. 277. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. 75 cents.

A Child of the Jago. By Arthur Morrison. 12mo, pp. 397. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co. \$1.50.

In Buncombe County. By Maria Louise Pool. 16mo, pp. 295. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co. \$1.25.

- The City of Refuge. A Novel. By Sir Walter Besant. 16mo, pp. 304. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. \$1.50.
- Soldier Stories. By Rudyard Kipling. 12mo, pp. 203. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.50.
- The Unjust Steward; or, The Minister's Debt. By Mrs. Oliphant. 12mo, pp. 313. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$1.25.
- Catalina: Art Student. By L. T. Meade. 12mo, pp. 320. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$1.25.
- The Vocation of Edward Conway. By Maurice Francis Egan. 12mo, pp. 322. New York: Benziger Brothers. \$1.25.
- A Woman of Fortune. A Novel. By Christian Reid. 12mo, pp. 285. New York: Benziger Brothers. \$1.25.
- Mr. Billy Buttons. A Novel. By Walter Lecky. 12mo, pp. 274. New York: Benziger Brothers. \$1.25.
- The Sealskin Cloak. By Rolf Boldrewood. 12mo, pp. 505. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.25.
- A Puritan Bohemia. By Margaret Sherwood. 16mo, pp. 191. New York: The Macmillan Company. 75 cents.
- Passing Shadows. A Novel. By Anthony Yorke. 12mo. New York: Benziger Brothers. \$1.25.
- Life the Accuser. A Novel in Two Parts. By E. F. Brooke. 12mo, pp. 411. New York: Edward Arnold. \$1.50.
- The Quest of the Golden Girl. A Romance. By Richard Le Gallienne. 12mo, pp. 308. New York: John Lane. \$1.50.
- The Carissima: A Modern Grotesque. By Lucas Malet. 12mo, pp. 334. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co. \$1.50.
- Nancy Noon. By Benjamin Swift. 12mo, pp. 310. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.
- That First Affair, and Other Sketches. By J. A. Mitchell. 12mo, pp. 177. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25.
- Passing Shadows. A Novel. By Anthony Yorke. 12mo, pp. 301. New York: Benziger Brothers. \$1.25.
- Jack. By Alphonse Daudet. In two volumes, 12mo, pp. 367-341. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$2.
- A First Fleet Family. By Louis Becke and Walter Jeffrey. 12mo, pp. 290. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.50.
- A Stumbler in Wide Shoes. Anonymous. 16mo, pp. 411. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$1.
- Libra: An Astrological Romance. By Eleanor Kirk. 12mo, pp. 269. Boston: Published by Eleanor Kirk. \$1.50.
- Where the Atlantic Meets the Land. By Caldwell Lippsett. 16mo, pp. 268. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.
- The Touch of Sorrows: A Study. Anonymous. 16mo, pp. 279. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$1.
- Alice de Beaurepaire: A Romance of Napoleon. Translated by I. G. Burnham. 16mo, pp. 405. Boston: Charles E. Brown & Co. \$1.
- The Maker of Moons. By Robert W. Chambers. 12mo, pp. 401. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.
- Without Prejudice. By I. Zangwill. 12mo, pp. 400. New York: The Century Company. \$1.50.
- Rodney Stone. By A. Conan Doyle. 12mo, pp. 408. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.
- The Flower That Grew in the Sand, and Other Stories. By Ella Higginson. 12mo, pp. 256. Seattle, Wash.: The Calvert Company. \$1.25.
- A Golden Autumn. By Mrs. Alexander. 12mo, pp. 306. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$1.25.
- A Genuine Girl. By Jeanie Gould Lincoln. 16mo, pp. 264. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.
- John Littlejohn of J. By George Morgan. 12mo, pp. 281. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$1.25.
- Captain Gore's Courtship. By T. Jenkins Hains. 16mo, pp. 233. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. 75 cents.
- The Fatal Gift of Beauty, and Other Stories. By C. E. Raimund. 16mo, pp. 249. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co. \$1.25.
- Stories from the Chap-Book. 16mo, pp. 241. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co. \$1.25.

SCHOOL TEXT-BOOKS.

- Poems by John Keats. Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by Arlo Bates. 12mo, pp. 302. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$1.10.
- Shakespeare's "As You Like It." With an Introduction by Barrett Wendell, and Notes by William Lyon Phelps. 12mo, pp. 134. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 60 cents.
- Shakespeare's "A Midsummer Night's Dream." Edited, with Notes, by George Pierce Baker, A.B. 12mo, pp. 144. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 60 cents.
- Coleridge's "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner." Edited, with Notes, by Herbert Bates, A.B. 12mo, pp. 88. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 45 cents.
- The Princess: A Medley. By Alfred Lord Tennyson. Edited, with Notes, by Andrew J. George, M.A. 16mo, pp. 233. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 90 cents.
- The Children's Third Reader. By Ellen M. Cyr. 12mo, pp. 260. Boston: Ginn & Co. 60 cents.
- Selections from the Works of Sir Richard Steele. Edited, with Notes, by George Rice Carpenter. 12mo, pp. 203. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$1.
- Spenser's Britomarte, from Books III., IV. and V. of the "Faery Queene." Edited, with Notes, by Mary E. Litchfield. 12mo, pp. 296. Boston: Ginn & Co. 70 cents.
- An English Paraphrase of Horace's Art of Poetry. By Abby Osborne Russell. 12mo, pp. 76. New York: William R. Jenkins. 60 cents.
- The Problem of Elementary Composition: Suggestions for Its Solution. By Elizabeth H. Spalding. 12mo, pp. 114. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.

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LEADING ARTICLES IN THE FEBRUARY MAGAZINES.

Atlantic Monthly.—Boston, February.

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Thirty Years of the Peabody Education Fund. D. C. Gilman.
A Study of American Liquor Laws. Charles W. Eliot.
My Sixty Days in Greece. B. L. Gildersleeve.
Village Improvement Societies. Mary C. Robbins.
Emerson Sixty Years After.—II. John J. Chapman.
Cheerful Yesterdays.—IV. T. W. Higginson.
Puis de Chavannes in Boston. Cecilia Waern.
Two Interpreters of National Architecture. H. Van Brunt.

The Bookman.—New York, February.

American Bookmen.—I. Washington Irving. M. A. De W. Howe.
Living Critics.—XII. William Dean Howells. H. T. Peck.
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Century Magazine.—New York, February.

Campaigning with Grant. Gen. Horace Porter.
Places in New York. M. G. Van Rensselaer.
Monotypes. William A. Coffin.
The Battle of Copenhagen. A. T. Mahan.
An Inland Venice. Charles de Kay.
In the Desert with the Bedouin. R. Talbot Kelly.
The Author of "Rory O'Moore." Fanny Schmid.
A Tropic Climb. Julian Hawthorne.
Why the Confederacy Failed.

The Chautauquan.—Meadville, Pa. February.

Masterpieces of French Painting. Horace Townsend.
The French Army and Navy. H. W. Raymond.
Louis XIV. and His Time. Richard Hudson.
The Commercial Geography of Europe. Cyrus C. Adams.
The Goldsmith's Trade and Its Relation to Wealth. P. Gautier.
Social Life in Modern Greece. Edward Capps.
The Science of Morning Fast. Edward H. Dewey.
Active Rear-Admirals of the United States Navy. E. L. Didier.
The Purification of Water. F. J. Thornbury.
Spain and Cuba. James H. Babcock.

The Cosmopolitan.—Irvington, N. Y. February.

Vagabonding with the Tenth Horse. Frederick Remington.
The American Ostrich. W. M. Gray.
Winter Days in Florence. Edgar Fawcett.
A Fool's Paradise. (German State Lottery.) Wolf von Schierbrand.
Actress Aided by Camera. Daniel Frohman.
Night and Sleep and Rest. Myron Reed.
Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.—New York, February.
Life in Russia. Sophie Friedland.
A Visit to the Syracuse Salt Works. S. T. Willis.
The University of Pennsylvania. L. R. Harley.
St. Fin Barre's Cathedral. A. C. Robinson.
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General Robert E. Lee.—I. Edmund J. Lee.
Three Wonderful Bridges. M. E. L. Addis.

Godey's Magazine.—New York, February.

Three Sultans. Emma P. Telford.
A New Profession for Women—Photography. Marion F. Washburne.

The Genius of Richard Mansfield. Beaumont Fletcher.
The Flower of Paradox. Martha McCulloch Williams.
Modes and Manners of Seventy Years. Grace E. Drew.
Music in America.—XXI. Rupert Hughes.

Harper's Monthly Magazine.—New York, February.

The Coronation. Richard Harding Davis.
Lincoln's Home Life in Washington. Leslie J. Perry.
The Awakening of a Nation.—I. Charles F. Lummis.
Hygeia in Manhattan. Richard Wheatley.
Architecture and Modern Life. Thomas Hastings.
White Man's Africa.—IV. Poultney Bigelow.

Ladies' Home Journal.—Philadelphia, February.

When Kossuth Rode Up Broadway. Parke Godwin.
The Most Famous Cook in America. Mrs. Talcott Williams.
This Country of Ours.—XIV. Benjamin Harrison.
Daughters of Our Presidents.
The Origin of Our Popular Songs. W. G. Jordan.
A Pair of Lovers in Mexico. Edward Page Gaston.

Lippincott's Magazine.—Philadelphia, February.

South Florida Since the Freeze. R. G. Robinson.
The Dignity and Humor of Signs. Agnes C. Sage.
Irrigation. Albert G. Evans.
A Vanished Civilization. Henry Granville.
Marrying in the Fifteenth Century.—II. Emily B. Stone.
The Southern Side of the Industrial Question. Frances A. Doughty.
Gloves. Elizabeth R. Seat.

McClure's Magazine.—New York, February.

Life Portraits of George Washington. Charles H. Hart.
George Washington. W. P. Trent.
An Unpublished Letter by Lincoln.
The Making of the Bible. H. J. W. Dam.
Grant in the Mexican War. Hamlin Garland.

Munsey's Magazine.—New York, February.

Sir Joshua Reynolds.
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William Hamilton Gibson. John C. Adams.
The Perkins Institution for the Blind. Samuel Eliot.
Litchfield, Conn. William L. Adam.
A Yankee Lord. Fred. E. Keay.
The Story of Shirley Place. Ida Ayres.
Notes on the Medical History of the Pilgrim Fathers.
A Yale Student of the Class of 1822. Amelia L. Hill.

Scribner's Magazine.—New York, February.

A Great Hotel. Jesse Lynch Williams.
London as Seen by C. D. Gibson.—I.
Giuseppe Segantini. Alfredo Melani.
The City Magistrates' Courts. Robert C. Cornell.
The Last Plantagenet. Henry Cabot Lodge.
The Miniature Portrait. Evangeline W. Blashfield.

THE OTHER AMERICAN AND ENGLISH PERIODICALS.

(From the latest numbers received.)

American Amateur Photographer.—New York, December.
Radiography.
The Kinetoscope Lantern.
Plates for Great Contrasts. Captain Abney.

American Historical Review.—New York, (Quarterly.)
January.

Boon-Services on the Estates of Ramsey Abbey. N. Neilson.
The Cahiers of 1789 as an Evidence of a Compromise Spirit.
C. H. Lincoln.
The Case of Frost vs. Leighton.
Office-Seeking During the Administration of John Adams.
G. Hunt.
Nominating Conventions in Pennsylvania. J. S. Walton.
Congressmen from Seceding States, 1861-65. F. W. Moore.

American Journal of Sociology.—Chicago, (Bi-monthly.)
January.

The Smoky Pilgrims. Frank W. Blackmar.
American System of Labor Pensions and Insurance. P. Monroe.
Eccentric Official Statistics. H. L. Bliss.
Social Genesis. Lester F. Ward.
Social Control.—VI. Edward A. Ross.
Present Status of Sociology in Germany. O. Thon.
Public Charity and Private Philanthropy in Germany.

The American Monthly.—Washington, January.

Revolutionary Buildings. Alice W. Alden.
The Early Settlers of West Augusta. T. S. Preston.
The Forts of Oswego. Martha B. Stone.

Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.—New York. January.

Principles of Taxation.—V. David A. Wells.
An Object Lesson in Social Reform. Franklin Smith.
Botanic Gardens.—II. D. T. Macdougall.
Our Present Knowledge of the Antarctic Regions. A. Heilprin.
Consumption and Consumptives. William L. Russell.
Disinfection at Quarantine. M. E. Ward.
A Study in Race Psychology. Anna Tolman Smith.
The Popular Aesthetics of Color. Joseph Jastrow.
Evolution of the Carrier Pigeon. M. G. Renaud.
Spiders and Their Ways. Margaret W. Leighton.
Petroleum Asphalt and Bitumen. M. A. Jaccard.
A Curious Canadian Indian Mine. T. J. Donald.
The Psychology of Genius. William Hirsch.
Affections and Jealousies of Lizards. M. J. Delboeuf.

The Arena.—Boston. January.

The Religion of Burns' Poems. Andrew W. Cross.
Negro Folk-Lore and Dialect. W. S. Scarborough.
The Telegraph Monopoly.—XI. Frank Parsons.
A Court of Medicine and Surgery. A. B. Choate.
Finance and Currency. Herman Haupt.
Daniel Webster's School Days. Forrest P. Hull.
Our Own Ships for Our Foreign Trade. William W. Bates.
Hell No Part of Divine Revelation.—II. W. E. Manley.
England's Hand in Turkish Massacres. M. H. Gulesian.
Hereditary Influences and Medical Progress. J. J. Morrissey.
Restore Metz to France.
The New Old Philosophy of Life. S. P. Colburn.
The Plea of Labor from the Standpoint of a Russian Peasant.

Art Amateur.—New York. January.

Painting of Snow and Ice.
Talks on Elementary Drawing.—XI. Elizabeth M. Hallowell.
Flower Analysis.—IV. J. M. Shull.
China Painting.

Art Interchange.—New York. January.

An American Concarneau. Aimée Tourgée.
Of Decorative Painting and Design.
The Lion in Art. E. M. Hurl.
Notes on Pastel Painting.—I. E. M. Heller.

Atlanta.—London. January.

Hanover and Its Memories. Lady Jephson.
Market Crosses. Mary Howarth.
Sir Gawain and the Grene Knight.
Aberystwith; The Welsh Alma Mater. Kent Carr.
A Chat on Coins.

Badminton Magazine.—London. January.

The Coverts. Alex. Innes Shand.
More Notes on Old English Games. Antony Guest.
Anecdotes of Indian Shooting. Col. H. Ward.
Fishing; Hooks and L. Marquess of Granby.
Nights with an Old Gunner. C. J. Cornish.
Deer Hunting; Not in the Usual Way. Owen Rhoscomyl.
A Tobogganing Town. Miss Bessie Macmorland.
Ladies in the Hunting Field. Lady Mabel Howard.

Bankers' Magazine.—London. January.

Progress of Banking in Great Britain and Ireland in 1896
Facts vs. Economic Theories.
Banking as an Occupation.
Bankers' Profit Margins in 1896.

Bankers' Magazine.—New York. December.

The Future of Silver as Currency.
Bankers as Public Educators. George A. Madill.
The Bank of England's Discount Rate.
Foreign Banking and Finance.

The Biblical World.—Chicago. January.

Ideal Childhood in Non-Christian Religions. G. S. Goodspeed.
The Theological Training for the Times. G. B. Foster.
Zacharias: A Study of Matthew 23:35. John Macpherson.
The Foreshadowings of the Christ.—III. G. S. Goodspeed.

Blackwood's Magazine.—London. January.

The Trans Siberian Railway; the Great Siberian Iron Road.
Twenty Years of Reviewing. Prof. Saintsbury.
Sir Thomas Gray; a Soldier's Chronicle. Sir Herbert Maxwell.
The Registration of Women Teachers.
Bishop Atterbury's Plot. Andrew Lang.
The Psychology of Feminism. Hugh E. M. Stutfield.
Is Ireland Really Overtaxed?
A Fresh Start for the Government.

Board of Trade Journal.—London. December 15.

Foreign Competition with British Trade.
German Commercial Treaties.

The Development of Portuguese Southeast Africa.
New Customs Tariff of Victoria. Concluded.

The Canadian Magazine.—Toronto. January.

Artistic Country Roads. A. W. Campbell.
My Contemporaries in Fiction. David Christie Murray.
Canadians Abroad. F. C. Brown.
Canada and the Venezuelan Settlement. John Charlton.
Electricity Direct from Coal. G. S. Hodgins.
The Functions of a Governor-General. R. J. Wicksteed.

Cassell's Family Magazine.—London. January.

Lieut.-Gen. G. Milman; the Governor of the Tower. Frank Banfield.
How We Tried to Torpedo Prince George in the Naval Manœuvres of 1892.
Dickens' Christmas Characters. E. S. Lang Buckland.
At the Court of Spain. Mary S. Warren.
A Day in the Life of a Lifeguardman. D. H. Parry.
What London Drinks. John Munro.
Sea Ghosts and Apparitions. A. T. Story.

Cassier's Magazine.—New York. January.

Small Refrigerating Plants. Walter C. Kerr.
The Modern Saw Mill. W. H. Trout.
Power Transmission from Niagara Falls. Orrin E. Dunlap.
Condensation Without Water Supply. Louis E. Alberger.
Copper Mining in the United States. William B. Kibbee.
Lake and Ocean Steamship Models. J. R. Oldham.

Catholic World.—New York. January.

A Debt to Newman. Charles A. L. Morse.
A New Woman's Work in the West of Ireland. Marguerite Moore.
Studying Languages and Their Monuments. C. de Harlez.
Good Cooking vs. Drinking. L. A. Toomey.
Pompeii Reborn and Regenerated. John J. O'Shea.
After the Convention of the Irish Race.
A Spiritual Ultima Thule. A. P. Doyle.
Rationalism Enthroned at Canterbury. Jesse A. Locke.
Tinkering the Raines Liquor Law. Robert J. Mahon.

Chambers' Journal.—Edinburgh. January.

Photography; Working in the Dark.
Torpedoes in Action.
Christmas Poultry. P. Anderson Graham.
The "Record" in Deep-Sea Salvage.
Some Peculiar Beggars. Sir Richard Tangye.
The Story of the Guinea.
How to Reduce the Gas Bills.
Mechanical Power for Tramway Cars.

Contemporary Review.—London. January.

The Political New Year. E. J. Dillon.
Armenia and the Forward Movement. G. W. E. Russell.
The Papal Bull. Sydney F. Smith.
The Commercial Expansion of Japan. H. Tennant.
Ethics and Literature. Julia Wedgwood.
Recent Discoveries in Babylonia. Prof. A. H. Sayce.
The Soldier and His Masters.
Charity Organization: a Reply. H. and B. Bosanquet.
Erythraea, Abyssinia. W. L. Alden.
Bacteria and Butter. G. Clarke Nuttall.
The Syrian Massacres; a Parallel and a Contrast. Dr. William Wright.
Money and Investments.

Cornhill Magazine.—London. January.

The Englishman's Calendar.
The Execution of Charles I.; an Anniversary Study. C. H. Firth.
Three Weeks at the Court of Windsor, Sept. 1837. Sir Charles Murray.
National Forests; the Making of a "Paradise." C. J. Cornish.
The House of Commons. Augustine Birrell.
Concerning Tea. E. V. Lucas.
The Road Mystery; a Famous Trial. J. B. Atley.
The Great Game of Canada. C. Phillips-Wolley.
Pages from a Private Diary. Continued.

Cosmopolis.—London. January.

Literary Recollections.—II. F. Max Müller.
The Mountains of South America. W. H. Conway. H. R. Mill.
New World Muses and Old World Helicons. T. H. Escott.
Henrik Ibsen in France. Georges Brandès.
Napoleon Bonaparte at the Siege of Toulon. A. Chuquet.
English Romance in 1896. A. Filon. (In French.)
Shakespeare in France Under l'Ancient Régime. J. J. Jusserand. (In French.)
The American Elections of 1896. L. Bamberger. (In German.)
Travels in Normandy. Benno Rutenauer. (In German.)

Education.—Boston. January.

Some Observations on Manual Training. Gustaf Larsson.
A Plea for the Teaching of Sanitary Science.—I. Delos Fall.
The New American Academy. A. D. Mayo.
A Distinctive American Education.—II. E. P. Powell.

Educational Review.—London. December.

The Cambridge University Teacher's Certificate.
On Paraphrasing English Verse.

Educational Review.—New York. January.

The Illiteracy of American Boys. E. L. Godkin.
Philosophy in American Colleges. A. C. Armstrong, Jr.
Centralizing Tendencies in State Educational Administration.

Some Contributions to Child Study. M. V. O'Shea.
Courses in Psychology for Normal Schools.—I. L. Witmer.
Meaning of Infancy and Education. Nicholas M. Butler.
Some Observations on Children's Drawings. J. S. Clark.

Engineering Magazine.—New York. January.

The Commercial Control of the World. Edward Atkinson.
Health in the Industrial World. L. G. Powers.
Public Credit and Engineering Work. Gustav Lidenthal.
Progress and Promise in American Ship Building. L. Nixon.
Prospective Resumption of Mining Industry. David T. Day.
Expansion in the Use of Electric Power. Louis Bell.
Stimulus of Competition in Architectural Construction. D. Adler.
Labor-Saving Machinery and Cheap Production. A. E. Outerbridge, Jr.
The Use of Compressed Air. Curtis W. Shields.
Present and Future of American Railroads. T. F. Woodlock.
Revival in the Mechanical World. A Symposium.

English Illustrated Magazine.—London. January.

Election Day in Poorer New York. E. L. Banks.
The Thames Tunnel; the Most Wonderful Tunnel in the World.
New Zealand at Christmas; More Warm than Pleasant.
Women's Colleges at Oxford. F. Dolman.
A Delhi Zenana. W. Simpson.
The Menagerie; a Zoo on Wheels. Young Stewart.
The Vegetable Caterpillar; a Remarkable Fungus.
Pictures from the Life of Nelson. Continued. Clark Russell.

Fortnightly Review.—London. January.

Dr. Cornelius Herz and the French Republic. Sir E. J. Reed.
The Blight on the Drama. William Archer.
The Position of Mr. Rhodes. "Imperialist."
A Visit to Andorra. Harold Spender.
The New Realism in Fiction. H. D. Traill.
Depreciators of the Nation. Earl of Meath.
A General Voluntary Training to Arms vs. Conscription.
Marine Garrisons for Naval Bases. Major F. C. Ormsby-Johnson.
William Carleton; a Brilliant Irish Novelist. G. Barnett-Smith.
The Efficiency of Voluntary Schools. Bishop Boyd Carpenter.
Dr. Carl Peters. Edith Sellers.
Old Guns and Their Owners. "A Son of the Marshes."
Mr. McKinley's Opportunity in the United States. J. L. Whittle.

The Forum.—New York. January.

Leo XIII. E. Melchior de Vogtë.
Middle Ground on the Tariff. O. D. Ashley.
The Essentials in Elementary Education. J. M. Rice.
Modern Composers in the Light of Contemporary Criticism.
Presidential Elections Paralyzing to Business. A. B. Cornell.
The Wanton Destruction of American Property in Cuba. F. A. Yanaga.
The Law of Civilization and Decay. Theodore Roosevelt.
Dr. Eggleston on American Origins. W. P. Trent.
Urgent Need of a National University. D. S. Gordan.
American Archaeological Work in Greece. J. Gennadius.
The Philosophy of Meliorism. Junius H. Browne.
Intercollegiate Debating. R. C. Ringwalt.

Free Review.—London. January.

The Babylonian Father, Son and Paraclete. "Chilperic."
Egoism the Sole Basis of Ethics. O. Northcote.
The Way to Unite the Democratic Vote. John M. Robertson.
Usury and Interest. F. H. Perry Coste.
Social Liberty. J. Armsden.
Recollections of the Reign of Terror in France. E. Gillard.
Stagnant Virginity. Hope Clare.
Quackery in Medicine. A. Bingham.
Shall We Deceive Our Children? Dora Langlois and Others.
The Rights of Man; an Answer. Francis Walter.

Gentleman's Magazine.—London. January.

Spectroscopic Double Stars. J. Ellard Gore.
Woodstock; a Country Town in the Seventeenth Century
A. Ballard.

Women as Book Lovers. Rev. P. H. Ditchfield.
Smuggling in Sussex. Arthur Beckett.
Chinese Punishment. Edward H. Parker.
Water Clocks, B.C. and A.D. G. Clarke Nuttall.
A Mid-Country Greta Green in Derbyshire. John Hyde.
Some Holiday Freaks. John Pendleton.

Good Words.—London. January.

Some Recollections of Carlyle's Talk. Wm. Black.
The Royal Marine Light Infantry at Forton Barracks.
A Walk in Athens. M. Gardner.
The Kraken; Personal Reminiscences. F. T. Bullen.
Chess and Chess Clubs. T. H. Allbutt.
"X" Rays in the Edison Laboratory. James Nairn.
A Notable Clock at King's Cross. F. J. Crowest.
Progress in Locomotion During the Victorian Era. M. G. Mulhall.

The Green Bag.—Boston. January.

A Quintette of Legal Nestors. A. Oakley Hall.
In an English Court of Law.
Legal Reminiscences.—XIV. L. E. Chittenden.
The Supreme Court of Wisconsin. Edwin E. Bryant.
Trial by Jury of Roman Origin. Boyd Winchester.

Gunton's Magazine.—New York. January.

Cleveland's Last Message.
The Election and Republican Institutions.
Evolution of English Trade Unionism.
Spain's Extortion from Cuba. Raimundo Cabrera.
A Zollverein in Central Europe. G. de Molinari.
Influence of Issues on Parties.
Natural Causes of Agricultural Depression. Jerome Dowd.

Homiletic Review.—New York. January.

Presenting the Bible in Complete Books from the Pulpit.
Historical Relation of Genesis to the Exodus. J. W. Dawson.
The Coming Revival—Its Characteristics. C. H. Payne.
Reformed Hinduism. Jesse W. Brooks.

International Journal of Ethics.—Philadelphia. (Quarterly.) January.

On the Ethics of Religious Conformity. H. Rashdall.
Ethical and Political Problems of New Japan. Tokio Yokoi.
Morality and the Belief in the Supernatural. Eliza Ritchie.
Restoration of Economics to Ethics. C. S. Devas.
The Responsibilities of the Lawyer. J. B. Warner.

The Irrigation Age.—Chicago. December.

Immigration into the Arid Region. John E. Frost.
Irrigation in the Eastern States. F. H. Newell.
The Art of Irrigation.—XVIII. T. S. Van Dyke.

Journal of the Association of Engineering Societies.—Philadelphia. November.

Solar Work in Land Surveying. J. D. Varney.
Boiler Efficiency with Low Grade Fuels. W. H. Bryan.
Gas Producers and Fuel for the Same. C. L. Saunders.

Journal of Geology.—Chicago. (Semi-quarterly.) November-December.

Age of Auriferous Gravels of the Sierra Nevada. W. Lindgren.
Anorthosites of the Rainy Lake Region. A. P. Coleman.
The Mechanics of Glaciers.—I. H. F. Reid.
Loess in the Wisconsin Drift Formation. R. D. Salisbury.
Geology of Chiapas, Tabasco and the Peninsula of Yucatan.
Stratified Drift. R. D. Salisbury.

Journal of the Military Service Institution.—New York. (Bi-monthly.) January.

Proper Military Instruction for Our Officers. James S. Pettit.
Modern Small Calibre Rifles. Maj. A. C. Girard.
An Improved Cavalry Sketching Case. Capt. T. A. Bingham.
Laws Concerning the Use of Troops in Civil Disorders. Capt. P. Leary, Jr.
Sword and Pistol. Col. M. J. King-Harman.
Economy of the Armies of Napoleon. Major E. S. May.
Artillery from an Infantry Officer's Point of View. T. D. Pilcher.
On Moral Influences in War. Lieut.-Col. P. Neville.
Testing of Smokeless Powders.

Journal of the United States Artillery.—Fort Monroe. Va. (Bi-monthly.) November-December.

The New Polarizing Photo-Chronograph. A. C. Crehore and G. O. Squier.
Notes on European Sea Coast Fortifications.
Adaptability of the Bicycle to Military Purposes.—II.
Field Shrapnel and Cannon of the Future.
Sea Coast Artillery and Submarine Mine Defense.
History of Sea Coast Fortifications of the United States

Kindergarten Magazine.—Chicago. January.
Religion for Our Children. Mrs. W. H. Wilder.
Henry Barnard—Sixty Years of American Social History.

Leisure Hour.—London. January.
The United States Navy. Edward Porritt.
Oliver Goldsmith. John Dennis.
Wolverhampton. W. J. Gordon.
The Irish Policeman as I Know Him. Frederick Langbridge.
A Lady's Visit to the Diamond Mines of Kimberly.
Future Kings. Continued. With Portraits. Marie A. Belloc.

Longman's Magazine.—London. January.
The Hon. Mrs. Norton and Her Writings. Miss I. A. Taylor.
Springboks and Springbok Shooting. H. A. Bryden.
The "Donna" in 1896.
1. Miss Trench.
2. Statement by the Editor.
New Serial Story: "The Chevalier d'Auriac." S. Levett Yeats.

Lucifer.—London. December 15.
Theosophical Asceticism. Dr. A. A. Wells.
Power, Knowledge and Love. Concluded. Miss Arundale.

Lutheran Quarterly.—Gettysburg, Pa. January.
Communion of Saints. Luther A. Fox.
Philip Melancthon. William Kelly.
The Classical Languages in Education. J. H. Stough.
The Line of Cleavage. George U. Wenner.
Christ's Glorified Humanity and the Lord's Supper. S. L. Keyser.
The Objective Conscience. M. H. Richards.
The Pillar of Truth. Edward T. Horn.
The Christ of All Days. Edwin Heyl Delk.

Macmillan's Magazine.—London. January.
Novels of Irish Life.
Mr. Charles Lamb of the India House.
Catullus and His Friends.
John Portescue; a Chancellor of England.

Menorah Monthly.—New York. January.
From the Palestinian Academies. M. Ellinger.
Manual Training and the Jews. Henry M. Leipziger.

Metaphysical Magazine.—New York. January.
Mysticism and Its Witnesses. Alexander Wilder.
Celts, Druids and "Being."—XVIII. C. H. A. Bjerregaard.
Analysis of Anger.—I. Aaron M. Crane.
—II. H. S. Rufus E. Moore.
The Psychology of Diet. R. G. Abbott.
Self-Culture. Cora S. Brown.
Telepathy. Clara K. Barnum.

Midland Monthly.—Des Moines, Iowa. January.
Truth About "Ben Bolt" and Its Author. A. H. Noll.
Sunset Through the Golden Gate. Elizabeth A. Burrows.
Johann Michael Heinrich Hofman. Harriett C. Connor.
Mark Hanna and His Family. Mrs. C. F. McLean.
Grant's Life in the West.—IX. Col. W. J. Emerson.
Rossetti, the Poet, and the Pre-Raphaelite Brothers. J. C. Hume.

Some Tendencies in Elementary Education. W. W. O'Shea.
The Missionary Herald.—Boston. January.
Congregationalism in Foreign Missions. A. N. Hitchcock.
The Indian Famine. James Smith.

Missionary Review of the World.—New York. January.
Building From the Base. A. T. Pierson.
Genesis of the "Oxford Movement."
Some of the Deeper Things. F. B. Meyer.
The Gospel Among the Red Men. E. R. Young.
Trying Times in Madagascar. W. E. Cousins.

The Monist.—Chicago. (Quarterly) January.
The Logic of Relatives. Charles S. Pierce.
Science and Faith.—II. P. Topinard.
The Philosophy of Buddhism. Paul Carus.

Month.—London. January.
How to Be Made an Anglican; a New Light on Continuity.
A Life of De Lammenais. Rev. G. Tyrell.
The Archbishop Controversy. J. G.
Indian Sketches in Black and White. Continued. S. H. Dunn.
Aspects of the Renaissance. Continued. J. M. Stone.
New Serial Story: "Gilbert Franklin, Curate." By F. W. Grey.

Monthly Illustrator and Home and Country.—New York. January.
The City of Orizaba, Mexico. Arthur Inkerslev.
An American Artist Colony in France. Polly King.
Whist and Its Masters.—VI. R. F. Foster.

Munsey's Magazine.—New York. January.
Prominent American Families.—IX.: The Polks.
The Spanish Pretender.

Music.—Chicago. January.
Music and Cerebral Circulation.
Christmas of Olden Times. H. S. Saroni.
The Making of a Song. W. J. Baltzell.
Folk Melody. H. F. Gilbert.
Some Popular Singers of Long Ago. Egbert Swayne.
Ole Bull's First Appearance in America. G. W. Cooke.
The Steinway Family.

The National Magazine.—Boston. January.
Christ and His Time. Dallas L. Sharp.
The Marine Mail Service. E. J. Peck.
The Chicago Stock Yards. Edmund S. Hoch.
Hans Holbein and House Decoration in Lucerne. R. H. E. Starr.
National Review.—London. January.

United States and Cuba—a New Armenia. W. Hallett Phillips.
Trifling with National Defence. Spenser Wilkinson.
Lord Pembroke. Prof. A. V. Dicey.
Some Irish History and a Moral. Bernard Holland.
Ibsenism—
1. The Craze. H. D. Traill.
2. Little Eyolf. Ronald McNeill.
The Welsh Land Commission; a Manufactured Land Question.
Hampton Court in Bygone Years. Hon. Mrs. R. C. Boyle.
Battle of Sluys, 1340; "It Was a Glorious Victory." Alfred T. Story.
The Battle of Hastings. J. H. Round.
National Education—a Proposal. Sir John Dorington.
Modern Nurses; a Reply. Miss Nancy Paul.
American Affairs.

New Review.—London. January.
Agriculture. Ernest E. Williams.
Arbitration and the Colonies. "Colonial."
Are We an Athletic People?
William Beckford; the Caliph of Fonthill. Charles Whibley.
Coventry Patmore. Arthur Symonds.
Mrs. F. A. Steele's Novel of the Indian Mutiny. J. Lockwood Kipling.
The Public School Product. H. H. Almont.

Nineteenth Century.—London. January.
The Recent American Presidential Election. Leonard Courtney.
The Liberal Leadership. Dr. J. Guinness Rogers.
Nurses a la Mode. Lady Priestley.
The Burial Service. Professor St. George Mivart.
The Verdict on the Barrack Schools. Mrs. S. A. Barnett.
The French in Madagascar. Rev. F. A. Gregory.
A Note on the Ethics of Literary Forgery. Hon. Emily Lawless.
The Dame de Châteaubriant. Count de Calonne.
Ireland and the Next Session. J. E. Redmond.
The Educational Peace of Scotland. Thomas Shaw.
English Enterprise in Persia. Francis Edward Crow.
The March of the Advertiser. H. J. Palmer.
Napoleon on Himself. G. Barnett Smith.
French Navy Policy in Peace and War. Major Charles a Court.

North American Review.—New York. January.
The Meaning of the Votes. Henry Cabot Lodge.
The German Press and the United States. Poultney Bigelow.
Strikes as a Factor in Progress. M. E. J. Kelley.
Genius in Children. Andrew Lang.
Pending Problems. Albion W. Tourgee.
Root Difficulties of Irish Government. T. W. Russell.
Some Aspects of the Drama of To-day. Herbert Beerbohm Tree.
Folly of Differential Duties. John Codman.
A Study of Campaign Audiences. Lloyd Bryce.
The Danger Point in American Politics. J. E. Milholland.
Mr. Bryan as a Conjuror. Andrew Carnegie.
Can We Do Away with Fog? Alexander McAdie.
The Railway Vote. H. P. Robinson.
Boss Rule in Old English Municipalities. Edward Porritt.

The Open Court.—Chicago. January.
On Trade and Usury. A Sermon by Dr. Martin Luther.
Science in Theology. Carl H. Cornill.
A Controversy on Buddhism.

Outing.—New York. January.
Bicycling in Japan. Andrew Macphail.
The Game Fish of Florida. Henry G. Carleton.
After Caribou on Snow Shoes. Paul Van Dyke.
Thro' the Land of the Marcellais. Birge Harrison.
Lenz's World Tour Awheel. Concluded.

The Outlook.—New York. January 2.

The New Governors.
The Theology of an Evolutionist.—I. Lyman Abbott.
Famous American War Horses. James G. Wilson.
The Story of Gladstone's Life. Justin McCarthy.
Art Education for Women. Candace Wheeler.

Overland Monthly.—San Francisco. December.

Ancient Po-who-geh. V. Z. Reed.
Indian Pictographs in California. L. G. Yates.
England and Ireland.—II. W. J. Corbet.
Study of the Bible as Literature. W. H. Landon.
Compulsory Pilotage. Charles E. Naylor.

January.

Should the California Missions Be Preserved? John E. Bennett.
The Growth of the University. C. C. Plehn.
The Municipal Government of San Francisco. J. H. Stallard.
Our Pilotage Laws. Charles E. Naylor.
Unexplored Regions of the High Sierra.—V. T. S. Solomons.
Siskiyou and Its Wealth.—I. R. J. Nixon.

Pall Mall Magazine.—London. January.

Warwick Castle. Countess of Warwick.
The Sixtieth Year of the Queen's Reign and How to Celebrate It:
A Woman's View. Countess of Cork and Orrery.
A Soldier's View. Sir Evelyn Wood.
A Churchman's View. Archdeacon Sinclair.
A Workingman's View. R. W. Lee.
Curling. A. Graham Murray.
Garris, France, and the Bridge of Boats in 1814.
Cadet Life at West Point, New York. Lieut. A. H. Brown.

The Philosophical Review.—Boston. (Bi-monthly.) January.

Relation of Logic to Psychology.—II. D. G. Ritchie.
The Psychology of Effort. John Dewey.

The Photo-American.—New York. January.

Pure vs. Impure Chemicals. J. H. Janeway.
Posing. G. W. Wright.
Photographing Animal Life. W. B. Skidmore.
Proofs Quickly After Exposure.

Photo-Beacon.—Chicago. December.

Flashlight Portraiture.—III. F. Dundas Todd.
The Magic and Mystery of Photography. J. A. Randall.
How to Color Lantern Slides.
The Manipulation of Aristo-Platino. H. M. Fell.

Photographic Times.—New York. January.

The Two Chief Photographic Exhibitions of the Year.
Relation of Photography to Designing. Fruella J. Sherman.
Effective Aperture for Lenses. W. A. Haron.
Sharp Focus and Other Matters. A. H. Hinton.
Napoleon Sarony.
The Color of Negatives as Influencing Prints. W. K. Burton.

Poet-Lore.—Boston. (Quarterly.) January.

The Eclipse of Seriousness in Contemporary Literature. W. B. Harte.
An Elizabethan Novelist. L. H. Vincent.
A Study of William Watson. Mrs. L. Turnbull.
Letters by Robert Browning. W. G. Kingsland.
Modern Armenian Literature. Chahen Garo.

Political Science Quarterly.—Boston. December.

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 Refrigerating Plants, Small, W. C. Kerr, CasM.
 Relatives, The Logic of, C. S. Pierce, Mon.
 Reputations in the Crucible of 1896, Some, W. T. Stead, RR.
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 Roads: Artistic Country Roads, A. W. Campbell, CanM.
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 Sluys, Battle of, A. T. Story, NatR.
 Smuggling in Sussex, Arthur Beckett, GM.
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 Social Conditions, How Not to Better, T. Roosevelt, RR.
 A Century of Social Betterment, J. B. McMaster, AM.
 An Object Lesson in Social Reform, F. Smith, APS.
 Sociology in Germany, Present Status of, O. Thon, AJS.
 Songs: The Making of a Song, W. J. Baltzell, Mus.
 South: Some Types in Dixieland, Mrs. D. B. Dyer, Cos.
 Southern Life, Dominant Forces in, W. P. Trent, AM.
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 Court of Spain, Mary S. Warren, CFM.
 Spain's Exports from Cuba, Raimundo Cabrera, GMag.
 Speech and Speech Reading for the Deaf, J. D. Wright, CM.
 Spiders and Their Ways, Margaret W. Leighton, APS.
 Springbok Shooting, H. A. Bryden, Long.
 Steamship Models, Lake and Ocean, J. R. Oldham, CasM.
 Stock Yards, The Chicago, E. S. Hoch, NatM.
 Strikes as a Factor in Progress, M. E. J. Kelley, NAR.

Summer at Christmastide, Julian Hawthorne, CM.
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 Telegraph Cable, Making and Laying of the Atlantic, McCl.
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 Telepathy, Clara K. Barnum, MetM.
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 Theatres: The Blight on the Drama, W. Archer, FR.
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 Trade Unionism, Evolution of English, GMag.
 Turkish Massacres, English Hand in, M. H. Gulesian, A.
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 The Welsh Land Commission, C. M. Richardson, NatR.
 Wales, Prince of, in America, Stephen Fiske, LHJ.
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 Zollverein in Central Europe, G. de Molinar, GMag.

Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in the Index.

AP.	American Amateur Photographer.	Ed.	Education.	MM.	Munsey's Magazine.
AHReg.	American Historical Register.	EdRL.	Educational Review. (London).	Mus.	Music.
AHR.	American Historical Review.	EdRNY.	Educational Review. (New York).	NatM.	National Magazine.
AMC.	American Magazine of Civics.	EngM.	Engineering Magazine.	NatR.	National Review.
AAPS.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political Science.	EL.	English Illustrated Magazine.	NEM.	New England Magazine.
AJS.	American Journal of Sociology.	FR.	Fortnightly Review.	NewR.	New Review.
AMon.	American Monthly.	F.	Forum.	NW.	New World.
APS.	Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.	FreeR.	Free Review.	NC.	Nineteenth Century.
ARec.	Architectural Record.	FrL.	Frank Leslie's Monthly.	NAR.	North American Review.
A.	Arena.	GM.	Gentleman's Magazine.	OD.	Our Day.
AA.	Art Amateur.	G.	Godey's.	O.	Outing.
AI.	Art Interchange.	GBag.	Green Bag.	OM.	Overland Monthly.
Ata.	Atlanta.	GMag.	Guntton's Magazine.	PMM.	Pall Mall Magazine.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly.	Harp.	Harper's Magazine.	PRev.	Philosophical Review.
BA.	Bachelor of Arts.	HomR.	Homiletic Review.	PA.	Photo-American.
BankL.	Bankers' Magazine. (London).	IJE.	International Journal of Ethics.	PB.	Photo-Beacon.
BankNY.	Bankers' Magazine. (New York).	IA.	Irrigation Age.	PL.	Photographic Times.
BW.	Biblical World.	JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies.	PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
BSac.	Bibliotheca Sacra.	JMSL.	Journal of the Military Service Institution.	PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.	JPEcon.	Journal of Political Economy.	QJEcon.	Quarterly Journal of Economics.
BRec.	Bond Record.	K.	Knowledge.	QR.	Quarterly Review.
Bkman.	Bookman. (New York).	LHJ.	Ladies' Home Journal.	RR.	Review of Reviews.
CanM.	Canadian Magazine.	LAH.	Lend a Hand.	R.	Rosary.
CFM.	Cassell's Family Magazine.	LH.	Leisure Hour.	San.	Sanitarian.
CasM.	Cassier's Magazine.	Lipp.	Lippincott's Magazine.	SRev.	School Review.
CW.	Catholic World.	Long.	Longman's Magazine.	Scots.	Scots Magazine.
CM.	Century Magazine.	LQ.	London Quarterly.	Scrib.	Scribner's Magazine.
CJ.	Chambers's Journal.	LuthQ.	Lutheran Quarterly.	Sten.	Stenographer.
CRev.	Charities Review.	McCl.	McClure's Magazine.	Str.	Strand Magazine.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.	Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.	SJ.	Students' Journal.
CR.	Contemporary Review.	Men.	Menorah Monthly.	SunH.	Sunday at Home.
C.	Cornhill.	MetM.	Metaphysical Magazine.	SunM.	Sunday Magazine.
Cosmop.	Cosmopolis.	MR.	Methodist Review.	TB.	Temple Bar.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.	MidM.	Midland Monthly.	US.	United Service.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.	MisH.	Missionary Herald.	USM.	United Service Magazine.
D.	Dial.	MisR.	Missionary Review of World.	WR.	Westminster Review.
DR.	Dublin Review.	Mon.	Monist.	WPM.	Wilson's Photographic Magazine.
ER.	Edinburgh Review.	M.	Month.	YR.	Yale Review.
		MI.	Monthly Illustrator.		

[It has been found necessary to restrict this Index to periodicals published in the English language. All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

The World of Thrift and Money Matters.

The Year of '96.—There is a decided tendency on the part of the financial journals and others, in reviewing the business affairs of the past year, to regard it as a "bad" year. Some of its features undoubtedly justify this prevalent pessimism, for the number of commercial and bank failures was surprisingly large. *Bradstreet's* gives a total of 15,112 failures, or very nearly equal to the number of disasters in the disastrous year of '93. *Dun's Review* puts the aggregate of liabilities of the commercial failures at \$226,000,000, a heavy increase over the \$173,000,000 in '95 and the same number in '94, although it is not nearly so large as the aggregate of \$346,000,000 in '93. There were 195 bank failures during the year, with liabilities approximating \$50,000,000, as against 132 failures for '95, with liabilities of \$20,000,000. This is not a good showing, unless it is looked at in the proper light, that of the climax in the process of liquidation or "weeding out" following the panic of three years ago. The mania for laying out miles and miles of farm land in city lots, or for building electric railways, is just as much of a "craze" and is to be regarded in exactly the same light as, for example, the greenback craze of some years ago or the extraordinary rise of the Knights of Labor. On the other hand, there has been no falling off in production of staples, of farm, mineral or manufacturing products; no great decline in railway traffic. And going a little further we find that the year has been, for the nation at any rate, one of enormous gain. For a considerable period the balance of trade has been generally against the United States. In 1896, it was heavily in our favor. Our exports for the ten months ending November 1 amounted to \$779,000,000, an increase from \$645,000,000 for the corresponding period of the previous year. Our imports for the same ten months were but \$572,000,000, a decrease from \$676,000,000 the year before. In other words, while the balance for the ten months of '95 was \$31,000,000 against us, last year it was \$207,000,000 in our favor, a total difference of \$238,000,000. Mr. Depew said in a recent interview that the business of the United States is probably now on nearer a cash basis than at any time within this generation. With this firm foundation to build on,

with a thoroughly conservative spirit in the air, and with hundreds of millions of idle money seeking profitable investment, we cannot look forward to the present year with anything else than serene confidence.

The Bank Failures.—Because some thirteen banking institutions went down in a bunch in December, one of them a very large concern, something of a panicky feeling was developed, and there was the usual appearance in the daily press of homilies on the "lesson" taught thereby. As a matter of fact there was no "lesson" except the broad one, which every bank failure teaches, and that is that these collapses ought not to have anything like the effect which they do. As was pointed out in these columns in November, the business of this country is conducted more largely on a basis of bank credits than that of any other nation in the world. The total banking capital, represented by stock, surplus and deposits, which has, of course, no fixed relationship whatever to the amount of money in circulation in the country, aggregates some six and a half billion dollars, as against about four and a half billions for Great Britain, and much less for Germany and France. If there be any lesson, therefore, from the recent bank failures, or from any bank failure, it is that this great business, so vital to the commercial life of the country, ought to be on a much firmer basis, since its very essence is confidence, than it is at present. The wreck of the National Bank of Illinois, in Chicago, for example, alone meant the tying up of some \$12,000,000 of deposits, on which nothing will be realized for months to come. This was an exceptionally large failure, it is true, but it meant a great deal less to business in Chicago than did many other of the 195 bank failures for the year to the smaller communities in which many of these occurred. Several years ago, while Controller of the Currency, the late John Jay Knox, a very able financier, proposed to establish a sort of a protective fund for national bank depositors. This was to be done by accumulation from a small tax on national bank deposits. A tax, for example, of one-quarter of 1 per cent. on the two billions of these deposits would yield five million dollars annually for this fund, a sum which Controller Knox thought

amply sufficient. From this reserve, Controller Knox proposed, when a bank failed, to promptly repay the depositors, and then recoup the fund as rapidly as possible by realizing on the bank's assets. This would, of course, mean the establishment of a much more intimate relationship between the national banks and the governmental banking bureau, and consequently a much more rigid scrutiny of their affairs, than at present obtains. But it would mean, on the other hand, absolute protection for the depositors, and in consequence that a national bank failure would entail little or no hardship upon the community in which it occurred. And this would, of course, immensely enhance the confidence of the public in our national banking system. The scheme has appealed favorably to many eminent financiers, and with a corresponding change in the banking laws, effecting a readjustment to the new conditions, it seems difficult to believe that it would not result in a vast deal of good.

Insurance and Savings.—The failure in the last eighteen months of 22 savings banks in the single little State of New Hampshire, has drawn critical attention to these institutions the rapid rise of which within recent years has been little appreciated. Very nearly two billion dollars is now on deposit in the savings banks of the country, representing the earnings of more than five million depositors. The interests of this thrifty class are of paramount importance. Their savings are small, the average for each depositor being but \$376.50, and the failure of an institution in which these hard wrung earnings are lodged entails an amount of suffering and hardship far beyond that of the collapse of any other business institution, banking or otherwise. It is a very broad question as to whether the typical savings bank represents the degree of security to its multitude of small depositors that it should. The New Hampshire failures involved \$17,000,000 of the total of \$66,000,000 held by the savings banks of that state, and the fall of these 22 banks must have been keenly painful to a large number of people. The other great savings institutions of the country are the life insurance companies, and among these, it is to be noted, there have been no great and disastrous failures in recent years. This is in spite of the fact that the insurance business in the United States has had a development such as has been witnessed in no other country in the world. The life insurance policies now in force in this country represent over thirteen billion dollars, a sum greater than that in all the other nations of the earth combined. The 463 companies have an aggregate of over 12,000,000 policy holders, and their total assets amount to over \$1,200,000,000, a sum approximating the national debt. Many of these policies are as much for savings as for life insurance, and the extraordinary expansion of this combined insurance and savings business has led to the suggestion that their character and methods ought to be better understood than they are at

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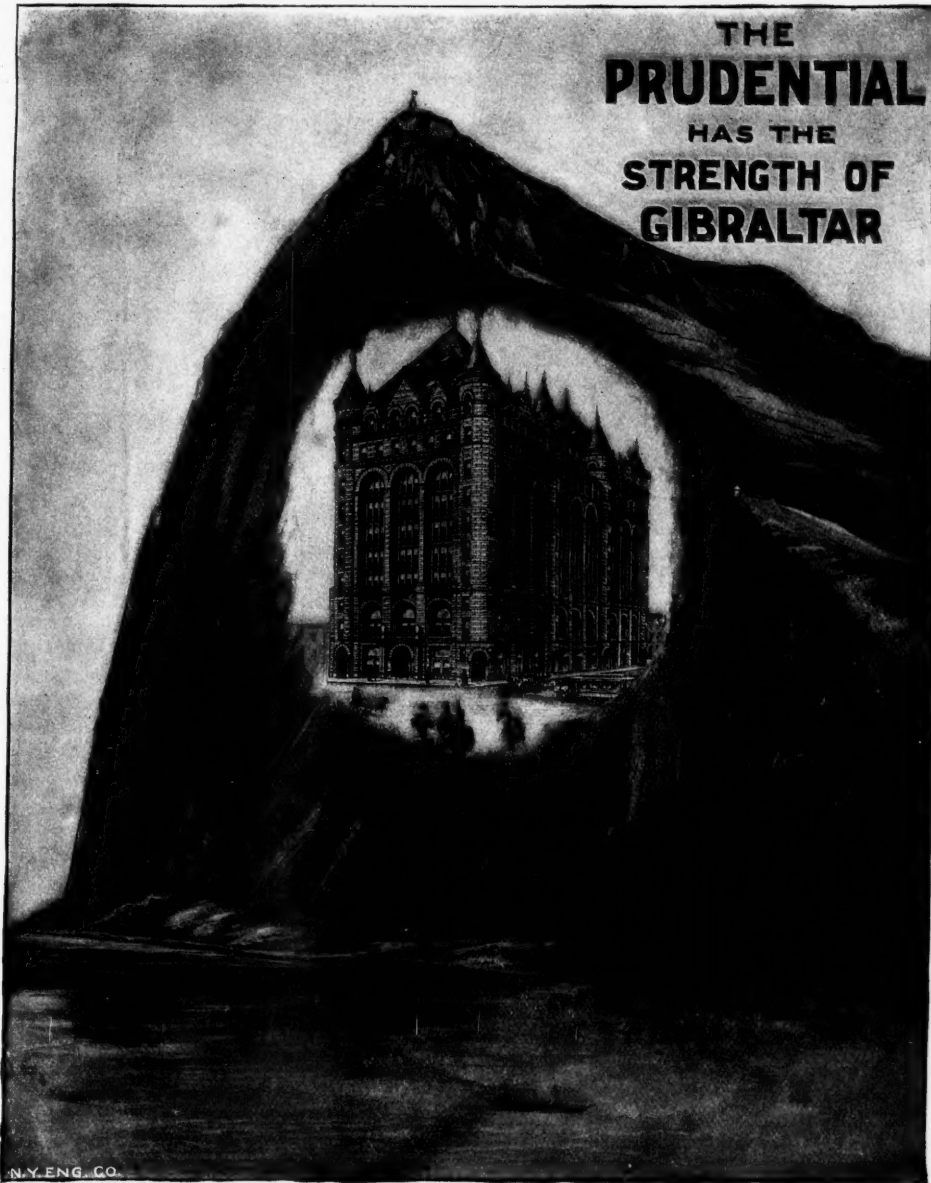
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present. As it is now, educational work in this field is entirely in the hands of the insurance agents, and naturally, as the agents are interested parties, their representations are viewed with some suspicion. Were the study of insurance included in the curriculum of the high schools and colleges a vast amount of ignorance regarding the plans, objects and results of the insurance companies, that now unquestionably exists, would be dispelled. It would, moreover, help toward the inculcation of sound knowledge that would be a protection both to the public and the companies which do not do anything like a wild-cat business. It has been suggested that the expense of this educational work could rightly be borne by a direct tax upon the insurance companies themselves, since it would unquestionably be of great benefit to them. And so long as our insurance institutions maintain their present high standards and their present stability, and provide so admirably for the safe and profitable keeping of small earnings, such instruction could hardly fail to be of equal benefit to the public at large.



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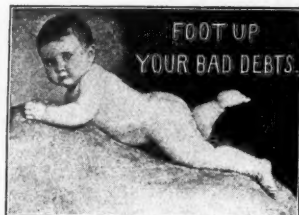
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The Continued Increase of Gold Production.—From an average production ranging around \$100,000,000 a year, throughout a prior period of ten or fifteen years, the output of the gold mines suddenly leaped to double this sum,—to be exact, to \$201,000,000 for 1895. A healthy but not extraordinary increase was shown last year, the larger part of which was contributed by the United States. The production for '96 is estimated by the *Engineering and Mining Journal*, the recognized authority on the subject, at above \$218,000,000, an increase over the previous year of more than \$17,000,000. Rather unexpectedly, the Transvaal district did not show the gain that was expected of it, and its output remains the same as last year, \$43,000,000. The like is true of the Australian and New Zealand mines, whose production of \$43,000,000 was also not changed. Neither did the new Russian mines yield so largely as was expected, and their output of \$31,000,000 likewise remains the same. On the other hand, without any "boom," such as the South African and Australasian mines have had, and without the investments of uncounted millions of outside capital, the mines of the United States last year produced \$10,000,000 more of gold than in '95, or \$57,000,000 in all, a figure that reaches very closely to the highest production of the bonanza days of California, from 1850 to 1860, or the star years when the Comstock lode was pouring forth its flood. The most notable activity was witnessed in California and in Cripple Creek. The latter wonderful dis-

trict produced last year \$9,099,000 of the yellow metal, which brings its total output for the five or six years of its brief existence to above \$21,000,000, a record which surpasses the beginnings even of the Comstock itself. It was a crucial year of this district, but the outlook is now unquestionably better than at any previous time of its history. Washington, Utah, Montana and several other States likewise make a flattering showing, all of which goes to confirm the belief held by many experts that the United States contains the richest gold fields now known in the world, and that this great industry will continue the remarkable expansion it has shown since the collapse of the boom in silver mines. Meanwhile it is instructive to note that the silver industry, alike in this country and elsewhere, has not been "ruined," the production of this metal being the same this year as last, about 45,000,000 ounces, while the price is considerably improved. It is also worth while to note that if, as is probable, the amount of gold used in the arts has not increased in anything like the same proportion as the production, but is probably rather less than in the prosperous years of the last decade, the amount left over for coinage is immensely larger now than at any former time within this generation. Computing the amount used in the arts at approximately \$50,000,000, the sum remaining for coinage is at least three times that of the ten or fifteen years previous to 1892, a fact having a very material bearing on the money question, which has so vexed this nation of late.